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REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

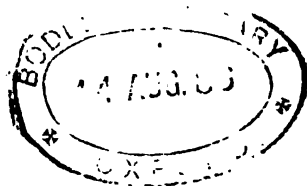
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

1883-'84.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

- Volume 1.—Nos. 3 to 147, inclusive.
 - Volume 2.—Nos. 148 to 343, inclusive.
 - Volume 3.—Nos. 344 to 490, inclusive.
 - Volume 4.—Nos. 491 to 550, inclusive.
 - Volume 5.—Nos. 551 to 578, inclusive.
 - Volume 6.—No. 579.
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REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

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SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

[NOTE.—Only 200 copies of Report No. 2 printed, for the use of the Senate.]

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[NOTE.—Only 200 copies of Report No. 2 printed, for the use of the Senate.]

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By Mr. Platt

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 18, 1883.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Territories, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 153.]

The Committee on Territories, to whom was referred Senate bill 153, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report :

The obligation to provide a civil government for Alaska is obvious and pressing. As to the Russian inhabitants who elected to remain after the purchase by the United States, we are under an express treaty stipulation to give them "all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States," and to protect them in "the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion." The duty to give to such of our citizens as have, since the purchase, gone to Alaska to engage in commercial pursuits, or for the more unselfish purpose of educating and evangelizing its native population, is an incident of their citizenship and of our political control of the Territory where they reside. The weakness and ignorance of the native population strongly appeal to us for defense and enlightenment. Sixteen years have elapsed since the treaty of purchase, and during all of that time the inhabitants have been absolutely without the pale of the law, and without any protection of life or property, except such as resulted from the temporary presence of some Army detachment or the occasional visit of a vessel of war or a revenue cutter. This condition of things ought no longer to be tolerated. No considerations of economy should be put in the balance against our duty to give adequate protection to every citizen and security to every American home.

Your committee do not deem it necessary to incumber this report with any statistics, except as to the population of the proposed civil district. Much valuable information will be found in the report (No. 457, Forty-seventh Congress, first session) submitted by the Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Butler, from the Committee on Territories. The last census report, 1880, states the total population of Alaska to be 33,426, of which 430 were whites, 1,756 creole, or half-breeds, and the remainder Indians of various designations. Many of the coast Indians have connected themselves with the various mission churches, and have adopted civilized habits of life. It is believed that the white population has considerably increased since the returns for the Tenth Census were compiled; and it is not doubted that further and more rapid immigration may be expected when the emigrant shall no longer be required to leave behind him the protection of the law. The forests, mines, and

fisheries of Alaska will not fail to attract the enterprising and adventurous spirits who have always been found upon our frontiers.

Your committee have not deemed it necessary to give a full Territorial organization to this Territory. We believe it will meet the present and proximate needs of the people if the executive and judicial branches of government are established. The bill, as reported, provides for the appointment of a governor, district attorney, marshal, judge, clerk, and four court commissioners by the President, and for four deputy marshals to be appointed by the marshal. The laws of Oregon, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, are adapted for the Territory, and the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace of that State are conferred upon the commissioners, in addition to the jurisdiction given to them by the laws of the United States. A deputy marshal is provided as an executive officer for each of the commissioners' courts, and is in addition clothed with the powers of a constable under the laws of Oregon. It is believed that this judicial organization will furnish a convenient and inexpensive tribunal for the settlement of the rights of property and for the prompt arrest and punishment of criminals.

The committee have not thought that any motive of economy could justify them in leaving this vast district without an executive head. The plan of combining executive and judicial functions in the same person is very obviously objectionable. We have, therefore, provided for the appointment of a governor.

One of the bills before the committee provides for extending the land laws of the United States to the district of Alaska. The committee do not believe it would be wise to do so. The abuses which have grown up under our land laws are attracting general attention and severe criticism. Propositions to repeal the pre-emption and timber-culture acts are now pending in the Senate. The policy of keeping our entire unexpended public domain for the use of actual settlers, in tracts of moderate size, is, we believe, growing in public favor. As our land laws are in a state of possible transition, we think it would be wiser to await the issue of the proposed changes before extending them to Alaska. Another reason against present action upon this subject is found in the fact that the rights of the Indians to the land, or some necessary part of it, have not yet been the subject of negotiation or inquiry. It would be obviously unjust to throw the whole district open to settlement under our land laws until we are advised what just claim the Indians may have upon the land, or, if such a claim is not allowed, upon the beneficence of the Government. These objections did not seem to the committee to apply to the proposition to extend the mining laws over Alaska. We have, therefore, subject to such limitations as were necessary to protect actual occupants, provided for putting the mining laws in force.

The provision granting the lands now occupied as missionary stations, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, to the several religious societies sustaining them, is similar to that made in the cases of Oregon and Washington Territory. There are eight such mission stations in the Territory.

Senate bill 72, "To establish schools in Alaska," was considered by the committee in connection with the bill to provide a civil government. The district is to be left without power to levy taxes or to make any provision for education. The Government is receiving a large yearly revenue (about \$300,000) from the seal fisheries. How can a portion of this be more wisely used than in giving to the youth of Alaska the instruction necessary to intelligent citizenship? The bill commits to the Commissioner of Education the duty of establishing and conducting

these schools, and makes them free to all children and youth of proper age. The appropriation made by the bill for this purpose is _____.

While the committee believe that the general provisions of the bill are sufficient to continue in force chapter three (3), title twenty-three (23) of the *Revised Statutes* of the United States, "relating to the unorganized Territory of Alaska," it was thought best to make an express declaration to that effect. By section 1955 of that chapter, power is given to the President to restrict and regulate or prohibit the importation and use of distilled spirits. In view of the fact that the Indians have acquired the art of making such spirits, and that their unrestricted use by them endangers the peace and quiet of the settlements, we have provided for extending the power of the President to the subject of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territory.

The committee have made certain amendments to the bill, which are shown upon the face of the bill, and, as amended, recommend its passage.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 18, 1883.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 332.]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 332) for the relief of Thomas B. Shannon, of San Francisco, Cal., beg leave to submit the following report, with an amendment to the bill:

Thomas B. Shannon became collector of customs at San Francisco in July, 1872, and at the time of his entry in service a system of rules and regulations issued from the Treasury Department was in force, which, contrary to his suggestions in certain important particulars, was continued until he left said office.

As collector of customs he was obliged, *ex officio*, to disburse public moneys by check; and all such checks were by these Treasury regulations made payable to *bearer* and not to *order*. The check-books, in blank, were furnished by the Department, and no others were to be used by the collector. Under the practice at the various custom-houses, where the amount of duties upon an invoice was not immediately and accurately ascertainable, a deposit was made by the importer, which deposit, upon a subsequent and definite calculation of duties, was either increased to meet the amount due to the Government, or diminished by the check of the collector, previously countersigned by the *naval officer*, for the amount of rebate to be paid the importer.

The house of J. C. Merrill & Co. was largely engaged in the importation of sugars, and as the deposit was generally so arranged as to be in excess of the probable amount of duties, it was a frequent occurrence to refund to them considerable amounts to balance their over-deposit for duties. One of the blank checks was furtively abstracted by some unknown person from the book of blanks kept by the refunding clerk, which abstraction was made from a page remote from that upon which the last check had been filled up and entered, so that its abstraction was not reasonably discoverable until the check was reached in the usual order of consumption of checks.

The check in question was made out for \$4,777.84, dated September 13, 1875, and duly numbered. From the testimony before the committee, of the detectives and clerks, the signature of the naval officer was forged, and the check, thus apparently approved by the naval officer, was presented, in what appears to have been the regular course of business of the custom-house, to the collector for his signature, which was by him unsuspectingly attached. Upon the discovery of the fraud, a few days subsequently, the amount was promptly made good by the collector out of his private funds on September 21, 1875.

It is obvious to this committee that such an order of business was insecure, and lacked the reasonable features of protection to the public interests and Treasury, and the officers, but it also appears that the business was conducted under the rules and regulations of the Treasury

Department, which the officers, including the collector, were not permitted to amend. Indeed, Mr. Shannon objected to the practice of drawing checks to bearer for these large amounts paid in rebate of duties, and drew the attention of the assistant treasurer of the United States, Mr. William Sherman, to the obvious danger of such practice, but the objection was not sustained, and the practice was continued.

Mr. Shannon, it seems, had suggested additional checks to accompany the refund of duties, such as the autograph initials of the auditor of the custom-house, and of the accountant of the naval office, and drawing the checks to the order of the person entitled to receive payment, but his suggestions were not suffered to prevail.

In September, 1875, a period of financial consternation in California followed upon the failure of the Bank of California, and a considerable amount of money, *over*-deposited by importers, was in the custom-house, rendering the early liquidation of duties especially necessary. The house of J. C. Merrill & Co. had been for a long time engaged in the importation of sugars, and large amounts had been paid them by way of refund of duties, the last payment having been made in July, 1875, and for an amount closely approximating the sum demanded upon the forged check. It was under these circumstances, and controlled by the regulations of the Treasury Department, using the blank checks prescribed by the Department, drawn to bearer, by the regulations of the Department, and countersigned only by the naval officer, that Collector Shannon, by reason of the ordinary and apparently regular routine of business in his office, signed the check for \$4,777.84, to which the counter-signature of the naval officer had been forged.

It appears the collector made no demur as to his strict legal liability, and promptly paid over to the assistant treasurer the amount of the forged check, and has been without the use of the money from that time to this. He employed a detective to examine into the case, and the aid of all the officers of the United States of that district was also called into requisition.

Reports from J. F. Evans, the special agent of the Treasury; of J. F. Miller, auditor of the custom-house; of Henry Hook, refunding clerk; of J. C. Merrill & Co., the importers; of William Sherman, assistant treasurer; and of J. W. Lees, captain of the detective force of San Francisco, which were before your committee, all combine to show the earnest and vigilant effort made to discover the guilty party in the transaction; that suspicion fell upon a person not connected with the custom-house, who is now dead. No suggestion of any personal dishonor or neglect upon the part of the collector has been made from any quarter.

Following the proposition laid down by the Court of Claims for the relief of honest officers who have been victimized, in similar cases, your committee recommend the passage of the accompanying bill for the relief of Thomas B. Shannon.

Affirmative proof of his honesty and fidelity is attested by a letter from Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 19, 1881, to Mr. Shannon, which is in the hands of your committee.

This committee have also submitted the draft of the foregoing report with the accompanying papers to the Secretary of the Treasury, and have in their hands a letter to him from H. A. Lockwood, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, dated January 23, 1882, in which he states:

"The allegations of the claimant are not disputed by the accounting officers."

(See also report No. 126, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 19, 1883.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 12.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 12) for the relief of Elizabeth Carson, having considered the same, beg leave to report:

That this committee had this case under consideration during the Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-fourth Congresses, and at each of said sessions made a favorable report thereon, which, upon reconsideration, they now adopt, as follows:

That Mrs. Carson is a widow, residing in Bourbon County, in the State of Kentucky, and was from August, 1862, to the latter part of the year 1865, the keeper of the jail in said county; that during that time the military authorities of the United States, then stationed in said county, took control of said jail as a military prison, and compelled her to furnish subsistence for conscripts and for deserters from the United States Army and prisoners taken from the rebel forces; that during said time she furnished subsistence, amounting in all to 4,384 days' subsistence, for prisoners placed in said jail by said military authorities; that said authorities never paid a cent therefor; that said petitioner kept an accurate account of the number of days' subsistence thus furnished, which is filed with her petition, with evidence of the justice and truth thereof; that she also claims compensation for fire furnished in the prison for a portion of said time, and also for fuel furnished to the guards around the jail, and also for rent of said jail; and her charges for subsistence are at the rate of 75 cents per day, and for fire 35 cents per day, which were the rates allowed by law in that jail for keeping persons confined therein under the civil law. Her total claim, thus made out, amounts to the sum of \$4,618.70.

Upon examination of the facts, and upon consideration of the case, the committee are of opinion to allow her 60 cents for each day's subsistence, making the sum of \$2,630.40 in full discharge of her account. Accordingly they report the accompanying bill:

[Forty-eighth Congress, first session.]

S. 12.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A BILL for the relief of Elizabeth Carson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, do pay to Elizabeth Carson, of Bourbon County, Kentucky, the sum of two thousand six hundred and thirty dollars and forty cents, in full satisfaction for subsistence, use of jail, fuel, fire, care and attention furnished by her to conscripts, deserters, and rebel prisoners confined in the jail of Bourbon County, Kentucky, by the military authorities of the United States in the years eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 19, 1883.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 47.]

The Committee on Claims, to which was referred a bill (S. 47) for the relief of Frances E. Stewart, administratrix of Michael S. Stewart, deceased, having examined the same, make the following report:

That the Committee on Claims at the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress made an adverse report upon this bill; that subsequently additional facts and circumstances having been discovered, the bill was again presented to the Forty-sixth Congress, and at the third session thereof favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Claims; that at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress the bill was again presented, and having been carefully examined by the Senate Committee on Claims the committee made a favorable report upon the same, and adopted as their own the report of the Committee on Claims made at the previous session.

Your committee having carefully re-examined the case, consider that the facts are substantially embodied in, and the merits of the claim established by, the said report of the Senate Committee on Claims made at the third session of the Forty-sixth Congress, and therefore adopt as their own said report, No. 832, which is as follows:

The facts, as presented by the evidence submitted, are these: On or about the 10th day of December, A. D. 1864, the said Michael S. Stewart entered into a verbal contract, at Nashville, Tenn., with one George B. Hibbard, then captain and assistant quartermaster United States Army, stationed at Nashville, in charge of forage and fuel, by which he agreed to cut and deliver 10,000 cords of wood for the use of the Government of the United States, in supplying fuel for the quartermaster's department and troops stationed in and about Nashville. Said wood was delivered by said Stewart on the banks of the Cumberland River within 25 miles of the city of Nashville, and for which he was to receive \$6 per cord. No time within which such wood was to be delivered was fixed, except that it was to be delivered, to use the language of the original claimant, "*as rapidly as possible.*" That, although said contract was not in writing, a memorandum thereof was made by Captain Hibbard, who subsequently transferred the same to his successor, Capt. W. Mills, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and acting assistant quartermaster. The affidavit of Capt. George B. Hibbard, with whom this contract was made, is filed with the papers, is brief, and in these words:

"That during the month of December, 1864, I was stationed at Nashville, county and State aforesaid (Davidson County, Tennessee), in charge of forage and fuel; that on or about the 10th day of said month I entered into a verbal contract or agreement with one M. S. Stewart, a loyal citizen of county and State aforesaid, to cut and deliver 10,000 cords of wood for the use of the United States Government, in supplying fuel for the quartermaster's department and troops stationed in and about Nashville, Tenn.; that said wood was to be delivered by said M. S. Stewart on the banks of the Cumberland River, within 25 miles of the city of Nashville; that I agreed to

allow said Stewart the sum of \$6 per cord for said wood; that soon after making said contract or agreement with said Stewart I was relieved of the charge of fuel, and that I transferred a memorandum of said contract to my successor, Capt. W. Mills, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, and acting assistant quartermaster."

It further appears, from the affidavit of Capt. W. Mills, who succeeded Hibbard, and who remained in charge of that position until June, 1865, that said Stewart delivered under said contract 2,000 cords of wood, which was received by said Captain Mills for the use of the Government, and for which Stewart received his pay at \$6 per cord, the contract price.

Captain Mills's affidavit is in these words:

"I, W. Mills, late captain and acting assistant quartermaster, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that during the latter part of the year 1864, and up to June, 1865, I was stationed at Nashville, Tenn., in charge of fuel, among other duties, and that during that period I received over 2,000 cords of wood of one M. S. Stewart, a loyal citizen of said county (Davidson County, Tennessee) and State aforesaid, in pursuance of a verbal contract made between said M. S. Stewart and Capt. George B. Hibbard, I having succeeded said Captain Hibbard, and been instructed from the chief quartermaster's department to carry out all of Captain Hibbard's contracts. Said wood was delivered on the banks of the Cumberland, within 25 miles of Nashville, and was paid for at the contract price of \$6 per cord. On the last of May, 1865, I notified said M. S. Stewart that the Government would require no more wood chopped, and, having been relieved of the fuel department by Maj. A. J. Wills, this deponent knows of no further action in the premises."

The foregoing affidavit was made March 28, 1866. Subsequently, on July 10, 1866, Captain Mills made another affidavit, in which he says:

"M. S. Stewart was a contractor to furnish the Government with wood. It was a difficult matter to supply this post (Nashville) with fuel during the war, and it became necessary to buy in open market, the bonded contractors being prevented by the enemy and high water from supplying the requisite quantity of wood. This Mr. M. S. Stewart, with other parties, had contracted with Capt. George B. Hibbard, assistant quartermaster, to furnish more or less of wood, as the condition of the military situation would permit; but before the said Stewart had delivered any, the fuel department had been transferred to me, and Capt. George B. Hibbard gave me, on a written memorandum, the name of M. S. Stewart as one of his contractors; and in pursuance thereof I did buy for the Government wood of the said Stewart. Said memorandum was not preserved."

On the 2d of November, 1864, as per alleged copy of certificate filed (this date is evidently a mistake, as the contract was not made until December 10, 1864), Capt. George B. Hibbard issued the following request:

"ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
"FUEL AND FORAGE DEPARTMENT,
"Nashville, Tenn., November 2, 1864.

"To whom it may concern :

"Mr. M. S. Stewart has contracted to deliver me 10,000 cords of wood on the Cumberland River for the use of the Government. He will need all of his hay and grain to feed his teams used in delivering said wood; therefore I request all persons whomsoever to leave his crops unmolested.

"GEO. B. HIBBARD,
"Captain and Assistant Quartermaster."

The affidavit of Robert McKenzie, an employé of the post quartermaster's department at Nashville, after referring to the delivery of wood by Stewart under his contract, states as follows:

"That some time near the 23d or 26th day of May, 1865, I was ordered by the said Capt. William Mills, acting assistant quartermaster, to notify the said M. S. Stewart to stop chopping wood upon said contract, and also notified him that the wood then cut would be taken, in accordance with said contract. All this was done under the orders and authority of the said Captain Mills, acting assistant quartermaster."

In pursuance of this contract, it appears that M. S. Stewart purchased all the standing timber on a 160-acre tract of land lying near the Cumberland River, some 18 miles below Nashville, paying therefor \$1.50 per cord. He hired wood-choppers, and took all necessary steps to carry out his contract, and cut in all 3,203 cords, 2,000 cords of which had been received and paid for by the Government at the contract price, \$6 per cord, prior to May 31, 1865, when he, Stewart, was notified by Assistant Quartermaster Mills not to cut any more wood, but that the Government would receive that already cut and not delivered—1,203 cords. Subsequently to this, Assistant Quartermaster Mills received and paid for 300 cords, leaving on Stewart's hands 903 cords, which the Government declined to take or pay for.

The evidence shows clearly that Stewart did have this amount of wood left on his hands, to wit, 903 cords. Sixty cords, however, of this amount were not hauled to the river bank, but remained in the forest where cut, some half a mile distant from the river bank, while 843 cords were hauled to the river bank.

It is claimed by petitioner that the *actual* cost of purchasing the timber, and cutting, hauling, cording, &c., this 903 cords, was \$5 per cord; in all, \$4,946.70, made up as follows:

Cost of 903 cords standing wood, at \$1.50 per cord	\$1,354 50
Chopping 903 cords, at \$1.75	1,580 25
Hauling 903 cords, at \$1.50	1,354 50
Recording wood on river bank, at 15 cents per cord	136 45
To services of G. B. Stewart, superintendent, two months, at \$150 per month ..	300 00
Services of F. Kibbler, foreman, at \$100 per month	200 00

4,946 70

As the evidence shows that 60 cords of this wood were not hauled from the woods to the river bank, the item charged for hauling is \$90 too high, and the item for recording on the river bank is \$9 too high. The account also contains four errors in calculation, the correction of which would further lessen the aggregate amount of expenses to the extent of \$22, making the amount actually expended by Mr. Stewart on said 903 cords, \$4,825.70.

From the records of the office of the Quartermaster-General it appears that on the 5th of October, 1866, the contractor, M. S. Stewart, presented to that department his claim for \$4,946.70, being, as was alleged, the actual expense incurred by him in purchasing and preparing for delivery 903 cords of wood. After a thorough investigation this claim was disallowed by the Quartermaster-General *in toto*, and on appeal to the Secretary of War that officer, under the opinion of the Judge-Advocate, approved the action of the Quartermaster-General.

The original petition in regard to this claim was presented to the Senate on January 6, 1874, and upon April 12, 1876, the Committee on Claims made an adverse report upon it, which was agreed to by the Senate.

That petition asked that the Government would pay to petitioner—as the administratrix of the original claimant, which the evidence shows her to be—the full contract price of said wood, making no mention of the fact that the original contractor, by disposing of it to other parties, after the Government's refusal to accept it, had protected himself from loss to the extent of \$2.50 per cord.

The petition which we are now considering, after crediting the Government with \$2.50 a cord as realized from the sale of said wood after the Government's refusal to accept it (and which rate per cord the proof in the case shows was actually realized for 843 cords of it), asks that the Government will pay to the petitioner, as administratrix as aforesaid, the balance of the sum due to the petitioner's intestate according to the terms of the contract, namely, the sum of \$3,160.50.

The committee's adverse report was based mainly upon the legal proposition that under the act of June 2, 1862 (12 Stats. at Large, page 220), the contract for the purchase of the wood was not binding on the United States, because not in writing; although it further declared that the claim did not present such peculiar equities as to entitle it to consideration aside from its strictly legal aspect.

The act of June 2, 1862 (12 Stats. at Large, page 220), is in these words:

"SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all purchases and contracts for supplies or services, in any of the Departments of the Government, except for personal services, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the article or articles, or performance of the service, shall be made by advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals respecting the same. When immediate delivery or performance is required by the public exigency, the articles or service required may be procured by open purchase or contract at the places and in the manner in which such articles are usually bought and sold or such services engaged between individuals. No contract or purchase shall hereafter be made, unless the same be authorized by law or be under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment, except in the War and Navy Departments, for clothing, subsistence, forage, fuel, quarters, or transportation, which, however, shall not exceed the necessities of the current year."

In this case it was insisted before the War Department and before the committee, when they formerly considered it, that Captain Hibbard had a right to make a verbal contract or parol agreement, from the fact that the public exigency which creates the exception in the act quoted existed. This, however, was a matter to be determined from all the circumstances surrounding the case, and the War Department and the Senate Committee on Claims in the Forty-fourth Congress decided, upon the facts then brought to their notice, that the public exigency creating the exception in the act quoted did not exist.

But since then the fact which was overlooked when this claim was formerly under consideration has been brought to the attention of this committee, that on December 10, 1864, the very day on or about which, according to all the evidence, the contract

upon which this claim is founded was made, General Thomas, commanding the department, issued an order directing the troops to supply themselves with fuel, so far as practicable, from the woods and forests adjacent to their encampments. In the opinion of your committee, this order clearly shows that a public exigency then existed, such as under the provisions of the act of June 2, 1862, authorized the commanding officer to order the chief quartermaster to procure supplies in the most expeditious manner without advertising.

When this case was before Quartermaster-General Meigs, he wrote concerning it:

"I ought to remark that after reading the testimony of Mills, late captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers at Nashville, I am of the opinion that the state of affairs to which he testifies in the Henderson suit do show an exigency which was sufficient to justify the commanding officer to dispense with written contracts under the law.

* * * * *

"I have the impression that some competent authority, Secretary of War, General Sherman, or General Thomas, did issue an order to the chief quartermaster, General Donaldson, intended to authorize under the law the more rapid method of verbal or open purchases in all cases of necessity."

But the order which General Meigs stated his impression had been issued was not then found, and hence the claim was rejected, as the public exigency which would justify a verbal contract did not seem to have existed. Had attention been then called to the existence of that order, the contract between Stewart and George B. Hibbard, captain and assistant quartermaster, would have been recognized as coming fairly within the exception as to written contracts stated in Army Regulations, paragraph 1048, which is in the precise language of 22 Statutes at Large, page 220, and is as follows:

"When immediate delivery or performance is required by the public exigency, the article or service required may be procured by open purchase or contract at the place and in the mode in which such articles are usually bought and sold, or such services engaged between individuals."

Prior to the presentation of this claim to the Quartermaster-General a claim of one R. J. Henderson, for damages for violation of a verbal contract to deliver wood at the same point and the same time, had been presented and disallowed, upon the ground that the contract was not in writing, as required by the act of June 2, 1862. The War Department and the Committee on Claims of the Senate, in the Forty-fourth Congress, when disallowing the claim of the administratrix of Michael S. Stewart, declare it and the claim of R. J. Henderson to be "precisely similar," and correctly so declare.

Yet the same committee, at a later period of the same session, during which they reported adversely on the claim of Michael S. Stewart's administratrix, being called upon to pass upon the claim of R. J. Henderson (the order of General Thomas, of December 10, 1864, having been in the mean time brought to their notice), reported favorably upon the petition of R. J. Henderson, recommending an appropriation to pay him the full amount of his claim, and both Houses of Congress passed a bill for his relief, which was approved by the President.

If the said Michael S. Stewart had made a written contract there could have been no doubt or question as to the liability of the Government to pay his administratrix the balance she now claims; and even if it be conceded that Assistant Quartermaster Hibbard had not authority to make a verbal contract with Stewart which would be binding upon the Government, it is clear that M. S. Stewart did not know that it was his duty or business to ascertain whether Captain Hibbard was acting in excess of his authority, and that the circumstances of the case were such as to justify him in believing that Captain Hibbard was acting within his authority. Stewart's administratrix would, therefore, upon equitable principles, have a strong claim upon the Government to be reimbursed by the payment of the balance of the contract price for expenses incurred by her intestate on its behalf, unless by some misconduct her right to have her claim equitably considered has been forfeited.

The Committee on Claims of the Senate in the Forty-fourth Congress were of the opinion that the petitioner was not entitled to have her claim considered upon equitable principles for these reasons, all of which we have carefully re-examined, and find to be unfounded:

1st. Because the affidavit of the contractor, made March 29, 1866, and filed in the Quartermaster-General's Department, in support of his claim, "leaves the impression that all said wood was remaining on the banks of the Cumberland River at that date."

The testimony makes it entirely clear that at the time the affidavit of March 29, 1866, was made, and until the month of September following, all said wood remained undisposed of upon the banks of said river, except 60 cords thereof, which were in the woods near by. It seems also clear, from the dates of the numerous affidavits accompanying the petitioner's claim, that the papers in the case were transmitted to Washington, to the contractor's original attorney, on or about July 10, 1866. They were not actually filed in the Quartermaster's Department until early in October of that year, but it seems but fair to attribute the delay to the neglect of the attorney, whose

written argument, filed in the Quartermaster General's Department on behalf of this claim, shows him to be so careless that he repeatedly misstates the name of his client.

2d. Because no reference is made in the original petition presented by the contractor's administratrix to the Senate on January 6, 1874, "to any sale, or attempted sale, or other disposition whatever, by M. S. Stewart or his administratrix, of any part of the 903 cords of wood."

The petitioner explains, under oath, that she knew very little about business, and nothing about the condition of this case, and left the matter of preparing her petition to her attorney, not intending to withhold any fact in connection with the wood or, the subsequent disposition of it. This statement is fully borne out by the fact that the petition is signed, not in the petitioner's handwriting, but in that of her attorney, and that it requests that the papers on file in the Quartermaster-General's Office relating to the claim may be examined and considered in its support.

As the petition thus expressly called attention to the existence and whereabouts of the papers which showed the disposition of the wood, and asked that those papers might be examined and considered by Congress as the evidence upon which the petitioner rested her claim, it is unreasonable to conclude that the petitioner was attempting to conceal from Congress a fact which an examination of those papers could not fail to disclose.

We prefer rather to adopt the more natural conclusion that the failure of the original petition to mention the fact that the contractor had relieved himself of part of his loss by a sale of the wood was not set out in the petition because it was unknown to the petitioner, and to her attorney, whose connection with the case only began after the death of the petitioner's husband (the original claimant), and of his attorney, who had presented the case to the Department.

3d. Because, after the contractor received notice from the acting assistant quartermaster that no more wood would be taken under the contract, he held on to the 903 cords in the hope of obtaining large damages from the Government, when, if he had been so disposed, he could have sold it to wood-dealers at much more than the price at which he had contracted to sell it to the Government.

There is nothing in the case except the entirely gratuitous suggestion of Acting Assistant Quartermaster Moore, to whom the case was referred by the Quartermaster's Department for investigation, to indicate that the contractor, after the Government's refusal to take it, held on to the wood in the hope of obtaining large damages from the Government. On the contrary, he did not, in his original affidavits setting forth his claim, even ask to be paid the contract price. His claim was that, as a citizen who had at all times displayed unswerving fidelity and loyalty to the Government, and who had risked his stock in carrying out faithfully and energetically his contract with Captain Hibbard and his successors, he should be paid the actual expense incurred by him in cutting said wood and getting it ready for delivery in accordance with his contract, which expense he stated was \$4,946.70, which was \$471.30 less than the contract price.

Nor is there anything in the case, except the suggestion of said Acting Quartermaster Moore, to indicate that the contractor could, if he had been so disposed, have sold the wood after the Government's refusal to accept it for much more than, or for as much as, the price at which he had contracted to sell it to the Government. The evidence in the case is that, between the time when the demand for wood for the use of the Army had ceased and the time when the contractor succeeded in disposing of said wood for \$2.50 a cord, there was no time when he could have realized a higher sum for it, where it was, upon the bank of the river, than that for which he sold it. Indeed, it is impossible to suppose that a Government contractor could have been so ignorant as not to know that the largest sum he could hope to receive in payment of supplies which the Government had refused to receive was the full contract price; and with this knowledge it is impossible to believe that when the Government, by canceling its contract with him, relieved him from his obligation to discharge his part of it, that he would have failed to dispose of the supplies thus thrown upon his hands, if the opportunity to do so at more than the contract price had been presented to him.

We think, therefore, that a more thorough and careful examination of the facts of the case shows that the Senate Committee on Claims in the Forty-fourth Congress was wrong in treating this as a case in which the petitioner, by reason of improper conduct, had forfeited all claim to have the equities of her case considered by Congress.

Your committee are of the opinion that the agreement between Captain Hibbard and the petitioner's intestate was made at a time when an urgent necessity existed for wood for the use of the Army; and that as the proof sustains the delivery of the wood to the proper military authorities, they are further of the opinion that the Government is in duty bound to pay to the petitioner the difference between the contract price and the sum realized by a resale of the wood. They accordingly report the accompanying bill, appropriating the sum of \$3,160.50, and recommend its passage.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 20, 1863.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 297.]

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (S. 297) for the relief of Mrs. S. A. Wright and Mrs. O. Fahnestock, having considered the same and accompanying papers, submit the following report:

That the committee find the facts to be as stated in Senate report No. 147, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, which said report is hereto annexed and made part of this report, and is as follows:

[Senate report No. 147, Forty seventh Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (S. 272) for the relief of Mrs. S. A. Wright, widow of George Wright, deceased, and Mrs. C. Fahnestock, widow of S. S. Fahnestock, deceased, which asks for remuneration for the use of the patented linch-pin of said deceased George Wright and S. S. Fahnestock, adopted by the United States Government for field-artillery carriages, make the following report:

May 20, 1862, George Wright invented a linch-pin for field-artillery carriages, and shortly thereafter obtained a patent for said linch-pin. (Previous to the issuance of the letters patent he assigned one-half interest to his attorney, S. S. Fahnestock, which is duly recorded in Liber J 11, page 191, of Transfer of Patents in the Patent Office.)

The invention was adopted by the Ordnance Department and approved by the Secretary of War, under date of September, 1863, and since has been in use by the Government.

In May, 1865, in a communication to the Secretary of War, Mr. Wright says:

"That your petitioner above named, seeing the want thereof, for the use more especially of field-artillery carriages, did invent a safety linch-pin, which being duly examined and tested, was adopted by the Ordnance Department and approved by the Secretary of War, under date of September, 1863, and for which invention and improvement your petitioner has received letters patent of the United States. Your petitioner therefore prays that such compensation may be awarded to him for the past and future use of said invention or patent, some seventeen years yet, as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, Chief of Ordnance, and the Hon. W. Whiting, or such other persons of the Secretary's choice, they may consider him justly entitled to."

This petition was referred to the Ordnance Department for report, and by it to Major Benton, commanding at the Washington Arsenal, who returned it with an indorsement that Mr. Wright invented this linch-pin *without orders*, but merely from a desire to correct a serious defect in the linch-pin then in use in our field artillery. This invention was made while Mr. Wright was employed as a master machinist, at a compensation of \$3.73 per day. It has given entire satisfaction to the artillery, and on the strength of this was adopted by the Ordnance Board in the fall of 1863.

The record shows several references, the principal contention being that Mr. Wright was in the employment of the Government as a master machinist when he made this invention, without instructions or orders from his superior officer, consequently was not entitled to compensation. Finally, the whole matter was referred by the Secretary of War to the Judge-Advocate-General for his opinion on the following points:

"1. The validity of a claim by a Government employé for the use of his patented invention.

"2. Whether the claim in this case is valid in law and proper to be paid."

He returned the following reply to the Secretary on the subject:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
April 11, 1866.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, with the following expression of opinion upon the questions referred by him to this Bureau, in the case of the within-named George Wright.

This Bureau is aware of no regulation precluding the Government from contracting with one of its employés not in the military service. Paragraph 1002 of the Regulations prohibits the entering into a contract with "any person in the military service," by any military officer or agent, and paragraph 1003 provides that no such person shall receive any compensation for any service, &c., performed by him beyond his fixed pay, &c., "unless the same shall be authorized by law, and explicitly set out in the appropriation." This Bureau has been informed by the Chief of the Ordnance Department that Wright, who is a master workman at the Washington Arsenal, is in no manner connected with the military service. The provisions of the two paragraphs referred to would not therefore apply to his case; and it is accordingly concluded that the Secretary of War may lawfully compensate the party for the past use of his invention, as well as purchase the right to use it exclusively for the future.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

Later, the Secretary of War referred to the Judge-Advocate-General a communication for an opinion upon the views therein presented, and the following was his reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
May 30, 1866.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

The within claim of George Wright, an employé of the United States, *not* in the military service, having been heretofore referred to this Bureau, and a report having been returned that such claim was *valid* in law and might properly be allowed,

It may be observed, also, that under our patent laws it is only the *inventor*, the person in whose brain the new form or method has been conceived, who can be invested with the patent right. To one who may have furnished the labor or materials necessary to its completion a patent cannot be issued, for the subject of the patent is regarded as the property of the inventor only. In this instance, therefore, the property of Wright in his linch-pin is recognized by law, and the United States, for merely using the same for public purposes (in the absence of any contract), *would be obliged to render him a proper compensation.*

The conclusion of this Bureau, therefore, is that the present claim is *not* invalid in law or equity. * * * As the reasonableness of his demand is not contested, it is recommended that it be approved.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

The decision of the Judge-Advocate-General establishes beyond doubt that said Wright was *not* in the military service, but simply a private citizen, and consequently entitled to all the rights, immunities, and privileges as such.

The honorable Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton, finally refused payment to George Wright for the use of his patented linch-pin in the military service of the Government on the ground that the Department had no authority to make him compensation, Congress alone being authorized to act.

Under date of November 23, 1874, George Wright submitted to the Chief of Ordnance a request (for his approval or otherwise) that the papers in his case be sent to Congress for its consideration, upon which the following indorsement was made:

ORDNANCE OFFICE, November 25, 1874.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, as requested by the writer. * * *

I think he should be paid, as there is no mistake as to the use of the device by the United States. I would recommend that these papers be submitted to Congress for such action as the merits of the case seem to demand.

S. V. BENÉT,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

The action of the Secretary thereon is as follows:

The Secretary of War has the honor to transmit to the House of Representatives, for such action by Congress as the merits of the case seem to demand, an application of George Wright, by his attorney, S. S. Fahnestock, for remuneration for the use of his patent linch-pin by the War Department.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 7, 1874.

Two years later, as is shown by Ex. Doc. No. 77, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, the War Department sent to Congress a request that some compensation be made George Wright for the use by the Government of his patented linch-pin, admitting the validity of his patent, and transmitted a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States *vs. Burns* (Wallace's Reports, vol. 12, page 252, December term, 1870), viz:

"If an officer in the military service, not specially employed to make experiments with a view to suggest improvements, devises a new and valuable improvement in arms, tents, or any other kind of war material, he is entitled to the benefit of it, and to letters patent for the improvement from the United States equally with any other citizen not engaged in such service; and the Government cannot, after the patent is issued, make use of the improvement any more than a private individual without license of the inventor or making compensation to him."

The following decision is also pertinent:

"Public employment is no defense to the employé for having converted the private property of another to the public use without his consent and without just compensation. Private property, the Constitution provides, shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, and it is clear that that provision is as applicable to the Government as to individuals. * * *." (*Mitchell vs. Harmony*, 13 How., 134; *U. S. vs. Russell*, 13 Wall., 627).

Section twenty-two of the patent act provides that every patent shall "contain a grant to the patentee, his heirs, and assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the said invention or discovery throughout the United States." (16 Stat. at Large, 201.)

The letters patent issued to George Wright for said linch-pin are still in force. The Government continues to fabricate the pin at her arsenals as a matter of convenience and economy. The right to compensation for the use thereof is clearly established by the decisions cited.

The article in question has never been used, except by the Government, and it added greatly to the efficiency of the field artillery, of which proof exists, past and present. There are filed with the record reports from five colonels commanding regiments of United States artillery as to the merit and value of said linch-pin to the Government. They regard it as a meritorious invention; that it has answered its purpose in preventing such accident, as wheels coming off of field artillery in rapid traveling, or traveling over rough ground. They are confirmed in this belief by their extended experience of the past war.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. R. B. Ayres, commanding Second United States Artillery, states as follows:

"1st. That the use of the patent safety linch-pin of George Wright did materially advance the public interests during the war of 1861, and was a great benefit to the Government.

"2d. I would consider \$5,000 as a fair compensation from the Government for the use of said linch-pin."

Bvt. Brig. Gen. H. R. Jackson, United States Army, commanding Light Battery K, First Artillery, late commanding Artillery Brigade, Tenth Army Corps, in his report recommends:

"That \$20,000 be paid by the Government for the use of said linch-pin; that it decidedly did advance the public interests materially during the war of 1861, and the public interests are being advanced by it at the present time."

Bvt. Brig. Gen. I. Vogdes, United States Army, commanding First Artillery, in transmitting the report of Jackson to the Secretary of War, states as follows:

"Captain Jackson commanded the light battery of his regiment since August, 1873. He commanded a light battery during part of the war, and was also an inspector-general, so that he has had ample opportunities of judging of the merits of the linch-pin referred to."

Brig. Gen. S. V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, in his report (on bill S. 730, Forty-sixth Congress, second session), under date of February 18, 1880, to the Secretary of War relative to said linch-pin, says:

"The views of experienced artillery officers who have used, and are now using, this

invention, and whose opinions are of great value in determining the amount to be paid, deserve careful consideration. Colonel Ayres deems \$5,000 'as a fair compensation,' and Captain Jackson mentions \$20,000.

"I think the amount proposed to be given by the bill a fair and liberal compensation."

The views expressed by the Chief of Ordnance are concurred in by Secretary of War Ramsey, under date of February 20, 1860.

January 23, 1862, your committee referred bill S. 272 to the Secretary of War for his views, and requested certain information. The following is his reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ultimo, inclosing Senate bill 272, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, "for the relief of Mrs. S. A. Wright and Mrs. C. Fahnestock," which bill provides for the payment of the sum of \$10,000, in full consideration for the entire past and future use of the patent linch-pin of the deceased George Wright and S. S. Fahnestock.

In reply to your inquiries as to whether the amount proposed by said bill is excessive for the Government to pay for said patented linch-pin, and as to what amount the Government has paid for the inventions of George Wright, and what saving their use has effected, I beg to invite the attention of the Committee on Patents of the Senate to the inclosed report, dated the 27th ultimo, from the Chief of Ordnance, which contains the information requested, so far as the same can be furnished.

I concur in the views of the Chief of Ordnance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

HON. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Of Subcommittee of the Committee on Patents, United States Senate.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 27, 1862.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: I have the honor to return letter from Hon. J. S. Williams, Senate Subcommittee on Patents, inclosing Senate bill 272, for the relief of Mrs. S. A. Wright and Mrs. C. Fahnestock, appropriating \$10,000 in full consideration for the entire past and future use of the Wright patent linch-pin, &c., and to report:

To the first question: Is the amount proposed by accompanying bill excessive for the Government to pay for said patented linch-pin? I reply: Considering the high commendation given to the invention by distinguished artillery officers from practical experience in its use during the war, and that the petitioners have been waiting for compensation for very many years, I do not think the amount named in the bill excessive. To the second question: What amount has the Government paid for inventions of George Wright, and what saving has their use effected? I reply: That the act approved July 27, 1854, appropriated \$5,000 for George Wright, as a full compensation for the use of machine for making and charging percussion caps, &c. Also, on the 5th March, 1864, George Wright received \$1,500 from the Government in full for the use of his patented mold for casting Borman fuses, &c. These patents for making percussion caps and casting fuses were of great value, but it is impossible to say what saving their use effected.

No percussion caps nor fuses have been made since 1865.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. V. BENÉT,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

The patent being declared a valid one, and the use of the invention for more than sixteen years being admitted by the War Department as a valuable auxiliary to the artillery arm of the service, and its present and future use recognized as a necessity, giving due acknowledgment to the reports of artillery officers, Chief of Ordnance, and recommendation of the Secretaries of War as to the value of the invention to the Government, and considering the many acts of Congress in cases corresponding in principle (cited under appendix) and the decision of the Judge-Advocate-General that "the property of Wright in his linch-pin is recognized by law, and the United States for merely using the same for public purposes (in the absence of any contract) would be obliged to render him proper compensation," which is supported by the ruling of the Supreme Court in the case of the United States *vs.* Burns, that "the Government cannot, after the patent is issued, make use of the improvement any more than a private individual without license of the inventor or making compensation to him."

With this state of facts your committee are forced to the conclusion that said linch-pin is a meritorious invention, and, as no compensation has been awarded, that the claim for payment for its use by the Government is a valid one.

Five favorable reports have been made by committees of Congress, and a bill passed both Houses of the Forty-first Congress to pay for the use of said linch-pin by the Government, but failed to receive the approval of the President through lack of time. A similar bill passed the House of Representatives, and the Senate Committee on Patents of the Forty-sixth Congress unanimously, but did not reach a vote in the Senate. Therefore bill S. 272, as amended, is reported back with recommendation that it pass.

The committee therefore adopt said Senate report as the report of this committee, and recommend the passage of the accompanying bill

APPENDIX.

List of persons who perfected inventions while employed in the United States service, and received compensation from the Government for the use thereof, viz :

C. P. Hartt, widow of the late naval constructor, S. T. Hartt, for the use of a gun-elevating screw used on iron gun-carriages of the United States Navy, the sum of \$3,000.

(See Stat. No. 15, page 461.)

Authorizing the Postmaster-General to pay for patented instruments for post-marking mail packages and cancellation of postage-stamps, the sum of ———.

(See Stat. No. 16, page 670.)

A. G. Snyder, of the Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, N. Y., for the use of his patented bullet-machine in the United States arsenal, the sum of \$5,000.

(See Stat. No. 16, page 700.)

E. M. Green, for his patent for a machine for bending chain cable-links, connecting shackles and tackle-hooks, the sum of \$10,000.

(See Stat. No. 17, page 711.)

J. B. Emerson, for an infringement by the Government of the United States of his letters patent, dated March, 1834, the sum of \$25,610.

(See Stat. No. 17, page 737.)

A. E. Peale, only child of F. Peale, for inventions in the machinery and process for refining and coining the precious metals, perfected by him and used in the United States Mint and its several branches, the sum of \$10,000.

(See Stat. No. 17, page 774.)

B. Crawford, for the use by the United States Government for said Crawford's patented steam-blower, the sum of \$5,000.

(See Stat. No. 18, page 566.)

A. Mason, for improvements of processes heretofore and hereafter to be employed in the United States Assay Office at New York, or elsewhere, in the refining and parting of gold and silver bullion, the sum of \$10,000.

(See Stat. No. 18, page 615.)

M. J. Coston, for the use by the United States Government of the Coston signal-light, the sum of \$13,000.

(See Stat. No. 18, page 466.)

T. J. Rodman, for improvements by him in cannon while an officer in the Army of the United States, a sum amounting to over \$300,000.

Mrs. Dahlgren, for improvements by her husband in cannon, &c., while in the Government service, over \$100,000.

Colonel Buchanan, United States Army, for his ponton, ———.

Colonel Sibley, United States Army, for his tent, ———.

Major Bell, United States Army, for a lock for firing ordnance, \$20,000.

Mr. Wilson, for his gun-carriage, \$20,000.

Mr. Buckland, for improvement in gun-stocking machinery, \$10,000.

Mr. Peale, for device for counting coin, now in use at the United States Treasury, \$5,000.

William H. Bell, for an elevating screw for a cannon, \$20,000.

The legal representatives of Henry M. Shreve, deceased, for the patented snag-boat invented by said Henry M. Shreve while in the employ of the United States Government, the sum of \$50,000.

(Approved January 13, 1881.)

The relief granted in the last case was an act of the Forty-sixth Congress.

The foregoing are found in the current records of the day, and constitute but a few of the many similar cases. Ever since the Patent Office was originated (some ninety-eight years ago) the question of remuneration to employes of the Government has come up, and been reported upon by many committees of Congress, supporting the legality and justice of such remuneration.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to secure to inventors the exclusive right for limited times to their inventions. (See article 8, section 8.)

In the exercise of this right Congress has enacted that *any person* who has invented a new machine, or an improvement on one, shall receive a patent therefor on the performance of certain prescribed conditions (see section 6, act of July 4, 1836); that this exclusive right shall continue for seventeen years from the date of the patent (see section 16, act of March 2, 1861), and no patent is granted until the conditions precedent to the grant are complied with, so that the fact of the grant of a patent is *prima facie* evidence of the right. Congress further fixed heavy penalties for the infringement of the patents granted by the United States, and "any person" who manufactures, uses, or sells the invention patented, without deriving a right so to do from the inventor, is pronounced an infringer, and made liable to the penalty.

Not a syllable of restriction is put upon any Government employe from becoming an inventor and receiving patent protection from the United States, save only those employed in the Patent Office proper.* The obvious reasons that precluded persons employed in the Patent Office from holding any interest in patents does not apply to any other persons in Government employment, and no restrictions were, therefore, provided against them; but like all other citizens or foreigners they are clearly entitled to patent protection.

No. 46674.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these letters patent shall come:

Whereas George Wright, of Washington, District of Columbia, has alleged that he has invented a new and useful improvement in linch-pin, which he states has not been known or used before his application; has made oath that he is a citizen of the United States; that he does verily believe that he is the original and first inventor or discoverer of the said improvement, and that the same hath not, to the best of his knowledge and belief, been previously known or used; has paid into the Treasury of the United States the sum of thirty-five dollars, and presented a petition to the Commissioner of Patents signifying a desire of obtaining an exclusive property in the said improvement, and praying that a patent may be granted for that purpose:

These are, therefore, to grant, according to law, to the said George Wright, his heirs, administrators, or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, from the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using, and vending to others to be used, the said improvement, a description whereof is given in the words of the said George Wright in the schedule hereunto annexed, and is made a part of these presents.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Patent Office has been hereunto affixed.

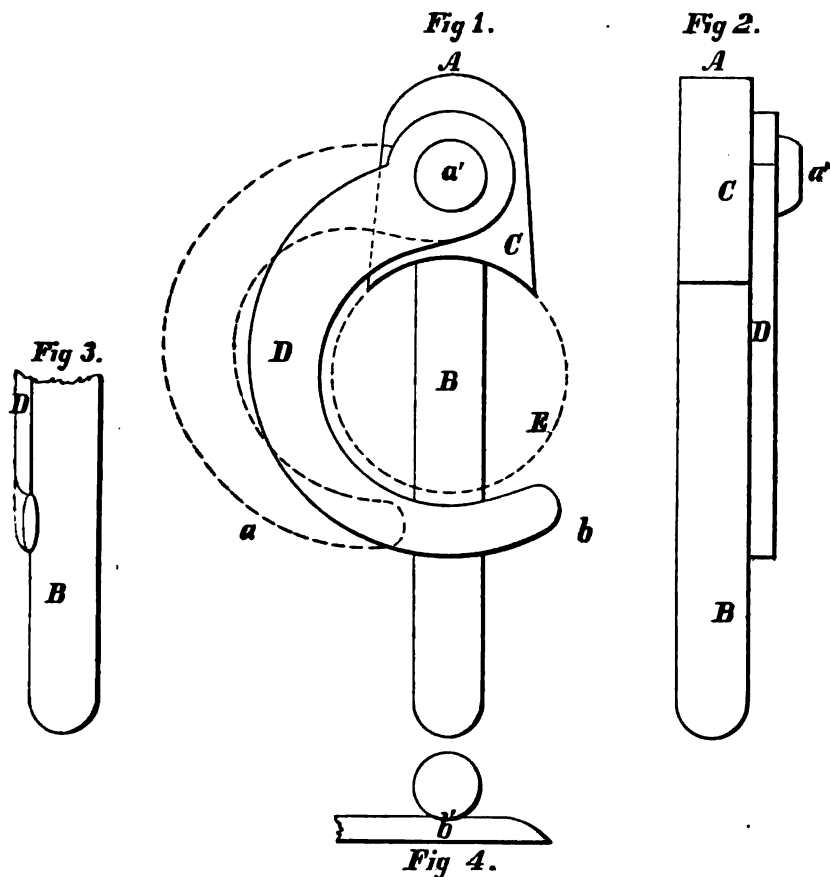
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

Countersigned and sealed with the seal of the Patent Office.

D. P. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner of Patents.

*Act approved July 4, 1836: "SEC. 2. * * * And said Commissioner, clerks, and every other person appointed and employed in said office shall be disqualified and interdicted from acquiring or taking, except by inheritance, during the period for which they shall hold their appointments, respectively, any right or interest, directly or indirectly, in any patent for an invention or discovery which has been, or may hereafter be, granted."



THE SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THESE LETTERS PATENT AND MAKING PART OF THE SAME.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, George Wright, of the city and county of Washington and District of Columbia, have invented a new and improved linch-pin; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in providing a safety linch-pin, one beyond almost the remotest possibility of being displaced from its position in the axle accidentally—at the same time by the hand readily removed or put in place.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the drawings—

Fig. 1 is an elevation of the linch-pin;

Fig. 2 is a side view of the same;

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on line (a b), and

Fig. 4 is a partial side view, reverse of Fig. 2.

A represents the linch-pin proper, composed of the stem B, and head C D is a curved arm pivoted to the head at a', and hugging or surrounding to a certain extent the end of the axle E, protruding beyond the hub. The arm D in length is more than a semi-circle, and bears upon the stem B of the linch-pin below the axle by spring pressure, and it cannot be displaced by any rapid jostling over rough roads. Where it bears on the stem B a small recess or seat b' is made to fit the same, this forming a lock to prevent accidental displacement. The extreme lower end of the arm extends beyond or

in front of the stem or pin. This enables the same to be taken hold of easily by hand, displaced—that is, raised and pushed to the rear on one side, so as to clear the pin and axle. It then becomes a handle by which to raise the pin out of its seat or cavity in the axle.

The arm D can, if desired, work in a slot in the head c, and it can enter a rabbet or slot in the lower part of the pin below the axle, but I consider the arrangement above described better. The arm D may have an L slot in it, and can be attached or detached to the linch-pin as desired.

The linch-pin shown and described is one which has been adopted by the United States Ordnance Department for its field batteries. Without departing from the nature of my invention it can be readily modified to suit all other vehicles when a linch-pin is desired, and may advantageously replace the screw and nut on the end of some axles.

It must be seen from a cursory examination that the safety arm D, which replaces split keys, leather thongs, &c., is always in place, permanently and securely attached to the pin A, no likelihood of its becoming lost from the same, and when bearing against the pin B below the axle no possibility of being displaced, and permitting the pin to get out of its seat or hole, by accident, at the same time affording a ready means of removal by hand.

Without departing from the nature of my invention, I can vary the working of the arm D to suit vehicles having hub-bands.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by letters patent:

First. The safety or embracing arm D.

Second. The arm D, in combination with the pin A, constructed and operated substantially as described for the purpose set forth.

GEO. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

S. S. FAHNESTOCK,
E. J. LEESINTZER.

○

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 20, 1883.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CALL, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 298.]

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (S. 298) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Cassidy, widow of Peter A. Cassidy, deceased, which asks for remuneration for the use of his patented machine for cutting vellum cloth, adopted and used by the United States Government, make the following report :

Having duly considered the same and accompanying papers, they recommend that it pass as amended. The facts upon which this recommendation is based are fully set forth in House Report No. 1768, Forty-sixth Congress, second session, which said report is hereto annexed and made a part of this report, and is as follows :

[House Report 1768, Forty-sixth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Peter A. Cassidy for compensation for a machine invented by her late husband and now in use by the Government, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

This claim was considered and favorably reported upon by the Committee of Claims of the Forty-fifth Congress (Forty-fifth Congress, third session, Report No. 8), but no final action was reached.

Their report was as follows :

"Peter A. Cassidy was employed in the Second Auditor's Office of the Treasury Department from August 1, 1867, to October 10, 1876. While thus employed he invented and caused to be patented a machine for cutting the vellum cloth extensively used in repairing vouchers, &c. By means of this machine he was enabled to do the work which would otherwise have required five men. This is shown by the Auditor, and the machine is still in use, and is considered indispensable by the Auditor. By a statement of Joseph Barton, now in charge of archives division, under the old plan two men could cut 25 strips in five cuts; by the new device one man can cut 50 strips in two cuts.

"The machine was patented July 11, 1876. Peter A. Cassidy died in January, 1878, without having received any compensation from the Government for the use of his invention, and his attending physician, William Ward, says that this circumstance preyed upon his mind and added to the causes that produced his death. He left the petitioner (his widow) and eight children. She asks that the Government pay to her the sum of \$10,000 for the use of her husband's invention. By the use of the machine one person can do the work of twenty-five.

"It is manifestly just that the Government should pay for the use of the patent, and we think \$2,500 not an unreasonable sum for that use. We therefore report the accompanying bill, with the recommendation that it do pass."

This committee concur in the conclusions and recommendations of the former committee, and report the accompanying bill.

The committee therefore adopt said House report as the report of this committee, and report the accompanying bill, as amended, for her relief, with recommendation that it pass.

Amend by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Margaret Cassidy, widow of Peter A. Cassidy, deceased, the sum of \$2,500, in full compensation for the past, present, and future use of the patent of said Peter A. Cassidy for his invention of machine for cutting vellum cloth."

Amend title so as to read, "A bill for the relief of Margaret Cassidy."

APPENDIX.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
October 1, 1877

Peter Cassidy was employed in this office from August 1, 1867, to October 10, 1876, during which time he performed his duties satisfactorily. While employed here, Mr. Cassidy invented and caused to be patented a machine for cutting the vellum cloth used extensively in repairing vouchers. By means of this invention he was enabled to do the work which would otherwise have required five men. The original machine is still in use every day in this office and is considered indispensable.

E. B. FRENCH, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1882.

SIR: In reply to your indorsement of the 1st instant, requesting to be furnished with the information called for by the inclosed letter from the Subcommittee on Patents, United States Senate, I have the honor to make the following report:

First. The Department is still using Peter A. Cassidy's patented machine for cutting vellum cloth.

Second. The Department has never, to my knowledge, compensated said Cassidy for the use of said invention, and I have no reason to believe he was ever so compensated.

For a period of nearly four years, commencing in the year 1875, women averaging over 30 in number, were constantly employed in this office in mending mutilated Army rolls. In that work they used vellum cloth cut in slips. Mr. Cassidy invented his machine and put it in operation some time in the spring of 1876. It was subsequently patented.

Adopting Mr. French's estimate—that one man with the machine will do the work which would otherwise have required five men—and I believe that estimate to be a fair one, I am enabled to approximate the value of the machine to the Government.

Since January 1, 1876, 1,760 rolls of cloth have been purchased and used in mending mutilated Army rolls. The cutting of twelve rolls with the machine is a fair day's work. The 1,760 rolls would in that way be cut in six months, and the labor of four men for six months, or one man for two years saved.

I think \$2,500 would be an adequate sum for the Government to pay for the past, present, and future use of the machine.

Very respectfully,

O. FERRISS,
Auditor.

Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Decision by the Supreme Court of the United States *vs.* Burns (Wallace's Reports, vol. 12, page 262 December term, 1870).]

"If an officer in the military service, not specially employed to make experiments with a view to suggest improvements, devises a new and valuable improvement in arms, tents, or any other kind of war material, he is entitled to the benefit of it, and

to letters patent for the improvement from the United States equally with any other citizen not engaged in such service; and the Government cannot, after the patent is issued, make use of the improvement any more than a private individual without license of the inventor or making compensation to him."

The following decision is also pertinent:

"Public employment is no defense to the employé for having converted the private property of another to the public use without his consent and without just compensation. Private property, the Constitution provides, shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, and it is clear that that provision is as applicable to the Government as to individuals. * * * (Mitchell *vs.* Harmony, 13 How., 134; U. S. *vs.* Russell, 13 Wall., 627.)"

C

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 258.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 258) donating a part of the abandoned military reservation at Fort Smith, Ark., to the city of Fort Smith, for the use and benefit of the free public schools thereof, and for other purposes, report the same back and recommend that the bill be passed.

The military reservation at Fort Smith has long since been abandoned for military purposes, there being no need of a fort or garrison at or near that location. This fact appearing, Congress, by act of February 24, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations," directed its transfer from the War Department to the Interior Department, which was done on the 25th of March, 1871.

By Executive order dated May 22, 1871, so much of the reservation as was occupied by a national cemetery was reserved from sale, and restored to the custody of the War Department, and by Executive order dated December 3, 1875, additional land was reserved for said cemetery. The garrison buildings remaining within the walls of the fort are now serving the Government a useful purpose, the courts for the western district of Arkansas being held therein.

Ample grounds are within these walls for any other and far more extended buildings than the Government will ever consent to construct or need at that point, no matter what progress may be made in the adjacent country. This and also the land reserved as a national cemetery are excepted from the grant provided by this bill.

The city of Fort Smith lies alongside this reservation, and one of its streets—Garrison avenue—where it nears the Arkansas River, encroaches upon the reservation, so that a small portion thereof is within it, and a part of the wharf is upon it.

The bill provides that so much of the reservation as is occupied by Garrison avenue and by the wharf of the city of Fort Smith be donated to said city to be used as an avenue and wharf; that an amount of said reservation not exceeding nine acres be granted to the city to be used for public buildings and county court-house for the Fort Smith district of Sebastian County, and for a public park; and the city of Fort Smith is required to lay off and for all time keep in repair a street or avenue sixty feet wide leading to the front gate of the national cemetery, or the nine acres of land so granted is to revert to the United States.

That the city shall, as soon as may be, after the passage of the act,

cause the reservation granted to be divided into lots and blocks corresponding as near as possible with the plat of said city; that all streets, avenues, and alleys laid out on such part of the avenue as is granted by this bill be granted to the city, to be held for the use of the public; that the remainder of such reservation be granted to the city of Fort Smith, to be held in trust for the benefit of the free public schools of the school district of said city, the city being required within ten years after the grant to cause the land to be sold in single lots at public sale for cash to the highest bidder, the purchase price to be paid from time to time, as sales are made, to the treasurer of the school board of such school district, to be used by the board, in the erection of school-houses, for the pay of teachers, and the maintenance of public schools in said district.

It is provided also that persons having fractional lots fronting on Garrison avenue in said city shall have the right to purchase within two years from the passage of the act, at private sale, so much of the reservation as shall be necessary to extend their respective fractional lots back a distance of one hundred and forty feet, at the rate per square foot that the lots on the reservation nearest such fractional lot may sell for at public sale. In making disposition of the reservation this appears to be just, inasmuch as the reservation line for a time had been uncertain and purchases were made and buildings erected when it was believed to be elsewhere. This is evidenced by the fact that the principal street of the city is located upon a part of it.

The Government derives no benefit whatever from said reservation or any part thereof, except that portion withheld by the provisions of this bill. The reservation remaining in its present condition, undisposed of, is an obstruction to the growth and prosperity of the city of Fort Smith, by the capital and industry of whose citizens in erecting buildings and making improvements near the reservation its value has been mostly enhanced.

From the memorial presented by the committee appointed by the board of school directors of the school district referred to, it appears that by a census taken in August, 1881, there are in such district children between the ages of six and twenty years, white and colored, twelve hundred and twenty-one; that since that time there has been an increase of one hundred, making thirteen hundred and twenty-one of scholastic age; that the amount derived from city and State taxation is inadequate to afford means for the education of more than one-third of this number.

As the Government derives no benefit from the land embraced in the grant, and the proceeds arising from the sale thereof in the manner and for the use and benefit proposed will greatly aid in the education of the children of said school district, the committee are of opinion that the bill proposes just and proper legislation.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PUGH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 178.]

The committee have had under consideration Senate bill 178 "to repeal section seven hundred and fourteen of the Revised Statutes, allowing pensions to judges in certain cases," and beg leave to make the following report :

The third article, section 1 of the Constitution of the United States, provides that "the judges, both of the Supreme and the superior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

Section 714 of the Revised Statutes provides that, "When any judge of any court of the United States resigns his office, after having held his commission as such at least ten years, and having attained the age of seventy years, he shall, during the residue of his natural life, receive the same salary which was by law payable to him at the time of his resignation."

Without the right to receive their salaries after resigning it was reasonably certain there would be no resignations. As few resign, it was apparent that at no distant day one-third or more of such judges might attain the age of seventy years and over, and thereby likely be impaired in their mental and certainly in their physical ability to contribute their share of labor in the administration of justice in their courts. There is no relief to be found against this manifest public evil in any limitations of the Constitution; and the only remedy Congress could provide was to relieve the public through the voluntary action of the judge without depriving him or asking him to deprive himself of what might be his only means of support when he was too old to resume the practice of the law or to enter any other pursuit. These considerations doubtless influenced the enactment of section 1714 by both Houses of Congress with remarkable unanimity. The repeal of it would leave these judges without the right to their salaries should they resign, and the certainty that they would not make such an unreasonable sacrifice, would revive the great public evil of having justice delayed in Federal courts by the incumbence of superannuated judges. The suggestion sometimes made that a civil list of pensioners is a relic of aristocracy

and inconsistent with democratic institutions, loses its force and merit, if it has any, when compared with the paramount importance of continuing the existence of a law founded in public benefit and necessity, especially when there can be no well-grounded apprehension of an increase of the list, as there is no other class of officials who hold their commissions by a life tenure.

The committee report back the bill with the recommendation that it do not pass.

C

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

—
JANUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.
—

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 74.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred S. 74, "To enable the State of Colorado to take lands in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, found to be mineral lands, and to secure to the State of Colorado the benefit of the act of July 2, 1862, entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,'" has had the same under consideration, and reports it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.



THE EXISTING TARIFF

ON

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES, ETC.,.

AND THE

FREE LIST,

TOGETHER WITH

**COMPARATIVE TABLES OF PRESENT AND PAST TARIFFS, AND
OTHER STATISTICS RELATING THERETO**

PREPARED BY THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, UNITED STATES SENATE.

JANUARY 7, 1884.—Reported by Mr. Morrill and ordered to be printed.

**WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1884.**

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the accompanying

R E P O R T ,

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF MARCH
3, 1883 :**

***Resolved,* That the Committee on Finance of the Senate prepare a compilation and index of existing tariff laws, together with tabulated comparative statements of the rates of duties and imposts under the several tariff acts since the organization of the Government, and such other statistics relating thereto as the committee may deem proper.**

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OLD TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

TITLE XXXIII OF THE REVISED STATUTES AS IN FORCE WHEN THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1883, WAS PASSED.

SEC. 2491. All persons are prohibited from importing into the United States, from any foreign country, any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever, for the prevention of conception, or for causing unlawful abortion. No invoice or package whatever, or any part of one, in which any such articles are contained shall be admitted to entry; and all invoices and packages whereof any such articles shall compose a part are liable to be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same as prescribed in the following section: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this section. [See § 1785.]

SEC. 2492. Any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the preceding section is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and, if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal, or any deputy marshal, in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and to make due and immediate return thereof, to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

SEC. 2493. The importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: *Provided*, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof, that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this law into effect, or to suspend the same as therein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

SEC. 2494. The President of the United States, whenever in his judg-

ment the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle may be made without danger of the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious disease among the cattle of the United States, may, by proclamation, declare the provisions of the preceding section to be inoperative, and the same shall be afterward inoperative and of no effect from and after thirty days from the date of said proclamation.

SEC. 2495. Any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2496. No watches, watch-cases, watch-movements, or parts of watch-movements, of foreign manufacture, which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacturer, shall be admitted to entry at the custom-houses of the United States, unless such domestic manufacturer is the importer of the same. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer of watches who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department fac-similes of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

[That owners of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or with the Indian tribes, provided such owners shall be domiciled in the United States, or located in any foreign country or tribes which by treaty, convention or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, may obtain registration of such trade-marks by complying with the following requirements:

First. By causing to be recorded in the Patent Office a statement specifying name, domicile, location, and citizenship of the party applying; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the particular trade-mark has been appropriated; a description of the trade-mark itself, with fac-similes thereof, and a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods, and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used.

Second. By paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of twenty-five dollars, and complying with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

SEC. 2. That the application prescribed in the foregoing section must, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the person, or by a member of a firm, or by an officer of a corporation applying, to the effect that such party has at the time a right to the use of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce with foreign nations or Indian tribes, as above indicated; and that the description and fac-similes presented for registry truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered.

SEC. 3. That the time of the receipt of any such application shall be noted and recorded. But no alleged trade-mark shall be registered unless the same appear to be lawfully used as such by the applicant in foreign commerce or commerce with Indian tribes as above mentioned

or is within the provision of a treaty, convention, or declaration with a foreign power; nor which is merely the name of the applicant; nor which is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned by another and appropriate to the same class of merchandise, or which so nearly resembles some other person's lawful trade-mark as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the mind of the public, or to deceive purchasers. In an application for registration the Commissioner of Patents shall decide the presumptive lawfulness of claim to the alleged trade-mark; and in any dispute between an applicant and a previous registrant, or between applicants, he shall follow, so far as the same may be applicable, the practice of courts of equity of the United States in analogous cases.

SEC. 4. That certificates of registry of trade-marks shall be issued in the name of the United States of America, under the seal of the Department of the Interior, and shall be signed by the Commissioner of Patents, and a record thereof, together with printed copies of the specifications, shall be kept in books for that purpose. Copies of trade-marks and of statements and declarations filed therewith and certificates of registry so signed and sealed shall be evidence in any suit in which such trade-marks shall be brought in controversy.

SEC. 5. That a certificate of registry shall remain in force for thirty years from its date; except in cases where the trade-mark is claimed for and applied to articles not manufactured in this country, and in which it receives protection under the laws of a foreign country for a shorter period, in which case it shall cease to have any force in this country by virtue of this act at the time that such trade-mark ceases to be exclusive property elsewhere. At any time during the six months prior to the expiration of the term of thirty years such registration may be renewed on the same terms, and for a like period.

SEC. 6. That applicants for registration under this act shall be credited for any fee, or part of a fee, heretofore paid into the Treasury of the United States with intent to procure protection for the same trade-mark.

SEC. 7. That registration of a trade-mark shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any trade-mark registered under this act and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those described in the registration, shall be liable to an action on the case for damages for the wrongful use of said trade-mark, at the suit of the owner thereof; and the party aggrieved shall also have his remedy according to the course of equity to enjoin the wrongful use of such trade-mark used in foreign commerce or commerce with Indian tribes, as aforesaid, and to recover compensation therefor in any court having jurisdiction over the person guilty of such wrongful act; and courts of the United States shall have original and appellate jurisdiction in such cases without regard to the amount in controversy.

SEC. 8. That no action or suit shall be maintained under the provisions of this act in any case when the trade-mark is used in any unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which mark has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or under any certificate of registry fraudulently obtained.

SEC. 9. That any person who shall procure the registry of a trade-mark, or of himself as the owner of a trade-mark or an entry respecting a trade-mark, in the office of the Commissioner of Patents, by a false or fraudulent representation or declaration, orally or in writing, or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence thereof to the injured party, to be recovered in an action on the case.

SEC. 10. That nothing in this act shall prevent, lessen, impeach, or avoid any remedy at law or in equity which any party aggrieved by any wrongful use of any trade-mark might have had if the provisions of this act had not been passed.

SEC. 11. That nothing in this act shall be construed as unfavorably affecting a claim to a trade-mark after the term of registration shall have expired; nor to give cognizance to any court of the United States in an action or suit between citizens of the same State, unless the trade-mark in controversy is used on goods intended to be transported to a foreign country, or in lawful commercial intercourse with an Indian tribe.

SEC. 12. That the Commissioner of Patents is authorized to make rules and regulations and prescribe forms for the transfer of the right to use trade-marks and for recording such transfers in his office.

SEC. 13. That citizens and residents of this country wishing the protection of trade-marks in any foreign country, the laws of which require registration here as a condition precedent to getting such protection there, may register their trade-marks for that purpose as is above allowed to foreigners, and have certificate thereof from the Patent Office.

Act of March 8, 1881.)

[That nothing contained in the law entitled "An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks and protect the same," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, shall prevent the registry of any lawful trade-mark rightfully used by the applicant in foreign commerce or commerce with Indian tribes at the time of the passage of said act.

Act of August 5, 1882.]

SEC. 2497. No goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture; or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

SEC. 2498. The preceding section shall not apply to vessels, or goods, wares, or merchandise, imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

SEC. 2499. There shall be levied, collected, and paid, on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this Title, as chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles, on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on such non-enumerated article, the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty; and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which any of its component parts may be chargeable.

SEC. 2500. Upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles.

SEC. 2502. A discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported on vessels not of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty or any act of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

SEC. 2503. There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles mentioned in the schedules contained in the next section, imported from foreign countries, the rates of duty which are by the schedules respectively prescribed: *Provided*, That all wire rope and wire strand or chain made of iron wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the iron wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made; and all wire rope, and wire strand or chain made of steel wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the steel wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made.

[The statute of 1875, c. 127, s. 4, v. 18, p. 340, repeals the ninety per centum rate, and re-enacts the rates of duty specified in s. 2504.]

SCHEDULE A.—COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.

1. **SEC. 2504.** On all manufactures of cotton (except jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, gingham, plaids, cottonades, pantaloons, stuff, and goods of like description) not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight five ounces per square yard, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five cents and a half per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, five cents and a half per square yard, and in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem.

2. On finer and lighter goods of like description, not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, five and a half cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, twenty per centum ad valorem.

3. On goods of like description, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, unbleached, five cents per square yard; if bleached, five and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, five and a half cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, twenty per centum ad valorem.

4. On cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, gingham, plaids, cottonades, pantaloons, stuffs, and goods of like description, or for similar use, if unbleached, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding five ounces to the square yard, six cents per square yard; if bleached, six cents and

a half per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, six cents and a half per square yard, and, in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem.

5. On finer or lighter goods of like description, not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if unbleached, six cents per square yard; if bleached, six and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, six and a half cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

6. On goods of lighter description, exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, if unbleached, seven cents per square yard; if bleached, seven and a half cents per square yard; if colored, stained, painted, or printed, seven and a half cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That upon all plain woven cotton goods, not included in the foregoing schedule, unbleached, valued at over sixteen cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over twenty cents per square yard; colored, valued at over twenty-five cents per square yard, and cotton jeans, denims and drillings, unbleached, valued at over twenty cents per square yard, and all other cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed twenty-five cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem: *And provided further*, That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted to a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.

7. Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp-yarn, not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound: ten cents per pound; valued at over forty cents per pound and not exceeding sixty cents per pound: twenty cents per pound; valued at over sixty cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound: thirty cents per pound; valued at over eighty cents per pound: forty cents per pound; and, in addition to such rates of duty, twenty per centum ad valorem.

8. Spool-thread of cotton: six cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread, and, in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem; exceeding one hundred yards, for every additional hundred yards of thread on each spool or fractional part thereof, in excess of one hundred yards: six cents per dozen, and thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

9. Cotton cords, gimps, and galloons and cotton laces colored; thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

10. Cotton shirts and drawers, woven or made on frames, and on all cotton hosiery: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

11. Cotton-velvet: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

12. Cotton braids, insertings, lace, trimming, or bobbinet, and all other manufactures of cotton, not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE B.—EARTHS AND EARTHEN WARES.

13. Brown earthen ware and common stone ware, gas-retorts, stone ware not ornamented: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

14. China, porcelain, and Parian ware, gilded, ornamented, or decorated in any manner: fifty per centum ad valorem.

15. China, porcelain, and Parian ware, plain white, and not decorated in any manner: forty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other earthen, stone, or crockery ware, white, glazed, edged, printed, painted, dipped, or cream-colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, and not otherwise provided for: forty per centum ad valorem.

16. Stone ware above the capacity of ten gallons: twenty per centum ad valorem.

17. Slates, slate-pencils, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate: forty per centum ad valorem. Roofing-slates: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

18. Unwrought clay, pipe-clay, fire clay: five dollars per ton.

19. Kaoline: five dollars per ton.

20. On fullers' earth: three dollars per ton.

21. Red and French chalk: twenty per centum ad valorem.

22. Chalk of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

23. Whiting and Paris white: one cent per pound.

24. Whiting ground in oil: two cents per pound.

25. Paris white ground in oil: one cent and a half per pound.

26. All plain and mould and press glass not cut, engraved, or painted: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

27. All articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, not including plate-glass* silvered, or looking-glass plates: forty per centum ad valorem.

28. All unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square: one cent and a half per pound; above that and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square: two cents per pound; above that and [not]* exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square: two cents and a half per pound; all above that: three cents per pound.

29. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square: two and one-half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square: four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square: six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches: twenty cents per square foot; all above that: forty cents per square foot.

30. Fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass, not including crown, cylinder, or common window-glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square: seventy-five cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square: one cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square: one cent and a half per square foot; all above that: two cents per square foot. And all fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed.

31. Cast polished plate-glass, unsilvered, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square: three cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square: five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square: eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square: twenty-five cents per square foot; all above that: fifty cents per square foot.

32. Cast polished plate-glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates not ex-

* Word "not" should be inserted.

ceeding ten by fifteen inches square: four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square; six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square: ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square: thirty-five cents per square foot; all above that: sixty cents per square foot. But no looking-glass plates or plate-glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall be liable to pay in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem upon such frames.

33. Glass bottles or jars filled with articles not otherwise provided for: thirty per centum ad valorem.

34. Porcelain and Bohemian glass, glass crystals for watches, glass pebbles for spectacles, not rough; paintings on glass or glasses, and all manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for, and all glass bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats or preserves, not otherwise provided for: forty per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE C.—HEMP, JUTE, AND FLAX GOODS.

35. Flax-straw, five dollars per ton.

36. Flax not hackled or dressed: twenty dollars per ton.

37. Flax hackled, known as "dressed line:" forty dollars per ton.

38. Hemp, Manila, and other like substitutes for hemp, not otherwise provided for: twenty-five dollars per ton.

39. Tow of flax or hemp: ten dollars per ton.

40. Jute, sunn, and Sisal grass, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage: fifteen dollars per ton.

[a. The duty on jute-butts shall be six dollars per ton: * * * And provided further, That bags, other than of American manufacture, in which grain shall have been actually exported from the United States, may be returned empty to the United States free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 7.]

41. Brown and bleached, linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot bottoms, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for, valued at thirty cents or less per square yard: thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above thirty cents per square yard: forty per centum ad valorem; flax or linen yarns for carpets, not exceeding number eight Lea, and valued at twenty-four cents or less per pound: thirty per centum ad valorem; flax or linen yarns valued at above twenty-four cents per pound: thirty-five per centum ad valorem; flax or linen thread, twine and pack-thread, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for: forty per centum ad valorem.

42. Thread lace and insertings: thirty per centum ad valorem.

43. On all burlaps, and like manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, excepting such as may be suitable for bagging for cotton: thirty per centum ad valorem.

44. Oil-cloth foundations or floor-cloth canvas, made of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material

of chief value : forty per centum ad valorem ; gunny-cloth, not bagging, valued at ten cents or less per square yard, three cents per pound ; over ten cents per square yard, four cents per pound.

45. On bagging for cotton, or other manufactures, not otherwise herein provided for, suitable to the uses for which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, flax, gunny-bags, gunny-cloth, or other material, and valued at seven cents or less per square yard, two cents per pound ; valued at over seven cents per square yard, three cents per pound.

46. Bags, cotton bags, and bagging, and all other like manufactures, not herein otherwise provided for (except bagging for cotton,) composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny-cloth, gunny-bags, or other material : forty per centum ad valorem.

47. Tarred cables or cordage : three cents per pound.

48. Untarred Manila cordage : two and a half cents per pound.

49. All other untarred cordage : three and a half cents per pound.

50. Hemp yarn : five cents per pound.

51. Seines : six and a half cents per pound.

52. Sail-duck or canvas for sails : thirty per centum ad valorem.

53. Russia and other sheetings of flax or hemp, brown and white : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

54. All other manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for : thirty per centum ad valorem.

55. Grass cloth : thirty per centum ad valorem.

56. Jute yarns : twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

57. All other manufactures of jute or Sisal-grass, not otherwise provided for : thirty per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE D.—LIQUORS.

58. Wines imported in casks, containing not more than twenty-two per centum of alcohol, and valued at not exceeding forty cents per gallon : twenty-five cents per gallon ; valued at over forty cents, and not over one dollar per gallon : sixty cents per gallon ; valued at over one dollar per gallon : one dollar per gallon, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

[a. On all still wines imported in casks, forty cents per gallon. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 2.]

59. Wines of all kinds, imported in bottles, and not otherwise provided for : the same rate per gallon as wines imported in casks. But all bottles containing one quart or less than one quart, and more than one pint, shall be held to contain one quart, and all bottles containing one pint or less shall be held to contain one pint, and shall pay in addition three cents for each bottle.

[a. On all still wines imported in bottles, one dollar and sixty cents per case of one dozen bottles, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles, containing each not more than one pint ; and any excess beyond those quantities found in such bottles shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be collected on the bottles : *Provided*, That any wines imported containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States : *Provided also*, That there shall be an allowance of five per centum, and more, on all effervescing wines, liquors, cordials, and distilled spirits,

in bottles, to be deducted from the invoice quantity in lieu of breakage.

SEC. 3. That all imported wines of the character provided for in the preceding section which may remain in public store or bonded warehouse on the day this act shall take effect shall be subject to no other duty upon the withdrawal thereof for consumption than if the same were imported after that day: *Provided*, That any such wines remaining on shipboard within the limits of any port of entry in the United States on the day aforesaid, duties unpaid, shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered as constructively in public store or bonded warehouse. Act of February 8, 1875.]

60. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint: six dollars per dozen bottles; containing not more than one pint each, and more than one-half pint: three dollars per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each, or less: one dollar and fifty cents per dozen bottles; and in bottles containing more than one quart each, shall pay, in addition to six dollars per dozen bottles, at the rate of two dollars per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle. But any liquors containing more than twenty-two per centum of alcohol, which shall be entered under the name of wine, shall be forfeited to the United States. And wines, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package; and all such bottles shall pay an additional duty of three cents for each bottle. No allowance shall be made for breakage unless such breakage is actually ascertained by count, and certified by a custom-house appraiser. [See § 59 *a*.]

61. Brandy and on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for: two dollars per proof-gallon. Each and every gauge or wine-gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof-gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits, and of wine or liquors of any kind imported, shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue. But any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons shall be forfeited to the United States.

62. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of chief value, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

63. Cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages, or bitters containing spirits, and not otherwise provided for: two dollars per proof-gallon.

64. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid, on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages, than that fixed by law for the description of first proof, but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof; and no brandy, spirits, or other spirituous beverages under first proof shall pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem; and all imitations of brandy, or spirits, or of wines imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar per gallon.

65. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles: thirty-five cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles: twenty cents per gallon.

66. Vermuth: the same duty as on wines of the same cost.

SCHEDULE E.—METALS.

67. Iron in pigs: seven dollars per ton.

68. Bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch or more than six inches wide, nor less than three-eighths of an inch or more than two inches thick; rounds not less than three-fourths of an inch nor more than two inches in diameter; and squares not less than three-fourths of an inch nor more than two inches square: one cent per pound. Bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats less than three-eighths of an inch or more than two inches thick, or less than one inch or more than six inches wide; rounds less than three-fourths of an inch or more than two inches in diameter; and squares less than three-fourths of an inch or more than two inches square: one cent and one-half per pound. But all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly; and none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

69. [The duty on Moisie iron, of whatever condition, grade, or stage of manufacture, shall be the same as on all other species of iron of like condition, grade, or stage of manufacture. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 6.]

70. Iron bars for railroads or inclined planes: seventy cents per one hundred pounds.

71. Boiler or other plate iron, not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness: one cent and a half per pound.

72. Boiler and other plate iron not otherwise provided for: twenty-five dollars per ton.

73. Iron wire, bright, coppered, or tinned, drawn and finished, not more than one-fourth of an inch in diameter, not less than number sixteen, wire-gauge: two dollars per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem; over number sixteen and not over number twenty-five, wire-gauge: three dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem; over or finer than number twenty-five, wire-gauge, four dollars per one hundred pounds, and, in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem. But wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material shall pay five cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates.

74. Round iron in coils, three-sixteenths of an inch or less in diameter, whether coated with metal or not so coated, and all descriptions of iron wire, and wire of which iron is a component part, not otherwise specifically enumerated and provided for, shall pay the same duty as iron wire, bright, coppered, or tinned.

75. Wire spiral furniture springs, manufactured of iron wire: two cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem.

76. Smooth or polished sheet-iron, by whatever name designated: three cents per pound.

77. Sheet-iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty, wire-gauge: one cent and one-fourth of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty and not thinner than number twenty-five, wire-gauge: one cent and one-half per pound; thinner than number twenty-five, wire-gauge: one cent and three-fourths of one cent per pound.

78. All band, hoop, and scroll iron from one-half to six inches in width not thinner than one-eighth of an inch: one and one-fourth cents per pound.

79. All band, hoop, and scroll iron from one-half to six inches wide,

under one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and not thinner than number twenty, wire-gauge: one and one-half cents per pound.

80. All band, hoop, and scroll iron thinner than number twenty, wire-gauge: one and three-fourth cents per pound.

81. Slit rods: one cent and one half per pound.

82. All other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron not otherwise provided for: one cent and one-fourth per pound.

83. All handsaws not over twenty-four inches in length: seventy-five cents per dozen, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; over twenty-four inches in length: one dollar per dozen, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

84. All back saws not over ten inches in length: seventy-five cents per dozen, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; over ten inches in length: one dollar per dozen, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

85. Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats of all descriptions, not exceeding ten inches in length: ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; exceeding ten inches in length: six cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem.

86. Penknives, jack-knives, and pocket-knives of all kinds: fifty per centum ad valorem.

87. Sword-blades: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

88. Swords: forty-five per centum ad valorem.

89. Needles for knitting or sewing machines: one dollar per thousand, and in addition thereto thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

90. Iron squares marked on one side: three cents per pound, and in addition thereto thirty per centum ad valorem; all other squares of iron or steel: six cents per pound, and thirty per centum ad valorem.

91. All manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for: forty-five per centum ad valorem. But all articles of steel partially manufactured, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured.

92. Steel railway bars: one and one-quarter cents per pound.

93. Railway-bars made in part of steel: one cent per pound. And metal converted, cast, or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, shall be classed as steel.

94. Locomotive tire, or parts thereof: three cents per pound.

95. Mill-irons and mill-cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, steam-engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each twenty-five pounds or more: two cents per pound.

96. Anvils and iron cables, or cable-chains, or parts thereof: two cents and a half per pound: *Provided*, That no chains made of wire or rods of a diameter of less than one-half of one inch, shall be considered a chain-cable.

97. Chains, trace-chains, halter-chains, and fence-chains, made of wire or rods, not less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter: two cents and a half per pound; less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, and not under number nine, wire gauge: three cents per pound; under number nine, wire-gauge: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

98. Anchors, or parts thereof: two cents and one-fourth per pound.

99. Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, axles, or parts thereof, and malleable in castings, not otherwise provided for: two cents and a half per pound.

100. Wrought-iron railroad-chairs, and wrought-iron nuts and washers, ready punched: two cents per pound.

101. Bed-screws and wrought-iron hinges: two cents and a half per pound.

102. Wrought board-nails, spikes, rivets, and bolts: two and one-half cents per pound.

103. Steam, gas, and water tubes and flues of wrought-iron: three and a half cents per pound.

104. Cut nails and spikes: one and a half cents per pound.

105. Horseshoe nails: five cents per pound.

106. Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand: two and one-half cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand: three cents per pound.

107. Screws, commonly called wood-screws, two inches or over in length: eight cents per pound; less than two inches in length: eleven cents per pound.

108. Screws of any other metal than iron, and all other screws of iron, except wood-screws: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

109. Vessels of cast iron not otherwise provided for, and on andirons, sadirons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves and stove plates, of cast iron: one and one-half cents per pound.

110. Cast-iron, steam, gas, and water pipe: one and one-half cents per pound.

111. Cast-iron butts and hinges: two and a half cents per pound.

112. Hollow ware, glazed or tinned: three and one-half cents per pound.

113. Cast scrap-iron of every description: six dollars per ton.

114. Wrought scrap-iron of every description: eight dollars per ton. But nothing shall be deemed scrap-iron except waste or refuse iron that has been in actual use, and is fit only to be remanufactured.

115. All other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for: thirty per centum ad valorem.

116. Taggers' iron: thirty per centum ad valorem.

117. Steel, in ingots, bars, coils, sheets, and steel wire, not less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, valued at seven cents per pound or less: two cents and one-fourth per pound; valued at above seven cents and not above eleven cents per pound: three cents per pound; valued at above eleven cents per pound: three cents and a half per pound, and ten per centum ad valorem.

118. Steel wire less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter and not less than number sixteen, wire-gauge: two and one-half cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem; less or finer than number sixteen, wire-gauge: three cents per pound, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.

119. Steel, commercially known as crinoline, corset, and hat steel wire: nine cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem.

120. Steel, in any form, not otherwise provided for: thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage shall be hereafter made in consequence of rust of iron or steel or upon the manufactures of iron or steel, except on polished Russia sheet-iron.

121. Cross-cut saws: ten cents per lineal foot.

122. On mill, pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide: twelve and a half cents per lineal foot; over nine inches wide: twenty cents per lineal foot.

123. Lead in sheets, pipes, or shot: two and three-quarter cents per pound.

124. Lead ore: one and a half cents per pound.

125. Lead in pigs and bars: two cents per pound.

126. Old scrap-lead, fit only to be remanufactured: one and one-half cents per pound.

127. Zinc, spelter, or tutenague, manufactured in blocks or pigs: one and one-half cents per pound.

128. Zinc, spelter, tutenague in sheets: two and one-quarter cents per pound.

129. [On tin in plates or sheets and on terne and tagger's tin, one and one-tenth cents per pound. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 4.]

130. Iron and tin plates galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries: two cents per pound.

131. Iron and tin plates galvanized or coated with any metal otherwise than by electric batteries: two and one-half cents per pound.

132. Copper imported in the form of ores: three cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein.

133. Regulus of copper, and on all black or coarse copper: four cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein.

134. Old copper, fit only for remanufacture: four cents per pound.

135. Copper in plates, bars, ingots, pigs, and in other forms not manufactured or here enumerated: five cents per pound.

136. Copper in rolled plates called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not otherwise provided for: forty-five per centum ad valorem.

137. Sheathing or yellow metal not wholly of copper, nor wholly nor in part of iron, ungalvanized, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces per square foot: three cents per pound.

[a. Yellow sheathing-metal and yellow-metal bolts, of which the component part of chief value is copper, shall be deemed manufactures of copper, and shall pay the duty now provided by law for manufactures of copper, and shall be entitled to the drawback allowed by law to copper and composition metal whenever the same shall be used in the construction or equipment or repair of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 5.]

138. Nickel: thirty cents per pound.

139. Nickel oxide and alloy of nickel with copper: twenty cents per pound.

140. Gold-leaf: one dollar and fifty cents per package of five hundred leaves; silver-leaf: seventy-five cents per package of five hundred leaves.

141. Argentine, alabatta, or German silver, unmanufactured: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

142. Brass in bars or pigs, and old brass, fit only to be remanufactured: fifteen per centum ad valorem.

143. Dutch and bronze metal in leaf: ten per centum ad valorem.

144. Articles not otherwise provided for, made of gold, silver, German silver, or platina, or of which either of these metals shall be a component part: forty per centum ad valorem.

145. Silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

146. Manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares not otherwise provided for, of brass, iron, lead, pewter and tin or other metal, (except gold, silver, platina, copper, and steel,) or of which either of these metals shall be the component material of chief value: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

[a. Cans or packages made of tin or other material containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, shall be subject to a duty of one cent and a half on each can or package; and when exceeding one quart, shall be subject to an additional duty of one cent and a half for each additional quart, or fractional part thereof. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 4.]

147. Metals, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for: twenty per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE F.—PROVISIONS.

148. Beef and pork: one cent per pound.

149. Hams and bacon: two cents per pound.

150. Cheese: four cents per pound.

151. Wheat: twenty cents per bushel.

152. Butter: four cents per pound.

153. Lard: two cents per pound.

154. Rye and barley: fifteen cents per bushel.

155. Indian corn or maize: ten cents per bushel.

156. Oats: ten cents per bushel.

157. Fish: mackerel, two dollars per barrel; herrings, pickled or salted, one dollar per barrel; pickled salmon, three dollars per barrel; all other fish pickled, in barrels, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; all other foreign-caught fish imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, or whether fresh, smoked, or dried, salted or pickled, not otherwise provided for, fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

158. Salmon, preserved: thirty per centum ad valorem.

159. [On anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes, fifteen cents per whole box, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep; seven and one-half cents for each half-box, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five-eighths inches deep; and four cents for each quarter box, measuring not more than four inches and three-quarters long, three and one-half inches wide, and one and one-half inches deep; when imported in any other form, sixty per centum ad valorem: * * * Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 4.]

160. Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines: thirty per centum ad valorem.

161. Corn-meal: ten per centum ad valorem.

162. Oat-meal: one-half cent per pound.

163. Rye-flour: ten per centum ad valorem.

164. Rice: cleaned, two and a half cents per pound; on uncleaned, two cents per pound.

165. On paddy: one cent and one-half per pound.

166. Capers, pickles, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

167. Catsup: forty per centum ad valorem.

168. Preserved or condensed milk: twenty per centum ad valorem.

169. Potatoes: fifteen cents per bushel.

170. Vegetables, not otherwise provided for: ten per centum ad valorem.

171. Prepared vegetables, meats, fish, poultry, and game, sealed or unsealed, in cans or otherwise: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
 172. Vinegar: ten cents per gallon.

SCHEDULE G.—SUGARS.

173. Sugar not above number seven, Dutch standard in color: one and three-quarter cents per pound.

174. Sugar above number seven, and not above number ten, Dutch standard in color: two cents per pound.

175. Sugar above number ten, and not above number thirteen, Dutch standard in color: two and one-quarter cents per pound.

176. Sugar above number thirteen, and not above number sixteen, Dutch standard in color: two and three quarters cents per pound.

177. Sugar above number sixteen, and not above number twenty, Dutch standard in color: three and one-quarter cents per pound.

178. Sugar above number twenty, Dutch standard in color, and on all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, and granulated sugar: four cents per pound. But sirup of sugar, sirup of sugar-cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.

179. Sugar-candy, not colored: ten cents per pound.

180. All other confectionery, not otherwise provided for, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars, after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, valued at thirty cents per pound or less: fifteen cents per pound.

181. Confectionery valued above thirty cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package, or otherwise than by the pound: fifty per centum ad valorem.

182, 183. [On all molasses, concentrated molasses, tank-bottoms, syrup of sugar cane juice, melada, and on sugars according to the Dutch standard in color, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in addition to the duties now imposed in Schedule G, section two thousand five hundred and four of the Revised Statutes, an amount equal to twenty-five per centum of said duties as levied upon the several articles and grades therein designated: *Provided*, That concentrated melada, or concrete, shall hereafter be classed as sugar dutiable according to color by the Dutch standard: and melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane-juice boiled down to the sugar point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling-process and without any process of purging or clarification, and any and all products of the sugar-cane imported in bags, mats, baskets or other than tight packages shall be considered sugar and dutiable as such. *And provided further*, That of the drawback on refined sugars exported allowed by section three thousand and nineteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, only one per centum of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States. Act of March 3, 1875, sec. 3.]

SCHEDULE H.—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

184. Silk in the gum not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown or organzine: thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (See 192.)

185. Spun silk for filling in skeins or cops: thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (See 192.)

186. Floss silks: thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (See 192.)

187. Sewing-silk in the gum or purified: forty per centum ad valorem. (See 192.)

188. Silk twist, twist composed of mohair and silk: forty per centum ad valorem. (See 192.)

189. Dress and piece silks, ribbons, and silk-velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value: sixty per centum ad valorem. (See 192.)

190. Silk vestings, pongees, shawls, scarfs, mantillas, pelerines, handkerchiefs, veils, laces, shirts, drawers, bonnets, hats, caps, turbans, chemisettes, hose, mits, aprons, stockings, gloves, suspenders, watch-chains, webbing, braids, fringes, galloons, tassels, cords, and trimmings, and ready-made clothing of silk, or of which silk is a component material of chief value: sixty per centum ad valorem. (See 192.)

191. Buttons and ornaments for dresses and outside garments made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and containing no wool, worsted, or goats' hair: fifty per centum ad valorem. (See 192.)

192. Manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not otherwise provided for: fifty per centum ad valorem.

[On spun silk for filling, in skeins or cops, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown or organzine, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on floss-silks, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on sewing-silk, in the gum or purified, forty per centum ad valorem.]

On lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, ten per centum ad valorem;

On all goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise herein provided for, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, irrespective of the classification thereof for duty by or under previous laws, or of their commercial designation, sixty per centum ad valorem:

Provided, That this act shall not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which have, as a component material thereof, twenty-five per centum or over in value of cotton, flax, wool, or worsted. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 1.]

SCHEDULE I.—SPICES.

193. Pimento and black, white, and red or cayenne pepper: five cents per pound.

194. Ground pimento and ground pepper of all kinds: ten cents per pound.

195. Cinnamon: twenty cents per pound.

196. Mace: twenty-five cents per pound.

197. Nutmegs: twenty cents per pound.

198. Cloves: five cents per pound.

199. Clove-stems: three cents per pound.

200. Cassia and cassia vera: ten cents per pound.

201. Cassia buds and ground cassia: twenty cents per pound.

202. All other spices: twenty cents per pound; ground or prepared: thirty cents per pound.

203. Ginger, ground: three cents per pound.

204. Ginger, preserved or pickled: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

205. Essence of ginger: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE J.—TOBACCO.

206. Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds: two dollars and fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. But paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

207. Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed: thirty-five cents per pound.

208. Tobacco stems: fifteen cents per pound.

209. Tobacco manufactured, of all descriptions, and stemmed tobacco not otherwise provided for: fifty cents per pound.

210. Snuff and snuff-flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions: fifty cents per pound.

211. Unmanufactured tobacco, not otherwise provided for: thirty per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE K.—WOOD.

212. Timber, hewn or sawed; timber used in building wharves, and spars: twenty per centum ad valorem.

213. Timber, squared or sided, not otherwise provided for: one cent per cubic foot.

214. Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white-wood, sycamore, and bass-wood: one dollar per thousand feet, board measure.

215. All other varieties of sawed lumber: two dollars per thousand feet, board measure. But when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid, for each side so planed or finished, fifty cents per thousand feet; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar per thousand feet; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand feet.

216. Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only: twenty per centum ad valorem.

217. Staves for pipes, hogsheds, and other casks: ten per centum ad valorem.

218. Staves not otherwise provided for: twenty per centum ad valorem.

219. Pickets and palings: twenty per centum ad valorem.

220. Laths: fifteen cents per thousand pieces.

221. Shingles: thirty-five cents per thousand.

222. Pine clapboards: two dollars per thousand.

223. Spruce clapboards: one dollar and fifty cents per thousand.

224. House or cabinet furniture, in pieces or rough, and not finished: thirty per centum ad valorem.

225. Cabinet wares and house furniture, finished: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

226. Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shooks, and packing-boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for: thirty per centum ad valorem.

227. Manufactures of cedar-wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rose-wood, and satin-wood: thirty-five per centum ad valorem; manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

228. Wood unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for: twenty per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE L.—WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS.

229. All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, shall be divided for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon into the three following classes:

CLASS 1.—CLOTHING-WOOL.

230. That is to say, merino, mestiza, metz or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote; down clothing-wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three.

CLASS 2.—COMBING-WOOLS.

231. This is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing-wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing-wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used; and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.

CLASS 3.—CARPET-WOOLS AND OTHER SIMILAR WOOLS.

232. Such as Donakoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere. The duty upon wool of the first class which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of the duty to which it would be subjected, if imported unwashed.

233. And the duty upon wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which it would be subject if imported unwashed. And the duty upon wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition, for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt, or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject.

234. Wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound: ten cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, eleven per centum ad valorem. Wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound: twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem.

235. Wools of the second class, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound: ten cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, eleven per centum ad valorem.

236. Wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound: twelve cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem.

237. Wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be twelve cents or less per pound: three cents per pound.

238. Wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed twelve cents per pound: six cents per pound.

239. Wools on the skin: the same rates as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

240. Sheep-skins and Angora goat skins, raw or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed: thirty per centum ad valorem on the skins alone.

241. Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks: twelve cents per pound.

242. Woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise provided for: fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

243. Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding forty cents per pound: twenty cents per pound; valued at above forty cents per pound and not exceeding sixty cents per pound: thirty cents per pound; valued at above sixty cents per pound and not exceeding eighty cents per pound: forty cents per pound; valued at above eighty cents per pound: fifty cents per pound; and, in addition thereto, upon all the above-named articles: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

244. Endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines: twenty cents per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

245. Bunting: twenty cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

246. Women's and children's dress-goods and real or imitation Italian cloths, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, valued at not exceeding twenty cents per square yard: six cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above twenty cents per square yard: eight cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, forty per centum ad valorem. But on all goods weighing four ounces and over per square yard, the duty shall be fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

247. Clothing ready made, and wearing apparel of every description, and balmoral skirts and skirting, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods: fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, forty per centum ad valorem.

248. Webbing, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, dress-trimmings, head-nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, or mohair, or of which wool, worsted, or mohair is a component material: fifty cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, fifty per centum ad valorem.

249. Anbusson and Axminster carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms: fifty per centum ad valorem.

250. Saxony, Wilton, and Torney velvet carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine: seventy cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

251. Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine: forty-four cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

252. Patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise: forty cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

253. Tapestry Brussels carpets printed on the warp or otherwise: twenty-eight cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

254. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted chain Venetian carpets: seventeen cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

255. Yarn Venetian and two-ply ingrain carpets: twelve cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

256. Druggets and bookings, printed, colored, or otherwise: twenty-five cents per square yard, and, in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

257. Hemp or jute carpeting: eight cents per square yard.

258. Carpets and carpetings of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material not otherwise herein specified: forty per centum ad valorem. And mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpeting shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description, and the duty on all other mats, (not exclusively of vegetable material,) screens, hassocks, and rugs, shall be forty-five per centum ad valorem.

259. Oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, valued at fifty cents or less per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at over fifty cents per square yard, and on all other oil-cloth, (except silk oil-cloth,) and on water-proof cloth, not otherwise provided for, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

260. Oil-silk cloth: sixty per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE M.—SUNDRIES.

261. Acetates.—Of ammonia, twenty-five cents per pound; baryta, twenty-five cents per pound; copper, ten cents per pound; iron, twenty-five cents per pound; lead, brown, five cents per pound; white, ten cents per pound; lime, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; magnesia, fifty cents per pound; potassa, twenty-five cents per pound; soda, twenty-five cents per pound; strontia, twenty-five cents per pound; zinc, twenty-five cents per pound.

262. Acids.—Acetic, acetous, and pyroligneous of specific gravity of 1.047, or less, five cents per pound; acetic, acetous, and pyroligneous of specific gravity over 1.047, thirty cents per pound; benzoic, ten per centum ad valorem; carbolic, liquid, ten per centum ad valorem; chromic, fifteen per centum ad valorem; citric, ten cents per pound; gallic, one dollar per pound; nitric, ten per centum ad valorem; sulphuric, fuming, (Nordhausen,) one cent per pound; tannic, one dollar per pound; tartaric, fifteen cents per pound; and all other acids of every description used for medicinal purposes, or in the fine arts, not otherwise provided for, ten per centum ad valorem.

263. Acorn and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as coffee or a substitute for coffee, not otherwise provided for: three cents per pound.

264. Alabaster and spar ornaments: thirty per centum ad valorem.

265. Albata, unmanufactured: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

266. Almonds: six cents per pound; shelled: ten cents per pound.

267. Alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake: sixty cents per one hundred pounds.

268. Ammonia.—Ammonia, and sulphate and carbonate of ammonia: twenty per centum ad valorem; sal ammonia and muriate of ammonia: ten per centum ad valorem.

269. Animals, live: twenty per centum ad valorem.

270. Antimony, crude, and regulus of: ten per centum ad valorem.

271. Argols, (other than crude:) six cents per pound.

272. Asbestos, manufactured: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

273. Arrowroot: thirty per centum ad valorem.

274. Asphaltum: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

275. Asafœtida: twenty per centum ad valorem.

276. Balsams, used for medicinal purposes, not otherwise provided for: thirty per centum ad valorem.

277. Barley, pearl or hulled: one cent per pound.

278. Barytes, and sulphate of: one-half cent per pound; nitrate of: twenty per centum ad valorem.

279. Baskets, and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm-leaf, whalebone, or willow, not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum ad valorem; composed of straw: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

280. Bay-rum or bay-water, whether distilled or compounded: one dollar per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof.

281. All beads and bead ornaments, except amber: fifty per centum ad valorem.

282. Bees-wax: twenty per centum ad valorem.

283. Benzoates: thirty per centum ad valorem.

284. Billiard-chalk: fifty per centum ad valorem.

285. Black of bone, or ivory drop black: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

286. Blacking of all descriptions: thirty per centum ad valorem.

287. Bladders, manufactures of: thirty per centum ad valorem.

288. Manufactures of bones, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

289. Bonnets, hats, and hoods, for men, women, and children, composed of chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for: forty per centum ad valorem; composed of straw: forty per centum ad valorem.

290. Books, periodicals, pamphlets, blank-books, bound or unbound, and all printed matter, engravings, bound or unbound, illustrated books and papers, and maps and charts: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

291. Borax, refined: ten cents per pound.

292. Bonillons or cannetille, and metal threads, filé or gespinst: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

293. Brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving-tile, not otherwise provided for: twenty per centum ad valorem.

294. Brimstone, in rolls, or refined: ten dollars per ton.

295. Bristles: fifteen cents per pound.

- 296. Britannia ware : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 297. Bronze liquor : ten per centum ad valorem.
- 298. Bronze powder : twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 299. Brooms of all kinds : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 300. Brushes of all kinds : forty per centum ad valorem.
- 301. Bulbous roots, not otherwise provided for : thirty per centum ad valorem.
- 302. Burning fluid : fifty cents per gallon.
- 303. Burr-stones, manufactured or bound up into millstones : twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 304. Buttons and button-moulds, not otherwise provided for : thirty per centum ad valorem.
- 305. Calomel : thirty per centum ad valorem.
- 306. Camphor, refined : five cents per pound.
- 307. Candles and tapers, stearine and adamantine : five cents per pound ; spermaceti, paraffine, and wax candles and tapers, pure or mixed ; eight cents per pound ; all other candles and tapers : two and one-half cents per pound.
- 308. Canes and sticks for walking, finished or unfinished : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 309. Card-cases, pocket-books, shell-boxes, souvenirs, and all similar articles of whatever material composed : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 310. Carriages and parts of carriages : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 311. Castor beans or seeds, per bushel of fifty pounds : sixty cents.
- 312. Chiccorry-root, ground or unground : one cent per pound.
- 313. Chiccorry-root, burnt or prepared : five cents per pound.
- 314. Chloroform : one dollar per pound.
- 315. Chocolate : five cents per pound.
- 316. Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof : ten per centum ad valorem.
- 317. Clocks, and parts of clocks : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 318. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, of whatever material composed, except wool, silk, and linen, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for, caps, gloves, leggins, mitts, socks, stockings, wove shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, except [wool] silk and linen, worn by men, women, or children, and not otherwise provided for, articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, except [wool] silk and linen, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for : thirty-five per centum ad valorem. [The word "wool" inserted by act of August 7, 1882.]
- 319. Coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery, coach, and harness hardware, silver plated, brass, brass plated or covered, common tinned, burnished or japanned, not otherwise provided for : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
- 320. Slack coal or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen : forty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel ; bituminous coal, and shale : seventy-five cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.
- 321. Cobalt, oxide of : twenty per centum ad valorem.
- 322. Cocoa, prepared or manufactured : two cents per pound.
- 323. Coke : twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

324. Collodion and ethers of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, and etherial preparations or extracts, fluid : one dollar per pound.

325. Coloring for brandy : fifty per centum ad valorem.

326. Combs of all kinds : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

327. Comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, not otherwise provided for : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

328. Compositions of glass or paste, when set : thirty per centum ad valorem; when not set : ten per centum ad valorem.

329. Composition tops for tables, or other articles of furniture; thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

330. Copperas, green vitriol, or sulphate of iron : one-half of one cent per pound.

331. Coral, cut or manufactured : thirty per centum ad valorem.

332. Corks and cork-bark, manufactured : thirty per centum ad valorem.

333. Corsets, or manufactured cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for corsets, when valued at six dollars per dozen or less : two dollars per dozen; when valued over six dollars per dozen : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

334. Court-plaster : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

335. Crayons of all kinds : thirty per centum ad valorem.

336. Cream tartar : ten cents per pound.

337. Cutlery of all kinds : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

338. Currants, Zante, or other : one cent per pound.

339. Dates and prunes : one cent per pound.

340. Dolls : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

341. Dried pulp : twenty per centum ad valorem.

342. Drugs, medicinal and other, crude, not otherwise provided for : twenty per centum ad valorem.

343. Embroidery.—Manufactures of cotton, linen, or silk, if embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle, or other process, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; articles embroidered with gold and silver or other metal : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

344. Emery-grains : two cents per pound; emery-ore, six dollars per ton.

345. Emery, manufactured, ground, or pulverized : one cent per pound.

346. Encaustic tiles : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

347. Epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, tresses, and wings of gold, silver, or other metal : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

348. Essences, extracts, toilet-waters, cosmetics, hair-oils, pomades, hair-dressings, hair-restoratives, hair-dies, tooth-washes, dentifrice, tooth-pastes, aromatic cachons, or other perfumeries or cosmetics, by whatsoever name or names known, used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, or skin : fifty per centum ad valorem; cologne-water and other perfumery, of which alcohol forms the principal ingredient : three dollars per gallon, and fifty per centum ad valorem; rum essence or oil, and bay-rum essence or oil : fifty cents per ounce.

349. Eyelets of every description : six cents per thousand.

350. Fans and fire-screens of every description, except common palm-leaf fans, of whatever material composed : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

351. Feathers : ostrich, vulture, cock, and other ornamental, crude or

not dressed, colored or manufactured : twenty-five per centum ad valorem ; when dressed, colored, or manufactured : fifty per centum ad valorem. Artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not otherwise provided for, fifty per centum ad valorem.

352. Feather beds : twenty per centum ad valorem.

353. Feldspar : twenty per centum ad valorem.

354. Figs : two and one-half cents per pound.

355. Filberts and walnuts, of all kinds : three cents per pound.

356. Finishing powder : twenty per centum ad valorem.

357. Fire-crackers : one dollar per box of forty packs, not exceeding eighty to each pack, and in the same proportion for any greater or less number.

358. Fire-crackers, not otherwise provided for : thirty per centum ad valorem.

359. Fish-skins : twenty per centum ad valorem.

360. Fruit ethers, essences or oils of apple, pear, peach, apricot, strawberry, and raspberry, made of fusel-oil or of fruit, or imitations thereof : two dollars and fifty cents per pound.

361. Fruits.—Oranges, lemons, pine-apples, and grapes : twenty per centum ad valorem ; limes, bananas, plantains, shaddock, mangoes, ten per centum ad valorem. But no allowance shall be made for loss by decay on the voyage, unless the loss shall exceed twenty-five per centum of the quantity, and the allowance then made shall be only for the amount of loss in excess of twenty-five per centum of the whole quantity. Green, ripe, or dried, not otherwise provided for : ten per centum ad valorem ; preserved in their own juice, and fruit-juice : twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

362. Fulminates, fulminating-powders, and all articles used for like purposes, not otherwise provided for : thirty per centum ad valorem.

363. Fur, articles made of : caps, hats, muffs, and tippets of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

364. Fusel-oil, or amylic alcohol : two dollars per gallon.

365. Gelatine, and all similar preparations, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

366. Glass plates or disks, unwrought, for optical instruments : ten per centum ad valorem.

367. Gloves, kid or other leather, of all descriptions, for men's, women's, or children's wear : fifty per centum ad valorem.

368. Glue : twenty per centum ad valorem.

369. Glycerine : thirty per centum ad valorem.

370. Grease, all not specified : ten per centum ad valorem.

371. Grindstones, rough or unfinished : one dollar and fifty cents per ton ; finished : two dollars per ton.

372. Gum substitute, or burnt starch : ten per centum ad valorem.

373. Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at twenty cents or less per pound : six cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty per centum ad valorem ; valued above twenty cents per pound : ten cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty per centum ad valorem.

374. Gutta-percha, manufactured : forty per centum ad valorem.

375. Hair.—Bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets, composed of hair, or of which hair is [hair is] a component material : thirty-five per centum ad valorem ; curled hair, except hair of hogs, used for beds or

mattresses: thirty per centum ad valorem; hair of hogs: one cent per pound; human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn: twenty per centum ad valorem; when cleaned or drawn, but not manufactured: thirty per centum ad valorem; when manufactured, forty per centum ad valorem; hair of all kinds, cleaned, but unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for: ten per centum ad valorem.

376. Hair-cloth known as "crinoline-cloth," and all other manufactures of hair, not otherwise provided for: thirty per centum ad valorem; of the description known as "hair-seating," eighteen inches wide or over: forty cents per square yard; less than eighteen inches wide: thirty cents per square yard.

377. Hair-pencils: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

378. Hair-pins, made of iron wire: fifty per centum ad valorem.

379. Hat-bodies of cotton: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

380. Hats, &c., materials for.—Braids, plaits, flats, laces, trimmings, tissues, willow sheets and squares, used for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise provided for: thirty per centum ad valorem.

381. Hatters' furs, not on the skin, and dressed furs on the skin: twenty per centum ad valorem.

382. Hatters' plush, composed of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

383. Hempseed and rapeseed, and other oil-seeds of like character other than linseed or flaxseed: one-half cent per pound.

384. Hoffman's anodyne and spirits of nitric ether: fifty cents per pound.

385. Honey: twenty cents per gallon.

386. [On hops, eight cents per pound. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 4.]

387. India rubber and silk, manufactures of, or manufactures of India rubber and silk and other materials: fifty per centum ad valorem.

388. India rubber, articles composed of.—Braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

389. Articles composed wholly of India rubber, not otherwise provided for: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

390. India rubber boots and shoes: thirty per centum ad valorem.

391. Ink, printer's ink, and ink-powders: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

392. Insulators for use exclusively in telegraphy, except those made of glass: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

393. Iodine, salts of: fifteen per centum ad valorem; resublimed: seventy-five cents per pound.

394. Ivory or bone dice, draughts, chess-men, chess-balls, and bagatelle-balls: fifty per centum ad valorem.

395. Japanned ware of all kinds, not otherwise provided for: forty per centum ad valorem.

396. Jellies of all kinds: fifty per centum ad valorem.

397. Jet, manufactures and imitations of: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

398. Lead, nitrate of: three cents per pound.

399. Leather.—Bend or belting leather, and Spanish or other sole-leather: fifteen per centum ad valorem; calf-skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed: twenty-five per centum ad valorem; upper-leather of all kinds, and skins dressed and finished of all kinds, not otherwise pro-

vided for: twenty per centum ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned, but unfinished: ten per centum ad valorem; manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

400. Leather and skins, japanned, patent or enameled: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

401. All leather and skins, tanned, not otherwise provided for: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

402. Lemon and lime-juice: ten per centum ad valorem.

403. Licorice-paste, or licorice in rolls: ten cents per pound.

404. Licorice-juice: five cents per pound.

405. Lime: ten per centum ad valorem.

406. Linseed or flaxseed: twenty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds weight. But no drawback shall be allowed on oil-cake made from imported seed.

[On macaroni and vermicelli, and on all similar preparations, 2 cents per pound. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 4.]

407. Magnesia, carbonate: six cents per pound; calcined, twelve cents per pound.

408. Malt: twenty per centum ad valorem.

409. Marble.—Marble, white statuary, brocatella, sienna, and verd antique, in block, rough or squared: one dollar per cubic foot, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; veined marble and marble of all other descriptions, not otherwise provided for, in block, rough or squared: fifty cents per cubic foot, and, in addition thereto, twenty per centum ad valorem; sawed, dressed, or polished marble, marble slabs, and marble paving-tiles: thirty per centum ad valorem, and, in addition, twenty-five cents per superficial square foot not exceeding two inches in thickness. If more than two inches in thickness, ten cents per foot, in addition to the above rate, for each inch or fractional part thereof in excess of two inches in thickness, but if exceeding six inches in thickness, such marble shall be subject to the duty imposed upon marble blocks. All manufactures of marble not otherwise provided for: fifty per centum ad valorem.

410. Mats of cocoa-nut: thirty per centum ad valorem.

411. Matting, China, and other floor-matting, and mats made of flags, jute, or grass: thirty per centum ad valorem. Cocoa or coir: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

412. Medicinal preparations not otherwise provided for: forty per centum ad valorem.

413. Mercurial preparations not otherwise provided for: twenty per centum ad valorem.

414. Mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state not otherwise provided for: twenty per centum ad valorem.

415. Mineral kermes: ten per centum ad valorem.

416. Mineral or medicinal waters, artificial, for each bottle or jug containing not more than one quart: three cents, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; containing more than one quart: three cents for each additional quart, or fractional part thereof, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Otherwise than in bottles, thirty per centum ad valorem.

417. Morphia, and all salts of morphia: one dollar per ounce.

418. Music, printed with lines, bound or unbound: twenty per centum ad valorem.

419. Musical instruments of all kinds: thirty per centum ad valorem.

420. Muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

421. Mustard, ground, in bulk: ten cents per pound; when inclosed in glass or tin: fourteen cents per pound.

422. Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all other descriptions not otherwise provided for: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

423. Nuts of all kinds, not otherwise provided for: two cents per pound.

424. Oils.—Illuminating, and naphtha, benzine, and benzole, refined or produced from the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock-oil, or other bituminous substances used for like purposes: forty cents per gallon; coal-oil, crude: fifteen cents per gallon; crude petroleum or rock-oil: twenty cents per gallon; croton: one dollar per pound; olive, in flasks or bottles, and salad: one dollar per gallon; castor: one dollar per gallon; cloves: two dollars per pound; cognac or cœnanthic ether: four dollars per ounce; linseed or flaxseed: thirty cents per gallon, seven pounds and a half of weight to be estimated as a gallon; hempseed and rapeseed: twenty-three cents per gallon; neat's-foot, and all animal, whale, seal, and fish oils: twenty per centum ad valorem; cotton-seed: thirty cents per gallon; benne [bene]: thirty cents per gallon.

425. Oils, essential or essence.—Bay-leaves: seventeen dollars and fifty cents per pound; cubebs: one dollar per pound; lemons: fifty cents per pound; orange: fifty cents per pound; all other essential oils, not otherwise provided for: fifty per centum ad valorem.

426. [On nitro-benzole, or oil of mirbane, ten cents per pound. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 4.]

427. Oils, fixed or expressed.—Bay or laurel: twenty cents per pound; olive, not salad: twenty-five cents per gallon; mustard, not salad: twenty-five cents per gallon; oils expressed, not otherwise provided for: twenty per centum ad valorem.

428. Opium: one dollar per pound; prepared for smoking, and all other preparations of opium not otherwise provided for: six dollars per pound. But opium prepared for smoking, and other preparations of opium, deposited in bonded warehouse, shall not be removed therefrom for exportation without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

429. Osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use: thirty per centum ad valorem.

430. Paintings and statuary, not otherwise provided for: ten per centum ad valorem. But the term "statuary," as used in the laws now in force imposing duties on foreign importations, shall be understood to include professional productions of a statuary or of a sculptor only.

431. Paints and dyes.—Aniline dyes and colors, by whatever name known: fifty cents per pound, and thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

432. Blanc-fixe, enameled white, satin-white, lime-white, and all combinations of barytes with acids or water: three cents per pound; carmine lake, dry or liquid: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

433. French green, Paris green, mineral green, mineral blue, and Prussian blue, dry or moist: thirty per centum ad valorem.

434. Indian red: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

435. Indigo, extract of: ten per centum ad valorem; carmined: twenty per centum ad valorem.

436. Iron liquor: ten per centum ad valorem.

437. Lamp-black: twenty per centum ad valorem.

438. Lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth

woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, not combined with India rubber: ten per centum ad valorem. [See act Feb'y 8, 1875, sec. 1, and p. 192.]

439. Lead, white or red, and litharge, dry or ground in oil: three cents per pound.

440. Logwood, and other dye-woods, extracts and decoctions of: ten per centum ad valorem.

441. Ochres and ochery earths, not otherwise provided for, when dry: fifty cents per one hundred pounds; when ground in oil: one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; Spanish brown: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

442. Sumac: ten per centum ad valorem.

443. Ultramarine: six cents per pound.

444. Umber: fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

445. Vandyke, brown: twenty per centum ad valorem.

446. Water-colors: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

447. Wood lake, Venetian red, vermilion, chrome-yellow, rose-pink, Dutch pink, and paints and painters' colors, (except white and red lead and oxide of zinc,) dry or ground in oil, and moist water-colors used in the manufacture of paper-hangings and colored papers and cards, not otherwise provided for: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

448. Zinc, oxide of, dry or ground in oil: one and three-fourth cents per pound.

449. Paper.—Sized or glued, suitable only for printing paper: twenty-five per centum ad valorem; printing, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively: twenty per centum ad valorem; manufactures of, or of which paper is a component material, not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum ad valorem; sheathing paper: ten per centum ad valorem.

450. Paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

451. Paper envelopes: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

452. Paper-hangings and paper for screens or fire-boards; paper, antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial letter, and all other paper not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

453. Papier-maché, manufactures, articles, and wares of: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

454. Paraffine: ten cents per pound.

455. Parchment: thirty per centum ad valorem.

456. Patent size: twenty per centum ad valorem.

457. Paving-stones not otherwise provided for: ten per centum ad valorem.

458. Pea-nuts or ground beans: one cent per pound: shelled, one and a half cents per pound.

459. Pencils of wood, filled with lead or other materials: fifty cents per gross, and, in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.

460. Pencils, lead, not in wood: one dollar per gross.

461. Pens, metallic: ten cents per gross, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

462. Pen-tips and pen-holders, or parts thereof: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

463. Percussion caps: forty per centum ad valorem.

464. Philosophical apparatus and instruments: forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That any philosophical apparatus and instruments

imported for the use of any society incorporated for religious purposes, are subject to a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

465. Pins, solid-head, or other: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

466. Pipe-cases, pipe-stems, tips, mouth-pieces, and metallic mountings for pipes, and all other parts of pipes or pipe fixtures, and all smokers' articles: seventy-five per centum ad valorem.

467. Pipes and pipe-bowls.—Meerschaum, wood, porcelain, lava, and all other tobacco-smoking pipes and pipe-bowls, not otherwise provided for: one dollar and fifty cents per gross, and, in addition thereto, seventy-five per centum ad valorem; pipes, clay, common, or white: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

468. Pitch: twenty per centum ad valorem.

469. Plants.—Fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, plants, and flower-seeds, not otherwise provided for; garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes, not otherwise provided for: twenty per centum ad valorem.

471. Plaster of Paris, when ground or calcined: twenty per centum ad valorem.

472. Plated and gilt ware of all kinds: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

473. Plates, engraved, of steel: twenty-five per centum ad valorem; of wood or other material: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

474. Playing-cards, costing not over twenty-five cents per pack: twenty-five cents per pack; costing over twenty-five cents per pack: thirty-five cents per pack.

475. Plums: two and one-half cents per pound.

476. Polishing-powders of all descriptions, Frankfort black, and Berlin, Chinese, fig, and wash-blue: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

477. Potash.—[Chromate and bichromate of: four cents per pound (Act Feb'y 8, 1875, sec. 4)]; chlorate of: three cents per pound; hydriodate, iodate, iodide: seventy-five cents per pound; acetate: twenty-five cents per pound; prussiate, yellow: five cents per pound; prussiate, red: ten cents per pound.

478. Precious stones and jewelry.—Diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones, when not set: ten per centum ad valorem; when set in gold, silver, or other metal, or on imitations thereof, and all other jewelry: twenty-five per centum ad valorem; watch jewels: ten per centum ad valorem.

479. Proprietary medicines: Pills, powders, tinctures, troches or lozenges, sirups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other medicinal preparations or compositions, recommended to the public as proprietary medicines, or prepared according to some private formula or secret art as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body: fifty per centum ad valorem.

480. Putty: one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds.

483. Rags of whatever material, not otherwise provided for: ten per centum ad valorem.

484. Raisins: two and one-half cents per pound.

485. Rattans and reeds, manufactured or partially manufactured: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

486. Red precipitate: twenty per centum ad valorem.

487. Resins, gum, not otherwise provided for, and rosin: twenty per centum ad valorem.

488. Rochelle salts: five cents per pound.

489. Roman cement : twenty per centum ad valorem.
490. Saleratus and bicarbonate of soda : one and one-half cents per pound.
491. Sal-soda and soda-ash : one-fourth of one cent per pound.
492. Salt.—In bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages : twelve cents per one hundred pounds; in bulk : eight cents per one hundred pounds.
493. Saltpetre.—Crude : one cent per pound; refined and partially refined : two cents per pound.
494. Salts.—Epsom : one cent per pound; glauber : one-half of one cent per pound; preparations of, not otherwise provided for : twenty per centum ad valorem.
495. Santonine : three dollars per pound.
496. Scagliola tops, for tables or other articles of furniture : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
497. Sealing-wax : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
498. Shaddock : ten per centum ad valorem.
499. Shells, manufactures of : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
500. Side-arms of every description, not otherwise provided for : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
501. Skates costing twenty cents or less per pair : eight cents per pair; costing over twenty cents per pair : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
502. Smalts : twenty per centum ad valorem.
503. Soap, fancy, perfumed, honey, transparent, and all descriptions of toilet and shaving soaps : ten cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; soap not otherwise provided for : one cent per pound, and, in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem.
504. Soda.—Caustic : one and one-half cents per pound; hyposulphate of, and all carbonates of, by whatever name designated, not otherwise provided for : twenty per centum ad valorem : silicate of, or other alkaline silicates : one-half cent per pound.
505. Sponges : twenty per centum ad valorem.
506. Sporting-gun wads of all descriptions : thirty-five per centum ad valorem.
507. Starch, made of potatoes and corn : one cent per pound, and twenty per centum ad valorem; made of rice or any other material : three cents per pound, and twenty per centum ad valorem.
508. Staves for pipes, hogsheads, or other casks : ten per centum ad valorem; other staves : twenty per centum ad valorem.
509. Stereotype-plates : twenty-five per centum ad valorem.
510. Stones : freestones, granite, sandstone, and all building or monumental stone, except marble : one dollar and fifty cents per ton.
511. Strings : all strings of whip-gut or cat-gut, other than strings for musical instruments, thirty per centum ad valorem.
512. Strychnia : one dollar per ounce.
513. Strychnine, salts of, not otherwise provided for : one dollar and fifty cents per ounce.
514. Sulphur, flowers of : twenty dollars per ton and fifteen per centum ad valorem.
515. Tallow : one cent per pound.
516. Tannin : two dollars per pound.
517. Tar : twenty per centum ad valorem.
518. Tartar-emetic : fifteen cents per pound.
519. Teeth, manufactured : twenty per centum ad valorem.

520. Tin, oxide, muriatic and salts of tin and tin-foil: thirty per centum ad valorem.

521. Toys, wooden and other, for children: fifty per centum ad valorem.

522. Twine or pack-thread, not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

523. Turpentine, spirits of: thirty cents per gallon.

524. Types, new: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

525. Type-metal: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

526. Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal: forty-five per centum ad valorem; umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades, when covered with silk or alpaca: sixty per centum ad valorem; all other umbrellas: forty-five per centum ad valorem.

527. Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades, frames and sticks for, finished or unfinished, not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

528. Varnish valued at one dollar and fifty cents or less per gallon: fifty cents per gallon, and twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at above one dollar and fifty cents per gallon: fifty cents per gallon, and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

529. Vellum: thirty per centum ad valorem.

530. Velvet, when printed or painted: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

531. Vitriol, white, or sulphate of zinc: twenty per centum ad valorem; blue vitriol: four cents per pound.

532. Waste, all not otherwise provided for: twenty per centum ad valorem.

533. Watches, watch-cases, watch-movements, parts of watches, and watch materials: twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

534. Webbing, composed of cotton, flax, or any other materials, not otherwise provided for: thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

THE FREE LIST.

SEC. 2505. The importation of the following articles shall be exempt from duty :

535. Acids: arsenious, crude; boracic; nitric, not chemically pure; muriatic; oxalic; picric and nitro-picric; succinic; sulphuric. But carboys containing acids shall be subject to the same duty as if empty. And all acids of every description used for chemical and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise provided for.

536. Aconite, root, leaf, and bark.

537. Agaric.

538. Agates, unmanufactured.

539. Albumen and lactarine.

540. Alcornoque.

541. [Alizarine. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 8.]

542. Alkanet root.

543. Alkekengi.

544. Almond-shells.

545. Aloes.

546. Aluminium.

547. Amber beads.

548. Ambergris.

549. Amber gum.

550. American manufactures of casks, barrels, or carboys, and other vessels, and grain-bags, [the manufacture of the United States,] if exported containing American produce, and declaration be made of intent to return the same empty, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

[Barrels and grain-bags, the manufacture of the United States, when exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled, with foreign products, may be returned to the United States free of duty, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the provisions of this section shall apply to and include shooks, when returned as barrels or boxes as aforesaid. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 9.]

551. Ammonia, crude.

552. Angelica root.

553. Aniline oil, crude.

554. Animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association. But a bond shall be first given, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in the United States, or if not re-exported within six months.

555. Animals, alive, specially imported for breeding purposes from beyond the seas, shall be admitted free, upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such regulations as he may prescribe. And teams of animals, including their harness and tackle, actually owned by persons immigrating to the United States with their families from foreign countries, and in actual use for the purposes of such immigration, shall also be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

556. Annatto, roncon, rocou, or orleans, and all extracts of.

557. Annatto seed.

558. Antimony, ore, and crude sulphuret of.

559. Aqua-fortis.

560. Argal-dust.

561. Argols, crude.

562. Arsenic.

563. Arseniate of aniline.

564. Articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned in the same condition as exported. But proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if such articles were subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded.

565. Articles imported for the use of the United States: *Provided*, That the price of the same did not include the duty.

566. Asbestos, not manufactured.

567. Balm of Gilead.

568. Balsams: copaiva, fir or Canada, Peru, and tolu.

569. Bamboo-reeds, no further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking-sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades.

570. Bamboos, unmanufactured.

571. Barrels, of American manufacture, exported, filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and without requiring the filing of a declaration at time of export of intent to return the same empty.

572. Barilla.

573. Barks: Quilla, Peruvian, Lima, calisaya, and all cinchona barks, canella alba, pomegranate, croton, cascarilla, and all other barks not otherwise provided for.

574. Beans, vanilla, or vanilla plants.

575. Bed feathers and downs.

576. Belladonna, root and leaf.

577. Bells, broken, and bell-metal, broken, and fit only to be remanufactured.

578. Bells, old, and bell-metal.

579. Berries, nuts, and vegetables used for dyeing, or used for composing dyes, not otherwise provided for.

580. Bezoar stones.

581. Birds, stuffed.

582. Birds, singing and other, and land and water fowls.

583. Bismuth.

584. Bitter-apples, colocynth, coloquintida.

585. Black salts.

586. Black tarsa.

587. Bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not otherwise provided for.

588. Bologna sausages.

589. Bolting cloths. [Nothing contained in the act entitled "An act to amend existing customs and internal-revenue laws, and for other purposes," approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, shall be construed to impose any duty on bolting-cloths theretofore admitted free of duty. Act of March 3, 1875, sec. 6.]

590. Bones, crude and not manufactured ; burned ; calcined ; ground ; or steamed.

591. Bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers.

592. Books which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation.

593. Books, maps, and charts imported by authority for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress. But the duty shall not have been included in the contract or price paid.

594. Books, maps, and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use, or by the order, of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

595. Books, professional, of persons arriving in the United States.

596. Books, household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries, in use of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

597. Borate of lime.

598. Borax, crude.

599. Brazil paste.

600. Brazil pebbles for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles, rough.

601. Brazil-wood, braziletto, and all other dye-woods, in sticks.

602. Breccia, in blocks or slabs.

603. Brime.

604. Brimstone, crude.

605. Bromine.

606. Buchu-leaves.

607. Bullion, gold and silver.

608. Burgundy pitch.

609. Burr-stone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones.

610. Cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities.

611. Cadmium.

612. Calamine.

613. Camphor, crude.

614. Cantharides.

615. Carnelian.

616. Castor, or castoreum.

617. Catechu or cutch.

618. Cat-gut strings, or gut cord, for musical instruments.

619. Cat-gut or whip-gut, unmanufactured.

620. Chalk and cliff-stone, unmanufactured.

621. Chalomile-flowers.

622. Charcoal.

623. China-root.

624. Chloride of lime.

625. Cinchona-root.

- 626. Citrate of lime.
- 627. Coal, anthracite.
- 628. Coal-stores of American vessels; but none shall be unloaded.
- 629. Cobalt, ore of.
- 630. Ooculus indicus.
- 631. Cochineal.
- 632. Cocoa, or cacao, crude and fiber, leaves, and shells of.
- 633. Coffee.
- 634. Coins, gold, silver, and copper.
- 635. Coir and coir-yarn.
- 636. Colcothar, dry, or oxide of iron.
- 637. Collections of antiquity, specially imported, and not for sale.
- 638. Colt's foot, (crude drug.)
- 639. Columbo root.
- 640. Conium cicuta, or hemlock, seed and leaf.
- 641. Contrayerva root.
- 642. Copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels, compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports.
- 643. Copper, when imported for the United States Mint.
- 644. Coral, marine, unmanufactured.
- 645. Cork-wood, or cork-bark, unmanufactured.
- 646. Cotton.
- 647. Cowage down.
- 648. Cow or kine pox, or vaccine virus.
- 649. Onbebs.
- 650. Cudbear.
- 651. Curling-stones or quoits.
- 652. Curry and curry-powders.
- 653. Cuttle-fish bone.
- 654. Cyanite, or kyanite.
- 655. Diamonds, rough or uncut, including glaziers' diamonds.
- 656. Diamond-dust or bort.
- 657. Divi-divi.
- 658. Dragon's blood.
- 659. Dried and prepared flowers.
- 660. Dried blood.
- 661. Dried bugs.
- 662. Dyeing or tanning: articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not otherwise provided for.
- 663. Eggs.
- 664. Elecampane-root.
- 665. Ergot.
- 666. Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.
- 667. Fans, common palm-leaf.
- 668. Farina.
- 669. Fashion-plates engraved on steel or on wood, colored or plain.
- 670. Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.
- 671. Fibrin, in all forms.
- 672. Fire-wood.
- 673. Fish, fresh, for immediate consumption.
- 674. Fish for bait.
- 675. Flint, flints, and ground flint-stones.
- 676. Flowers, leaves, plants, roots, barks, and seeds, for medicinal purposes, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for.
- 677. Folie digitalis.

678. Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.
679. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.
680. Galanga or galangal.
681. Garancine.
682. Gentian-root.
683. Ginger-root.
684. Ginseng-root.
685. Glass, broken in pieces, and old glass which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured.
686. Goat-skins, raw.
687. Goldbeaters' molds and goldbeaters' skins.
688. Gold size.
689. Grease, for use as soap-stock only, not otherwise provided for.
690. Guano, and other animal manures.
691. Gums.—Arabic, Jeddo, Senegal, Barbary, East India, Cape Australian, gum benzoin or benjamin, gum copal, sandarac, dammar, gamboge, cowrie, mastic, shellac, tragacanth, olebanum, guaiac, myrrh, bdallium, garbanum, and all gums not otherwise provided for.
692. Gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacture.
693. Gut and worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.
694. Guts, salted.
695. Gutta-percha, crude.
696. Hair, all horse, cattle, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured.
697. Hair of hogs, curled, for beds and mattresses, and not fit for bristles.
698. Hellebore-root.
699. Hemlock-bark.
700. Hide-cuttings, raw, with or without the hair on, for glue-stock.
701. Hide-rope.
702. Hides.—Raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheep-skins with the wool on, Angora-goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw, unmanufactured.
703. Hones and whetstones.
704. Hoofs, horns, and horn-tips.
705. Horn-strips.
706. Hop-roots for cultivation.
707. Hyoscyamus, or henbane-leaf.
708. Ice.
709. India rubber, crude, and milk of.
710. Indian hemp (crude drug).
711. Indigo.
712. India or Malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted.
713. Iodine, crude.
714. Ipecac.
715. Iridium.
716. Iris, orris root.
717. Isinglass, or fish-glue.
718. Istle, or Tampico fiber.
719. Ivory and vegetable ivory, unmanufactured.
720. Jalap.

- 721. Jet, unmanufactured.
- 722. Joss-stick, or joss-light.
- 723. Juniper and laurel berries.
- 724. Junk, old.
- 726. Kelp.
- 727. Kryolite.
- 728. Lac, dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.
- 729. Lac spirits.
- 730. Lac sulphur.
- 731. Lava, unmanufactured.
- 732. Leather, old scrap.
- 733. Leaves, all, not otherwise provided for.
- 734. Leeches.
- 735. Licorice-root.
- 736. Life-boats and life-saving apparatus, specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.
- 737. Lithographic stones, not engraved.
- 738. Litmus and all lichens, prepared or not prepared.
- 739. Loadstones.
- 740 & 741. Logs, and round unmanufactured timber not otherwise provided for, and ship-timber.
- 742. Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.
- 743. Magnets.
- 744. Manganese, oxide and ore of.
- 745. Manna.
- 746. Manuscripts.
- 747. Marrow, crude.
- 748. Marsh-mallows.
- 749. Matico-leaf.
- 750. Medals, of gold, silver, or copper.
- 751. Meerschaum, crude or raw.
- 752. Mica and mica waste.
- 753. Mineral waters, all, not artificial.
- 754. Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts. But no article or articles shall be deemed a model, or improvement, which can be fitted for use.
- 755. Moss, Iceland, and other mosses, crude.
- 756. Moss, sea-weed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses.
- 757. Murexide, (a dye).
- 758. Musk and civet, crude, in natural pod.
- 759. Mustard-seed, brown and white.
- 760. Nitrate of soda, or cubic niter.
- 761. Nut-galls.
- 762. Nuts, cocoa and Brazil or cream.
- 763. Nux vomica.
- 764. Oak-bark.
- 765. Oakum.
- 766. Oil-cake.
- 767. Oil, essential, fixed or expressed, viz: almonds; amber, crude, and rectified; ambergris; anise, or anise-seed; anthos, or rosemary; bergamot; cajeput; caraway; cassia; cedrat; chamomile; cinnamon; citronella, or lemon-grass; civet; fennel; jasmine, or jessamine; juglandium;

juniper ; lavender ; mace ; ottar of roses ; poppy ; sesame, or sesamum-seed, or bene ; thyme, red, or origanum ; thyme, white ; valerian.

768. Oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries ; and all other articles the produce of such fisheries.

769. Olives, green or prepared.

770. Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared.

771. Orange buds and flowers.

772. Orchil, or archil, in the weed or liquid.

773. Ores of gold and silver.

774. Orpiment.

775. Osmium.

776. Oxidizing-paste.

777. Palladium.

778. Palm and cocoa-nut oil.

779. Palm-leaf, unmanufactured.

780. Palm-nuts and palm-nut kernels.

781. Paper-stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags other than wool, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope-ends, waste rope, waste bagging, gunny-bags and gunny-cloth, old or refuse, to be used in making and fit only to be converted into paper, and unfit for any other manufacture, and cotton-waste, whether for paper-stock or any other purposes.

782. Pearl, mother of.

783. Pellitory-root.

784. Persis, or extract of archil, and cudbear.

785. Personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad.

786. Peruvian bark.

787. Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.

788. Phanglein.

789. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and preparations, statuary, castes of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, and etchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale.

790. Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes.

791. Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cane, and seeds imported by the Department of Agriculture, or the United States Botanical Garden.

792. Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground.

793. Platina, unmanufactured.

794. Platinum vases or retorts for chemical uses, or parts thereof.

795. Plumbago.

796. Polishing-stones.

797. Polypodium.

798. Potassa, muriate of.

799. Pulu.

800. Pumice and pumice-stones.

801. Quassia-wood.

802. Quick-grass root.

803. [Quicksilver. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 8.]

804. Quills, prepared or unprepared.

805. [Quinine, salts and sulphate of. Act of July 1, 1879.]

806. Rags, of cotton, linen, jute, and hemp, and paper-waste, or waste

or clippings of any kind fit only for the manufacture of paper, including waste rope and waste bagging.

807. Railroad-ties, of wood.

808. Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured.

809. Regalia and gems, and statues and specimens of sculpture, where specially imported, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

810. Rennets, raw or prepared.

811. Resins, crude, not otherwise provided for.

812. Rhubarb.

813. Root-flour.

814. Rose-leaves.

815. Rottenstone.

816. Saffron and safflower, and extract of.

817. Saffron-cake.

818. Sago, sago crude, and sago flour.

819. St. John's beans.

820. Salacine.

821. Salep, or saloup.

822. Sandal-wood.

823. Sarsaparilla, crude.

824. Sassafras bark and root.

825. Sauerkraut.

826. Sausage-skins.

827. Scammony, or resin of scammony.

828. Sea-weed, not otherwise provided for.

829. Seeds: cardamon, caraway, coriander, fenugreek, fennel, cummin, and other seeds, not otherwise provided for.

830. Seeds: anise, anise star, canary, chia, sesamum, sugar-cane, and seeds of forest-trees.

831. [Seed of the sugar-beet. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 8.]

832. Senna, in leaves.

833. Shark-skins.

834. Shells of every description, not manufactured.

835. Shingle-bolts and stave-bolts, and "heading-bolts" shall be held and construed to be included under the term "stave-bolts."

836. Shrimps, or other shell-fish.

837. Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture any way, and silk cocoons and silk waste.

838. Silk-worm eggs.

839. Skeletons, and other preparations of anatomy.

840. Skins, dried, salted, or pickled.

841. [Ship planking and handle-bolts. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 8.]

842. Snails.

843. Soap-stocks.

844. Sparterre for making or ornamenting hats.

845. Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets as objects of taste or science, and not for sale.

846. Spunk.

847. [Spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, stone or crockery ware. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 8.]

- 848. Squills, or silla.
- 849. Staves-acre, crude.
- 850. Storax, or styrax.
- 851. Straw, unmanufactured.
- 852. Strontia, oxide of, or protoxide of strontium.
- 853. Substances expressly used for manure.
- 854. Sugar of milk.
- 855. Sweepings of silver or gold.
- 856. Talc.
- 857. Tamarinds.
- 858. Tapioca, cassava, or cassada.
- 859. Tea.
- 860. Tea-plants.
- 861. Teasels.
- 862. Teeth, unmanufactured.
- 863. Terra-alba, aluminous.
- 864. Terra japonica.
- 865. Tica, crude.
- 866. Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks, and grain-tin.
- 867. Tonquin, Tonqua, or Tonka beans.
- 868. Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured.
- 869. Tripoli.
- 870. Turmeric.
- 871. Turtles.
- 872. Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.
- 873. Umbrella-sticks, crude, to wit, all partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other sticks and canes in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol, or sun-shade sticks or walking-canes.
- 874. Uranium, oxide of.
- 875. Venice turpentine.
- 876. Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.
- 877. Wafers.
- 878. Wax, bay or myrtle, Brazilian and Ohinese.
- 879. Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States. But this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery, or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale.
- 880. Whalebone, unmanufactured.
- 881. Wood, weld or pastel.
- 882. Wood ashes, and lye of, and beet-root ashes.
- 883. Woods, poplar or other woods for the manufacture of paper.
- 884. Woods, namely, cedar, lignum-vitæ, lance-wood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rose-wood, satin-wood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured.
- 885. Works of art: paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production of American artists. But the fact of such production must be verified by the certificate of any consul or minister of the United States indorsed upon the written declaration of the artist.
- 886. Works of art: paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions or to any State, or to any municipal corporation.
- 887. Worm-seed, Levant.
- 888. Xylonite, or Xylotile.

889. Yams.

890. Yeast cakes.

891. Zaffer.

SEC. 2506. Whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Parliament of Canada, and the legislature of Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed at the city of Washington on the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as contained in articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence, and thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, and so long as the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty, all fish-oil and fish of all kinds, (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil,) being the produce of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty; and whenever the colony of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth of said treaty, inclusive, to that colony, and the legislature thereof and the Imperial Parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles, being the produce of the fisheries of the colony of Newfoundland, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, from and after the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said colony of Newfoundland has consented, in a due and proper manner, to have the provisions of the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, of the said treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained, and shall be so admitted free of duty, so long as the said articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth, inclusive, and article thirtieth, of said treaty, shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article thirty-third of said treaty; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to any articles of merchandise mentioned therein which were held in bond by the customs officers of the United States on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-three. [See act June 22, 1874; U. S. Stats., 18, p. 194.]

SEC. 2507. Whenever any vessel laden with merchandise in whole or in part subject to duty has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel [or any portion of the cargo] shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised, free from the payment of any duty thereupon, and without being obliged to enter the same at the custom-house; but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 2508. The produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint John River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part, which is now admitted into the ports of [the] United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe.

SEC. 2509. The produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint Croix River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part, and having paid the same taxes as other American lumber on that river, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe.

SEC. 2510. Machinery for the manufacture of beet-sugar, and imported for that purpose solely, shall be exempted from duty.

SEC. 2511. Machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. 2512. All paintings, statuary, and photographic pictures imported into the United States for exhibition by any association duly authorized under the laws of the United States or any State for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. But bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as are now imposed by law upon any and all of such articles as shall not be re-exported within six months after such importation.

(a) All works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, science, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra-cotta, Parian, pottery, or porcelain, and artistic copies of antiques in metal or other material, hereafter imported in good faith for permanent exhibition at a fixed place by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts or science, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than is hereinbefore expressed, and all such articles, imported as aforesaid, now in bond, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the parties importing articles as aforesaid shall be required to give bonds, with sufficient sureties, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to the provisions and intent of this act. Act of June 6, 1878.]

SEC. 2513. All lumber, timber, hemp, manila, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, and bolts, and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and, upon proof that such materials have been used for such purpose, no

duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed.

SEC. 2514. All articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of [the] Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 2515. That no duty shall be levied or collected on the importation of peltries brought into the Territories of the United States, nor on the proper goods and effects, of whatever nature, of Indians passing or repassing the boundary-line aforesaid, unless the same be goods in bales or other large packages unusual among Indians, which shall not be considered as goods belonging to Indians, nor be entitled to the exemption from duty aforesaid.

SEC. 2516. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem; and on all articles manufactured in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 17. March 3, 1879. U. S. Stats. XX, p. 360. * * * Printed matter, other than books, received in the mails from foreign countries, under the provisions of postal treaties or conventions, shall be free of customs duty; and books which are admitted to the international mails, exchanged under the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention, may, when subject to customs duty, be delivered to addresses in the United States under such regulations for the collection of duties as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General.

Act January 9, 1883, U. S. Stats. XXII, p. 402. * * * Grain brought into the United States in wagons or other ordinary road vehicles by farmers residing in the Dominion of Canada, to be ground by mills owned by citizens of the United States, shall not be deemed to be imported, or liable to import duties: *Provided*, That such grain shall be brought into the United States under such regulations as the Treasury Department may prescribe to prevent fraud and evasion, and shall be returned as in like manner provided by such regulations: *And provided further*, That entry shall be made of, and duties paid upon, all such grain as shall be taken or received by mill owners as tolls for such grinding, under like regulations provided by the Treasury Department.

NEW TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

TITLE XXXIII OF THE REVISED STATUTES AS AMENDED BY ACT OF MARCH 3, 1883.

[Figures in parentheses indicate number of repealed section or paragraph.]

SEC. 6. That on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the following sections shall constitute and be a substitute for Title thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States :

TITLE XXXIII.

DUTIES UPON IMPORTS.

SEC. 2491. All persons are prohibited from importing into the United States, from any foreign country any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever, for the prevention of conception, or for causing unlawful abortion. No invoice or package whatever, or any part of one, in which any such articles are contained shall be admitted to entry ; and all invoices and packages whereof any such articles shall compose a part are liable to be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same as prescribed in the following section: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 2492. (1785.) Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employé of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 2493. (2492.) Any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and, if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal, or any deputy marshal, in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession

of any such article or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

SEC. 2494. (2493.) The importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: *Provided*, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof, that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this law into effect, or to suspend the same as therein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

SEC. 2495. (2495.) Any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2496. No watches, watch-cases, watch-movements, or parts of watch-movements, or any other articles of foreign manufacture, which shall copy or simulate the name or trade mark of any domestic manufacturer, [manufacturer,] shall be admitted to entry at the custom-house of the United States, unless such domestic manufacturer is the importer of the same. And in order to aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the department *fac similes* of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

[See Trade Marks, pages 8, 9, and 10.]

SEC. 2497. No goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture; or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned, in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

SEC. 2498. The preceding section shall not apply to vessels, or goods, wares, or merchandise, imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

SEC. 2499. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on each and every non-enumerated article which bears a similitude, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this title as chargeable with duty, the same rate of duty which is levied and charged on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any non-enumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates (of duty) are chargeable, there shall be levied, collected, and paid on such non-enumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest duty; and on all articles manufactured from two or more materials the duty shall be assessed at the highest rates at which the component material of chief value (at which any of its component parts) may be chargeable. If two or more rates of duty should be applicable to any imported article, it shall be classified for duty under the highest of such rates: *Provided*, That non-enumerated articles similar in material and quality and texture, and the use to which they may be applied, to articles on the free list, and in the manufacture of which no dutiable materials are used, shall be free.

Fabrics, mixed, not wool, worsted, or hair; Dress patterns, embroidered; Dress shields; Embroideries, not wool, worsted, or hair; Embroidered and tamboured articles; Engravings, in cases; Fringes, mixed materials, not part wool, worsted, or hair; Fire-works, n. o. p. f.; Floor-cloth canvas, of cork, India rubber, and gutta-percha; Galloons of mixed materials; Gimps, mixed materials, except part wool, worsted, or hair; Gloves, cotton, lined with leather; Gloves, mixed materials, not part wool, worsted, or hair; India rubber and cotton mfs.; India-rubber cloth, linen foundations; India-rubber inhalers; India-rubber nipple-shields, rubber, glass, and metal; Inkstands, of glass and other materials; Insulators for use in telegraphy; Iron Moaisic; Jute and cotton mixed goods; Liquor-stands; Looking-glass frames; Laces of mixed materials; Lace fichus, and collars wholly of lace; Lamps; Lancet-cases; Lanterns, microscopes, and trial glasses; Miniature cases; Mixed goods, manufactures of; Modeling, n. o. p. f.; Machinery, iron and steel easily separable, classed separately; Non-enumerated articles; Photographic albums of leather and paper, with metal clasps; Powder-puffs, if dutiable in any parts at over thirty per cent.; Suspenders of mixed materials; Ship spy-glasses or telescopes; Silk-mixed articles or goods of two or more materials; Silk and cotton grenadines; Slab-iron for mfg. of safes; Spectacles, other than silver or plated; Soluble oils and like preparations, according to oil of chief value; Statues, not works of art; Trial boxes or glasses, as metal or glass; Union lawns; Valentines; Wax-figures, permanently fixed in wood cases, with glass fronts.

SEC. 2500. Upon the reimportation of articles once exported of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles.

SEC. 2501. (2502.) A discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty or any act of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

SEC. 2502. (2503.) There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries, and mentioned in the

schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules, respectively prescribed, namely:

[Provisions of law marked "a" in parentheses (paragraphs 236, 281, 649) are held to be still in force.]

[Items printed in small type are dutiable under the paragraph which precedes them.]

[Figures in parentheses indicate Treasury Department paragraph of previous law. (See pages 7 to 50, inc.)]

SCHEDULE A.—CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

1. Glue, twenty per centum ad valorem. (368.)
Sizing as glue.
2. Beeswax, twenty per centum ad valorem. (282.)
Fossil wax (or 2513a); Ceresia.
3. Gelatine and all similar preparations, thirty per centum ad valorem. (365.)
4. Glycerine, crude, brown or yellow, of the specific gravity of one and twenty-five hundredths or less at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, not purified by refining or distilling, two cents per pound. (369.)
5. Glycerine, refined, five cents per pound. (369.)
6. Fish-glue or isinglass, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (717.)
7. Phosphorus, ten cents per pound. (Sec. 2516.)
8. Soap, hard and soft, all which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and castile soap, twenty per centum ad valorem. (503.)
Palm-oil soap, crude; Turpentine, rosin, or common soap; Softening, so called.
9. Fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap, fifteen cents per pound. (503.)
Wash-balls; Windsor soap.
10. Sponges, twenty per centum ad valorem. (505.)
11. Sumac, ground, three-tenths of one cent per pound, and sumac extract, twenty per centum ad valorem. (442.)
12. Acid, acetic, acetous, or pyroligneous acid, not exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one thousandths, two cents per pound; Exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one thousandths, ten cents per pound. (262.)
Distilled vinegar.
13. Acid, citric, ten cents per pound. (262.)
14. Acid, tartaric, ten cents per pound. (262.)
15. Camphor, refined, five cents per pound. (306.)
16. Castor beans, or seeds, fifty cents per bushel of fifty pounds. (311.)
17. Castor oil, eighty cents per gallon. (424.)
18. Cream of tartar, six cents per pound. (336.)
19. Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, one cent per pound. (372.)
20. Extract of hemlock, and other bark used for tanning, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem. (Sec. 2516.)
Extract of bark of conium maculatum (or hemlock).
21. Glucose, or grape sugar, twenty per centum ad valorem. (Sec. 2516.)
22. Indigo, extracts of, and carmined, ten per centum ad valorem. (435.)
Indigo paste; Indigotine.
23. Iodine, resublimed, forty cents per pound. (393.)

24. Licorice, paste or roll, seven and one-half cents per pound; Licorice juice, three cents per pound. (403, 404.)

25. Oil of bay-leaves, essential, or bay rum essence or oil, two dollars and fifty cents per pound. (425.)

26. Oil, croton, fifty cents per pound. (424.)

27. Oil, flax-seed or linseed, and cotton-seed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon, seven and one-half pounds weight to be estimated as a gallon. (424.)

28. Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, ten cents per gallon. (424.)

Colza oil.

29. Soda and potassa tartrate, or rochelle salt, three cents per pound. (488.)

Seidlitz mixture.

30. Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, fifty cents per ounce. (512-13.)

Strychnia: Acetate of; Bromide of; Citrate of; Muriate of; Nitrate of; Phosphate of; Sulphate of; Valerianate of.

31. Tartars, partly refined, including lees crystals, four cents per pound. (271.)

Pink cream; Wine leas.

32. Alumina, alum, patent alnm, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, sixty cents per hundred pounds. (267.)

33. Ammonia, anhydrous, liquefied by pressure, twenty per centum ad valorem. (412.)

34. Ammonia aqua, or water of ammonia, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Hartshorn, spirits of.

35. Ammonia[,] muriate of, or sal-ammoniac, ten per centum ad valorem. (268.)

36. Ammonia, carbonate of, twenty per centum ad valorem. (268.)

Hartshorn.

37. Ammonia, sulphate of, twenty per centum ad valorem. (268.)

38. All imitations of natural mineral waters and all artificial mineral waters, thirty per centum ad valorem. (416.)

Phosphozene; Seltzer water; Soda water; Zeezone.

39. Asbestos, manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (272.)

Asbestos mill-board; Asbestos packing covered with cotton; Asbestos paper, incombustible.

40. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, unmanufactured, ten per centum ad valorem. (278.)

41. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, manufactured, one-fourth of one cent per pound. (278.)

42. Refined borax, five cents per pound. (290.)

43a. Pure boracic acid, five cents per pound. (535.)

43b. Commercial boracic acid, four cents per pound. (535.)

43c. Borate of lime, three cents per pound. (597.)

43d. Crude borax, three cents per pound. (598.)

Tincal.

44. Cement, Roman, Portland, and all others, twenty per centum ad valorem. (439.)

Hydraulic lime.

45. Whiting and Paris white, dry, one-half cent per pound (23); ground in oil (24, 25), or putty (480), one cent per pound.

Hydro-carbonate of lime; Red-cross, Cliffstone, Paris white, dry.

46. Prepared chalk, precipitated chalk (22), French chalk, red chalk

(21), and all other chalk preparations which are not specially enumerated or provided for in this act (22), twenty per centum ad valorem.

Billiard chalk; Prepared clay of different colors used for the same purposes as French chalk.

47. Chromic acid, fifteen per centum ad valorem. (262.)

48. Chromate of potash, three cents per pound. (477.)

49. Bi-chromate of potash, three cents per pound. (477.)

Red chromate of potash.

50. Cobalt, oxide of, twenty per centum ad valorem. (321.)

Blue powder.

51. Copper, sulphate of, or blue vitriol, three cents per pound. (531.)

Roman vitriol.

52. Iron, sulphate of, or copperas, three-tenths of one cent per pound. (330.)

53. Acetate of lead, brown, four cents per pound. (261.)

Sugar of lead.

54. Acetate of lead, white, six cents per pound. (261.)

Sugar of lead.

55. White lead, when dry or in pulp, three cents per pound. (439.)

56. When ground or mixed in oil, three cents per pound. (439.)

Kremnitz white; Kremnitz white.

57. Litharge, three cents per pound. (439.)

58. Orange mineral, and red lead, three cents per pound. (439.)

59. Nitrate of lead, three cents per pound. (398.)

60. Magnesia, medicinal, carbonate of, five cents per pound. (407.)

61. Magnesia, calcined, ten cents per pound. (407.)

62. Magnesia, sulphate of, or Epsom salts, one-half of one cent per pound. (494.)

Potash:

63. Crude (sec. 2516), carbonate of, or fused (490, sec. 2499), and caustic potash (sec. 2516), twenty per centum ad valorem.

Hydrate of potash; Black-salts, so-called, but assimilating to crude-carbonate of potash; Pearl ashes of potash; Sal-tartar:

64. Chlorate of, three cents per pound. (477.)

65. Hydriodate, iodide and iodate of, fifty cents per pound. (477.)

66. Prussiate of, red, ten cents per pound. (477.)

67. Prussiate of, yellow, five cents per pound. (477.)

68. Nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude, one cent per pound. (493.)

69. Nitrate of, or refined saltpeter, one and one-half cents per pound. (493.)

70. Sulphate of, twenty per centum ad valorem. (Sec. 2516.)

Soda:

71. Soda-ash, one-quarter of one cent per pound. (491.)

72. Soda, sal, or soda crystals, one-quarter of one cent per pound. (491.)

Washing crystals.

73. Bi-carbonate of, or super-carbonate of, and saleratus, calcined or pearl ash, one and one-half cents per pound. (491.)

Bi-carbonate of potash.

74. Hydrate or caustic, one cent per pound. (504.)

Caustic soda, adulterated; Caustic soda, in solution.

75. Sulphate, known as salt cake, crude or refined, or-niter-cake, crude or refined, and Glauber's salt, twenty per-centum ad valorem. (494, 504.)

76. Soda, silicate of, or other alkaline silicate, one-half of one cent per pound. (504.)

Soda-water glass; Natronwasser glass.

Sulphur:

77. Refined, in rolls, ten dollars per ton. (294.)
 Brimstone, in casks.
78. Sublimed, or flowers of, twenty dollars per ton. (514.)
79. Wood-tar, ten per centum ad valorem. (517.)
80. Coal-tar, crude, ten per centum ad valorem. (517.)
 Residuum, or tar of petroleum.
81. Coal tar, products of, such as naphtha, benzine, benzole, dead oil, and pitch, twenty per centum ad valorem. (424, 426.)
 Kerosene, oil and residuum of; Mirbane, oil of; Nitro-benzole oil or essence; Almond oil, artificial, of coal-tar; Asphaltum oil; Bituminous oil; Coal-tar oil; Peat oil; Phenyle acid; Shale oil; Coal-tar pitch; Xylidine.
82. All coal-tar colors or dyes, by whatever name known and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (431.)
 Aniline paste, really colors; Aniline dyes; Bismarck brown; Bleurapeur en pâte; Ceruleine; Crystals, brown; Crystals, tin; Crystals, yellow; Chrysodine; Eosine; Fast colors, aniline; Naphthylamine; Naphthaline brown; Naphthaline colors, so-called; Naphthylamin, roth, echt; Orange color; Orange D; Orange J; Picric acid; Ponceau R. R. dye; Resorcine red; Rose, dry color, aniline dye; Ruby powder; Vesuvius; Yellow aniline, or jaune indien.
83. All preparations of coal-tar, not colors or dye, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem. (Sec. 2516.)
 Aniline paste or pulp, not dyes; Mirbane, oil of; Nitro-benzole, essence or oil.
84. Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and decoctions of, ten per centum ad valorem. (440.)
 Cudbear, extract of; Chestnut, extract of; Myrobolans, extract of; nut-galls, extract of; Orchil, extract of, for dyeing; Persian berries, extract of; Fustic, extracts or decoctions of.
85. Ultramarine, five cents per pound. (443.)
86. Turpentine, spirits of, twenty cents per gallon. (523.)
 Turpentine, oil of.
87. Colors and paints, including lakes, whether dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (447.)
 Anti-fouling composition for painting ships' bottoms.
- Colors:**
 Carmine, water color; Carmine lake, dry or liquid; Blank fixe; Bleu d'orient; Blue lake; Bremen blue; Brown, Spanish; Chrome yellow, or chromate of lead; Cochineal lake; Colors, unmixed, put up in small packages; Crocus colcothar; Dutch pink; Enamelled white; French green, dry or moist; Indian red; King's yellow; Lamp-black; Lime white; Liquid gold; Mineral blue, dry or moist; Mineral green, dry or moist; Oxide of iron; Paris green, dry or moist; Patent yellow; Prussian blue, dry or moist; Rose pink; Satin white; Spanish brown; Tuscan red; Turkey red; Vandyke brown; Venetian red; Vermillion; Wood lake.
- Barytes, all compounds of, with acids or water; Colcothar, dry oxide of iron, as paint; Earths, Italian, prepared; Krapp-lach; Madder in oil; Madder lake; Mineral green, moist for paper-hangings; Olympian green; Purple brown; Smalts; Uranate of soda; Uranium, oxyd natron; Verditer; Water-colors, n. o. p. f.; Water-colors for painting china; Wet blue; Enamelled satin.
88. The pigment known as bone black, and ivory-drop black, and bone char, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (285.)
 Carbon as bone black.
89. Ocher and ochery earths, umber and umber earths, and sienna and sienna earths, when dry, one-half of one cent per pound; when ground in oil, one and one-half cents per pound. (441.)
 Sienna, dry, whether natural or burnt; Soluble silicate; Terra de sienna; Terra de umbra.

90. Zinc, oxide of, when dry, one and one-fourth cent per pound. (448.)

91. Zinc, oxide of, when ground in oil, one and three-fourths cent per pound. (448.)

Auxiliary oxide of zinc; Lapis tutia.

92. All preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, alkalis, alkaloids, and all combinations of any of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts, by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (424, 425, 427.)

Acetates of, ammonia, baryta, copper, iron, lime, magnesia, potassa, soda cr. or refined, strontia, zinc; Aniline residuum as dye; Bank's oil, crude; Baryta, chloride of; Barytes, muriate of; Benzoates; Bismuth, oxide of; Bromide; Bronze liquor; Burning fluid; Copper, paste of, sulphide of; Carlsbad salts; Chemical salts; Chinese peanut oil; Chlorure de oxide de sodium; Citrated kali; Cloves, oil of; Cod-fish oil for tanners' use; Cod-liver oil, brown or crude; Effervescent compounds or salts, not proprietary articles or toilet preparations; Effervescent preparations, granulated, or summer beverages, of citrate of soda, &c.; Effervescent citrate of magnesia; Effervescent vichy salts; Ground bean oil; Ginger, essence of; Gold, chlor. Gold and sodium chlor.; Gold, muriate of; Gold, oxide of; Hydrogen peroxide; Hyoscyamia; Iodine, salts of; Iron, acetate of; Iron liquor; Kissengen salts; Lead, chloride of; Lead, tannate of; Murexide; Muriate of, barytes, gold, strontium, tin; Mustard oil; Magnesia, acetate of; Magnesia, phosphate of; Magnesia, sulphide of; Manganese, bromide of; Manganese, carbonate of; Manganese, sulphate of; Manganese, cr. oxide of, so called, but really a chemical salt; Oxide of bismuth; Oxide of iron as a chem. prep.; Oxide of iron prepared and mixed with carbonate of lime; Oxide of tin; Neats-foot oil; Nickel, sulphate of; Nitrate of, barytes, iron, tin; Oils: Absinthe, or wormwood; Allspice; Antique; Bank's or strait's; Bay or laurel, fixed or expressed; Cabbage seed; Caryophil or clove; Cassia; Cenne; Chinese peanut; Coal oil, distilled; Cod-fish oil for tanners' use; Cod-liver oil, crude or refined; Colza; Copaiba; Cubebs; Cummin; Elder; Eucalypte; Ergot; Gaultieria procumbens; Hartshorn; Laurel; Macassar; Im. mace; Mint, essential; Mustard; Neats-foot; Nutmeg, essential; Nut oil, essential; Olive; Olive, residuum of (see 790); Parsley, essential; Pepper, essential; Peppermint, essential; Pimento, essential; Rhodium, essential; Rue, essential; Saffron, essential; Sage, essential; Salad, all; Sassafras, essential; Savine, essential; Seal; Spruce, essential; Spurge, essential; Tobacco; Tuberosa; Vanilla bean, essential; Vegetable, all essential; Violet, essential; Wintergreen; Olive oil; Peanut oil; Permanganate of potassa; Phosphates, lime; Phosphates, soda; Phosphuret of lime; Potash, acetate of; Potash, salts of, n. o. p. f.; Potassa, acetate of; Potassium, acetate of; Potassium, arseniate of; Potassium, hyposulphate of; Potassium, iodide of; Potassium, rode-hydrargyrate of; Potassium, oxalate of; Potassium, phosphate of; Potassium, salicylate of; Potassium, sulphate of, crystallized or pulverized; Potassium, sulphite of; Potassium, sulpho-carbonate of; Potassium, sulpho-cyanide of; Potassium, sulphuret of; Potassium, tartrate of; Prophylamin; Pulvis antimonialis; Red liquor, acetate of alumina; Salt waste; Salts brown; Salts of iodine; Sal acetoselle; Salad oil; Sal diuretic; Sal prunella; Seal oil; Strait's oil; Strontia, acetate, carbonate, muriate, nitrate, oxalate, of; Sulphate of zinc; Silver, bromide of, cyanite of, chloride of, iodide of, nitrate of, oxide of; Soda, carbonate of, hyposulphate of; Soda lye; Sodium, sulpho-carbon of; Sodium, tungstate, pure; Solonine; Spermaceti oil; Soda, stannate of; Tartar emetic; Thymal; Tin crystals; Tin liquor; Tin, muriate of, oxide of, oxy muriate of, salts of; Salts of chrome yellow; Zinc, acetate of, chloride of, cyanide of, ferrocyanide of, iodide of, lactate of, phosphate of, phosphide of, soluble chloride of, sulphate of, tannate of; Uranium, nitrate of, chloride of; Vegetable oils; Vichy salts; Vitriol, white; Volatile oils; Water, distilled; Whale oil.

93. Preparations: all medicinal preparations known as cerates, conserves, decoctions, emulsions, extracts, solid or fluid; infusions, juices, liniments, lozenges, mixtures, mucilages, ointments, oleo-resins, pills, plasters, powders, resins, suppositories, sirups, vinegars, and waters, of any of which alcohol is not a component part, and which are not spe-

cially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (411.)

Asthma cigarettes not proprietary; Bank's oil refined as med. prep.; Bismuth, sub-nitrate of; Blue mass; Bromide of potassium; Brucine; Bunion plasters; Calomel; Corrosive sublimate; Court plaster; Creosote; Cantharides, prepared; Carbolized cotton; Carbolized silk ligature; Catgut ligature for surgical purposes; Chemical preps. used in medicine; Chian turpentine, med. prep.; Chinoidine; Chloral hydrate; Chlorate of soda; Chloride of zinc; Cinchona, muriate of; Cinnabar, artificial; Citrate of magnesia; Cocoa wine, med. prep.; Cod-liver oil, med. prep.; Corn plasters not proprietary; Effervescing medicinal preps. not proprietary; Emulsions, medicinal; Colocynth extract; Ferri rubigo; Guarana paste; Goa-powder; India-rubber and cotton cloth prepared with carbolic acid for medicinal purposes; Iron, oxide of, medicinal preparation; Iron powder, so called; Iron reduced by hydrogen; Kermes, mineral; Kreosote; Lactucarium; Lapis infernalis; Lead, Goulard's extract of; Lead, sub-acetate solution; Leptandrine; Lime, bi-sulphate of, phosphate of, med. prep.; Liniments, med. prep.; Lozenges, vichy; Mercury, photo-bromide of, sulphate of yellow, sulphuret of black, sulphuret of with chalk; Mineral waters, boiled, for medicinal use; Magnesia, bromide of, chloride of, hypophosphate of, iodide of, nitrate of; Manganese, hypophosphate of, iodide of, phosphate of; Meconin; Medicated cottons; Menisperm; Menthal, crystallized; Mercurial ointment; Mercurial preparations; Mercury, bi-sulphate of, cyanide of, iodide of green, iodide of red, nitrate solution of, oxide of black, oxide of yellow; Narcein; Narcotine; Nitrate of silver; Nitrates prep. for med. purposes; Ointments not proprietary; Oleoresina, medicinal; Orange water, alcohol not component part; Pastes, medicinal, not proprietary; Picrotoxine; Pills, med. prep.; Piperine; Plaster or salve, adhesive; Podophyllin; Potash, carbonate of, if granulated, purified and prepared for med. use; Potash, bi-carbonate of, chloride of; Potassium, bromide of, chloride of, citrate of, cyanide of, if granulated and purified; Powders, medicinal; Quinia and iron, citrate of; Quinia with strychnia; Quinidia; Quinidia, sulphate of; Quinoline; Resin of scammony; Resin jalap; Resin, nux vomica; Resorcine medicinal; Rose water, alcohol not component part; Salicylate of sodium; Scammony prepared for med. use; Seidlitz powders; Strychnine and iron; Styptic cotton; Suppositories; Sirups, med.; Soda, phosphate of, powders, salts of, if med. prep., salicylate of, stannate of, uranate of; Sodium salicylate of, sulphite of; Thein; Turpentine, medicinal; Woolen bunion plasters not proprietary; Zinc, bromide of, oxide of, med. prep., valerianate of, med. prep.; Urea; Veratrine; Vichy lozenges; Vinegar, med. prep. not alcoholic; Wafers, medicated.

94. All barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, and excrescences, such as nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums, and gum-resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds,) and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing of which are not edible, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem. (276, 342, 573, 676.)

Anomum, not cr.; Ammoniacum, grains of, not cr.; Arabic, gum, not cr.; Aloe, not altogether cr.; Barbary gum, not cr.; Barwood, ground or not cr.; Basswood bark, not cr.; Bay or laurel berries, not cr.; Bdelium gum, not cr.; Behen, not cr.; Belladonna, not cr.; Benjamin or benzoin gum, not cr.; Blue galls, not cr.; Braziletto, not cr.; Brazil wood, not cr.; Buchu leaves, not cr.; Calamus root, not cr.; Calisaya bark, not cr.; Colts-foot, not cr.; Contrayerva root, medicinal, not cr.; Copal gum, not cr.; Columba root, not cr.; Coriander seed, not cr.; Cowrie gum, not cr.; Croton bark and seed, not cr.; Cubebs, not cr.; Cummin seed, not cr.; Chamomile flowers, not cr.; Camwood, not cr.; Canella alba bark, not cr.; Cape gum, not cr.; Caraway seed, not cr.; Cardamom seed, not cr.; Cascarilla bark, not cr.; Chia seed, not cr.; Chicle gum, not cr.; China root, not cr.; Cinchona root, not cr.; Cicuta conium seed and leaf, not cr.; Colocynth, colocintida, or bitter apples, not cr.; Dammar gum, not cr.; East India gum, not cr.; Elecampane root, not cr.; excrescences, not cr.; Fustic, not cr.; Medicinal flowers, not cr.; Fenugreek seed, not cr.; Fibres, not cr.; Folia digitalis, not cr.; Fruits, medicinal, not edible, not cr.; Flies, Spanish, not cr.; Gums: aloe, ammoniac, anime, Arabic, Australian, Barbary, bdellium, benzoin or benjamin, cape, chicle,

copal, cowrie, dammar, East India, frankincense, gamboge, garbanum, guaiac, jeddo, mastic, myrrh, olibanum, sandarac, senegal, shellac, spruce, talc, tragacanth, not cr.; Galanga, not cr.; Gamboge gum, not cr.; Garbanum gum, not cr.; Gentian root, not cr.; Ginseng root, not cr.; Guinea grains, not cr.; Guimauve, not cr.; Hellebore root, not cr.; Hemlock bark, not cr.; Iceland moss, not cr.; Insects, dried, medicinal, not cr.; Jeddo gum, not cr.; Juniper berries, not cr.; Kameela, not cr.; Kowrie gum, not cr.; Laufel berries, not cr.; Lavender flowers, not cr.; Buchu leaves, not cr.; Iceland moss, not cr.; Myrrh gum, not cr.; Nut galls, not cr.; Orris root, not cr.; Paradise or amomum grains, not cr.; Pellitory root, not cr.; Quassia wood, not cr.; Quick grass root, not cr.; Radix rhei, not cr.; Radu root, not cr.; Redwood, not cr.; Rhubarb, not cr.; Rhubarb, not cr.; Sandarac gum, not cr.; Sarcocolla gum, not cr.; Scammony, or resin of, not cr.; Stems of plants, medicinal, not edible, not cr.; Stavesacre, not cr.; Tragacanth gum, not cr.; Woods, dye, more advanced than cr.; Wood, quassia, not cr.; Weeds, medicinal, not edible, not crude.

95. All non-dutiable crude minerals, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem. (546, 558, 562, 563, 583, 604, 611, 612, 620, 629, 654, 675, 715, 721, 723, 731, 739, 744, 752, 773, 774, 775, 777, 793, 795, 800, 815, 852, 856, 863, 874, 888, 891.)

Asphaltum, not cr.; Asphaltum mixed with limestone, ground.

96. All ground or powdered spices not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, five cents per pound. (193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204.)

Bird-peppers, ground; Cayenne pepper, ground; Chili peppers, ground and powdered; Cinnamon, ground or powdered; Cloves and clove stems, ground; Ginger, ground; Pepper dust; Root, ginger, ground or powdered.

97. All earth or clays, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one dollar and fifty cents per ton. (18, 20, 414, sec. 2516.)

Fullers' earth, unwrought and unmfc.; Pipe clay, unwrought.

98a. All earths or clays, wrought or manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, three dollars per ton. (19, sec. 2499.)

Fullers' earth, wrought or mfc.; Gannister, ground, mixed with fire-clay, and used for same purposes.

98b. China clay, or kaoline, three dollars per ton. (19.)

China stone; Prepared clay for papermakers' use, and resembling kaolin.

99. Proprietary preparations, to wit: All cosmetics, pills, powders, troches, or lozenges, sirups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils or preparations or compositions recommended to the public as proprietary articles, or prepared according to some private formula, as remedies or specifics for any disease or diseases, or affections whatever, affecting the human or animal body (479), including all toilet preparations whatever, used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act (348), fifty per centum ad valorem.

Armenian cosmetic; Aromatic cachous; Balsams, cosmetic; Bartley's sedative liq.; Bishop's citrate of caffeine; Bishop's citrate of magnesia; Braunschied oil; Bunion plasters of wool; Corn plasters, proprietary; Charcoal capsules, Learned's; Capsules, patent or proprietary; Charcoal capsules; Cigarettes, proprietary; Cod-liver oil, proprietary; Cold cream, cosmetic; Dressing, hair; Dyes, hair; Dentifrices; Effervescent compounds, proprietary or toilet; Egg's cattle spice; Emulsion, pancreatic; Eucalyptus pills and extract; Malt extract, proprietary; Haensel's patent essential oils; Hair, cosmetic for; Hair dressings; Hair oils; Hair perfumery, except alcoholic; Hair restoratives; Henry's magnesia; Hoff's malt extract; Honey water, Hungary water; Iris, or orris, root, pulverized dentifrice; Learned's charcoal capsule; Liniments, proprietary; Musk perfumery; Milk of roses; Magnesia, Henry's; Marrow for toilet, perfumed; Odors or perfumes; Oil: Bear's or hair

oil; Braunschied; Cod-liver, if proprietary; Haensel's patent essential; Hair; Harlaem; Perfumed. Oils claimed as proprietary; Pomades; Proprietary oils; Ylang Ylang oil; Ointments, proprietary; Ointments, toilet or cosmetic; Orange flower water (see 93); Orris root, pulverized dentifrice; Pancreatic emulsion; Paste, almond; Paste, perfumed; Paste, tooth; Pastes, proprietary; Pastes, toilet preparations; Pills, proprietary preparations; Pink saucers; Plasters, corn, proprietary; Plaster or salve, proprietary; Pomades; Powder, cosmetic; Powders for the skin; Robinson's corn solvent pencil; Robinson's patent groats; Rouge; Sirup, proprietary; Salicylate of soda, proprietary; Salicylate soude; Spirits, proprietary preparations; Tinctures, fragrant; Tinctures, proprietary; Toilet tinctures; Toilet vinegar, without alcohol; Tooth pastes, powders, and washes; Tonics, proprietary; Wafers, proprietary or toilet; Washes, tooth; Waters, toilet; Water lavender, without alcohol; Wharton's ervalenta; Woolen bunion plasters; Yeast cakes, proprietary.

Alcoholic preparations:

100. Alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water, two dollars per gallon and fifty per centum ad valorem. (348.)

Orange extract or infusion; Rimmel's extracts; Toilet vinegar with alcohol.

101. Distilled spirits, containing fifty per centum of anhydrous alcohol, one dollar per gallon. (61, 64.)

102. Alcohol, containing ninety-four per centum anhydrous alcohol, two dollars per gallon. (61.)

103. Alcoholic compounds, not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for, two dollars per gallon for the alcohol contained and twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (62.)

Acetone; Granville lotion; Montfort's solution of morphia.

104. Chloroform, fifty cents per pound. (314.)

105. Collodion, and all compounds of pyroxyline, by whatever name known, fifty cents per pound; rolled or in sheets, but not made up into articles, sixty cents per pound, and when in finished or partly finished articles, sixty cents per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (324.)

Collodion, fluid; Xylonite or xyolite.

106. Ether, sulphuric, fifty cents per pound. (324.)

107. Hoffman's anodyne, thirty cents per pound. (384.)

108. Iodoform, two dollars per pound. (411.)

109. Acid, tannic (262), and tannin (516); one dollar per pound.

110. Ether, nitrous, spirits of, thirty cents per pound. (384.)

111. Santonine, three dollars per pound. (495.)

112. Amylic alcohol, or fusel oil, ten per centum ad valorem. (364.)

113. Oil of cognac, or oenantic ether, four dollars per ounce. (424.)

114. Fruit ethers, oils, or essences, two dollars and fifty cents per pound. (360.)

Amyl of oxyd; Fruit oils; Apple oil; Apricot oil; Peach oil; Pear oil; Raspberry oil or essence.

115. Oil or essence of rum, fifty cents per ounce. (348.)

116. Ethers of all kinds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one dollar per pound. (324.)

Oil of wine.

117. Coloring for brandy, fifty per centum ad valorem. (325.)

Beer coloring, burnt glucose.

118. Preparations: All medicinal preparations known as essences, ethers, extracts, mixtures, spirits, tinctures, and medicated wines, of which alcohol is a component part, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty cents per pound. (324, 411.)

Ginger, essence of, if part alcohol; Hartshorn, part alcohol; Medicated wines; Spirits of ammonia; Spirits, aromatic; Spirits of lavender; Spirits of muriatic ether, nutmegs, rosemary; Tinctures, medicinal, alcoholic; Wine of colchicum; Medicated spirits in bottles.

119. Varnishes of all kinds, forty per centum ad valorem; and on

spirit varnishes, one dollar and thirty-two cents additional per gallon (528.)

Belt stuffing; Brewer's compound; Iron color of lac; Japan as varnish Lithographic varnish; Shellac varnish; Spirit varnishes.

120. Opium, crude, containing nine per cent. and over of morphia, one dollar per pound. The importation of opium, containing less than nine per cent. morphia is hereby prohibited. (428.)

121. Opium, prepared for smoking, and all other preparations of opium not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten dollars per pound; but opium prepared for smoking, and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom for exportation without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded. (428.)

Opium denarcotized.

122. Opium, aqueous extract of, for medicinal uses, and tincture of as laudanum, and all other liquid preparations of opium, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem (411.)

123. Morphia, or morphine, and all salts thereof, one dollar per ounce (417.)

SCHEDULE B.—EARTHENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

124. Brown earthenware, common stoneware, gas-retorts, and stoneware not ornamented, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (13.)

Black lead pots of sand and clay; Earthen and fire-clay crucibles; Sand crucibles; Mortars, common stoneware; Brown earthenware tubes.

125. China (50 per cent.), porcelain, parian, and bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, including plaques, ornaments, charms, vases, and statuettes, painted, printed, or gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem. (14, 15.)

Bas-reliefs of terra-cotta; China, photographic portraits on, colored by artists by hand; Porcelain roses and globes decorated for use in jewelry; China-ware, fire-proof, not plain white, partly brown glazed; Dials, porcelain; Earthenware cups, small; Enamelled tiles; Fire-proof chinaware; Inkstands, china or earthenware, decorated; Inkstands, porcelain, gilded or ornamented; Porcelain or china settings for jewelry; Painted tiles for panelling; Paintings on china plaques; Paintings on plates; Plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime busts and casts, &c., not ranking as statuary; Porcelain slates, decorated; Celeste tiles; Ornamental tiles, for wainscoting; Tiles, painted or decorated; Tiles, Spanish, painted and glazed; Stone ink bottles, glazed.

126. China, porcelain, parian, and bisque ware, plain white, and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, fifty-five per centum ad valorem. (15.)

127. All other earthen, stone, and crockery ware, white, glazed, or edged, composed of earthy or mineral substances, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty-five per centum ad valorem. (15.)

Agate mortars, crucibles, or scarifiers of fine clay, glazed; Chemical earthen and stone ware, of fine clay, glazed; Cylinders, porcelain; Gasburners, lava; ink bottles, stoneware, cream-colored or glazed; Japanese earthenware, not semi-vitrified or semi-translucent; Knobs, plain earthenware; Lava gasburners; Melting pots, earthen; Mortars and pestles, with wooden handles; Mugs, beer, glazed, earthen; Mortars, earthenware; Nails, with stone or white heads; Papier maché; Porcelain slates; Rockingham ware; Spuns and stiltis, other than earthen, stone, or crockery ware; Stone-head nails; Terra-cotta statues, in bas-relief.

128. Stoneware, above the capacity of ten gallons, twenty per centum ad valorem.

(16.) Vases of plain stoneware, ten gallons capacity.

129. Encaustic tiles, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (346.)

130. Brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving tile, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem. (293.)

Tiles for draining.

131. Slates, slate pencils, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate, thirty per centum ad valorem. (17.)

Florentine mosaics, so styled; Furniture-tops, slate-slabs for; Jewel-boxes, of slate and German silver; Mosaic, Roman.

132. Roofing-slates, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (17.)

133. Green and colored glass bottles, vials, demijohns, and carboys (covered or uncovered), pickle or preserve jars, and other plain, molded, or pressed green and colored bottle glass, not cut, engraved, or painted, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one cent per pound; if filled, and not otherwise in this act provided for, said articles shall pay thirty per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty on the contents. (33, 34.)

Bottles filled with effervescent salts; Carboys containing acid; Carboys, glass, covered or not; Demijohns, plain; Pickle jars, glass; Tubes of plain glass; Vials, green or colored plain glass.

134. Flint and lime glass bottles and vials, and other plain, molded, or pressed flint or lime glassware, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem; if filled, and not otherwise in this act provided for, said articles shall pay, exclusive of contents, forty per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty on the contents. (33, 34.)

Cruets, plain and not cut; Decanters, plain glass; Bull's-eyes; Glass tubes of flint glass, uncut and unground; Goblets of flint or lime glass, plain; Glass tubes, plain, not chemical; Glass tumblers, plain; Knobs, plain flint or lime glass; Vials, plain flint or lime glass.

135. Articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, not including plate-glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates, forty-five per centum ad valorem. (27.)

Bottles or decanters of glass partly cut, containing brandy, &c., in addition to contents; Cruets not in stands, cut or ornamented; Decanters; Flint glass bottles, ground stoppers, containing perfumery; Glass disks, cut or ground; Glass cut into lengths, with edges ground or beveled; Glassware, colored; Glass goblets, partly ground; Same, cut, ground rims; Glass, silvered articles of, n. o. p. f.; Glass hand-mirrors, or small silvered plates; Glass, ground; Glass, articles of, painted; Stained; Glass tumblers, ground or cut; Glass tumblers, not plain; Glassware, colored, not common; Glass, articles of, printed; Glass, reburned after cutting and grinding; Goblets of flint or lime glass cut or ornamented; Glass knobs, or other than plain; Ornaments of cut glass; Painted glassware; Stained glassware; Toilet vials or bottles, cut or ornamented; Tubes, glass, not plain, not chemical; Vases, glass, cut or decorated; Vials, cut glass.

136. All glass bottles, and decanters, and other like vessels of glass, shall, if filled, pay the same rates of duty, in addition to any duty chargeable on the contents, as if not filled, except as in this act otherwise specially provided for. (33, 34.)

Barrels, glass, small, ornamented, filled with spirits.

137. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, two and one-half cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty cents per square foot; all above that, forty cents per square foot. (29.)

138a. Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, one and three-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches

square, one and seven-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, two and three-eighths cents per pound; all above that, two and seven-eighths cents per pound.

138*b*. *Provided*, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window-glass, imported in boxes containing fifty square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, now known and commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, single thick and weighing not to exceed fifty-five pounds of glass per box, shall be entered and computed as fifty pounds of glass only.

138*c*. And that said kinds of glass imported in boxes containing, as nearly as sizes will permit, fifty feet of glass, now known and commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, double thick and not exceeding ninety pounds in weight, shall be entered and computed as eighty pounds of glass only; but in all other cases the duty shall be computed according to the actual weight of glass. (28.)

Cylinder glass, unpolished but corrugated; Glass, unpolished plate, for mfc. of spectacles.

139*a*. Fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass, not including crown, cylinder, or common window-glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, seventy-five cents per one hundred square feet; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, one cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, one cent and a half per square foot; all above that two cents per square foot.

139*b*. And all fluted, rolled, or rough plate-glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed. (30.)

140. Cast polished plate-glass, unsilvered, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, three cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, five cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty-five cents per square foot; all above that fifty cents per square foot. (31.)

141. Cast polished plate-glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, thirty-five cents per square foot; all above that sixty cents per square foot. (32.)

Looking-glass plates, beveled edges and fixed sizes.

142. But no looking-glass plates or plate-glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall be liable to pay, in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem upon such frames. (32.)

143. Porcelain and Bohemian glass, chemical glassware, painted glassware, stained glass, and all other manufactures of glass, or of which glass shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty-five per centum ad valorem. (34.)

Album boxes, glass chief value; Barometers, glass and metal; Bijoutry, so-called; Boxes, shaving, with mirrors in lids; Brass and glass lamps; Brazil pebbles for spectacles mfc.; Button centers of glass; Clinical thermometers; Cuff and sleeve buttons of glass; Compasses, miniature, of metal and glass; Composition glass balls; Colored glass in sheets for mfc. of mock jewelry; Camera tubes and cameras; Chlorometers, glass; Disks, optical, or object glasses for telescopes, with edges ground or cut; Eye-glasses; Eyes, artificial; Enamel of glass

and oxide of tin; Enamel, white, for mfg. of watch faces; Feeding bottles, glass chief value; Frosts, glass; Flowers, stands of, under glass; Glass balls for ornamenting combs, glass, component material of chief value; Glass globes for lamps or gas jets; Glass bent for spectacle purposes; Glass blocks, opaque, for mosaic work; Glass button centers; Glass, round pieces of black, ornamented with figure, intended to be used in making buttons; Glass, colored, imported in long round pieces for mfg. of buttons, &c.; Glass, colored, lamp chimneys; Glass, frosted or granulated; Glass lamp shades, opaque, not plain; Glass mfgs. of, or of which glass is component material of chief value; Glass obscured for special purposes; Glass, paintings on, not ranking as works of art; Glass plaques, with cut-glass borders; Glass, porcelain; Glassware, painted; Glass tubes for thermometers; Glass salvers or trays, silvered, with cut-glass borders; Hour-glasses; Kaleidoscopes; Lanterns, painted glass slides for; Lenses, glass; Mirrors, hand, and unframed mirror-plates; Medallions, small, glass and gilded or silvered composition metal; Mortars, glass; Mosaic work, opaque glasses and plaques of different colors for; Nipple shields, part glass; Nursing bottles of molded glass, complete; Odor cases, glass and leather; Ornaments of cut-glass; Painting on glass, not works of art; Pebbles, glass mfg.; Photographic baths and dippers; Photographic slides, &c., on glass; Photographic views on glass, framed in bone; Porcelain glass; Prisms; Stereoscopes, glass chief value; Stereoscopic views, painted on glass; Spectacle glasses mfg.; Stained glass; Telescopic disks, partly finished; Chemical glass tubes; Vases, Bohemian or porcelain glass; White enamel.

SCHEDULE C.—METALS.

144a. Iron ore, including manganiferous iron ore (414), also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites (sec. 2516), seventy-five cents per ton.

144b. Sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing not more than three and one-half per centum of copper, seventy-five cents per ton.

144c. *Provided*, That ore containing more than two per centum of copper shall pay, in addition thereto, two and one-half cents per pound for the copper contained therein.

Mundic.

145. Iron in pigs (67), iron kentledge, (115), spiegeleisen (67), wrought and cast scrap-iron and scrap-steel (113, 114, 120), three-tenths of one cent per pound; but nothing shall be deemed scrap-iron or scrap-steel except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use, and is fit only to be remanufactured. (114.)

New pieces are not dutiable as scrap; Anchors, iron, and cable chains, broken, rusty, or old, unfit for use; Manganese iron; Old iron rails fit only for remanufacture.

146. Iron railway-bars, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, seven-tenths of one cent per pound. (70.)

147. Steel railway-bars and railway-bars made in part of steel, weighing more than twenty-five pounds to the yard, seventeen dollars per ton. (92, 93.)

148a. Bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, eight-tenths of one cent per pound; comprising round iron not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, and square iron not less than three-fourths of one inch square, one cent per pound.

New pieces wrought-scrap.

148b. Comprising flats less than one inch wide or less than three-eighths of one inch thick; round iron less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and square iron less than three-fourths of one inch square, one and one-tenth of one cent per pound.

148c. *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig-iron, except

castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly; and none of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (68.)

148d. *Provided further*, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of twenty-two dollars per ton.

Bars, iron, of mixed grades, proportion subject to highest rate must be considerable to subject whole invoice to highest rate; Bar ends, horseshoe iron, and all similar iron, classified as bar or flat according to size.

149. Iron or steel tee rails, weighing not over twenty-five pounds to the yard, nine-tenths of one cent per pound; iron or steel flat rails, punched, eight-tenths of one cent per pound. (70, 92.)

150. Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter (74), and bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated or provided for in this act (82), one and two-tenths of one cent per pound.

Gas-strips, rolled in pieces 17 to 18 feet long, 8 inches wide and three-sixteenths of one inch thick; Iron for inclined planes; Octagonal bar iron; Octagonal shaped iron; Wire rods in coils over three-sixteenths and under seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter.

151a. Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp-iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, one and one-fourth cents per pound. (71, 72.)

Tank plates cut to size and punched.

151b. Sheet-iron, common or black, thinner than one inch and one-half and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one and one-tenth of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, one and two-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-nine wire gauge, one and five-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty-nine wire gauge (77), and all iron commercially known as common or black taggers' iron (116), whether put up in boxes or bundles or not, thirty per centum ad valorem.

151c. *And provided*, That on all such iron and steel sheets or plates aforesaid, excepting on what are known commercially as tin-plates,terne-plates, and taggers' tin, and hereafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter or other metals, or any alloy of those metals, three-fourths of one cent per pound additional. (130.)

152a. Polished, planished, or glanced sheet-iron, or sheet-steel, by whatever name designated, two and one-half cents per pound. (76.)

152b. *Provided*, That plate or sheet or taggers iron, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glanced herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, and which is cold rolled, shall pay one-quarter cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet or taggers iron.

153a. Iron or steel sheets, or plates, or taggers iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin-plates, terne-plates, and taggers tin, one cent per pound. (129a.)

153b. Corrugated or crimped sheet-iron or steel, one and four-tenths of one cent per pound. (130.)

Tin for roofing; Tin roofing, continuous.

154a. Hoop, or band, or scroll, or other iron, eight inches or less in width, and not thinner than number ten wire gauge, one cent per pound; thinner than number ten wire gauge, and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, one and two-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner

than number twenty wire gauge, one and four-tenths of one cent per pound. (78, 79, 80.)

154b. *Provided*, That all articles not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, whether wholly or partly manufactured, made from sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron herein provided for, or of which such sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron shall be the material of chief value, shall pay one-fourth of one cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the iron from which they are made, or which shall be such material of chief value.

Hoop iron cut into lengths for hoops but not further manufactured (154a); Hoop iron splayed and punched in lengths for barrel hoops (154b); Strips of hoop iron cut into lengths and ends punched. (154b.)

155. Iron and steel cotton-ties, or hoops for baling purposes, not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (146.)

156. Cast-iron pipe of every description, one cent per pound. (110.)

Gas pipe, iron, cast; Iron pipes, steam, gas, water, and all other.

157. Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove-plates, andirons, sad-irons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one and one-quarter of one cent per pound. (109.)

Chairs, lawn or garden, not galvanized or coated; Dishes of cast-iron; Ferules, cast-iron; Frying-pans, cast-iron; Furnace castings; Hollow ware, cast-iron; Kettles, cast-iron; Sauce-pans, cast-iron; Iron shot, cast; Wagon-boxes, rough, iron; Old iron shot and shell.

158. Cut nails and spikes, of iron or steel, (45 per cent.,) one and one-quarter of one cent per pound. (104.)

Board nails and spikes, cut.

159. Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two and one-half cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, three cents per pound. (106.)

160. Iron or steel railway fish-plates, or splice-bars, one and one-fourth of one cent per pound. (91, 146.)

Fish-joints; Iron or steel railroad chairs.

161. Malleable iron castings, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, two cents per pound. (99.)

162. Wrought iron or steel spikes (91, 102), nuts, and washers (91, 100), and horse, mule, or ox shoes, two cents per pound. (91, 146.)

Iron washers, wrought, ready punched; Railroad spikes, wrought.

163. Anvils (96), anchors or parts thereof (98), mill-irons and mill-cranks, of wrought iron and wrought iron for ships (95), and forgings of iron and steel, for vessels, steam-engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof (91, 95), weighing each twenty-five pounds or more, two cents per pound.

Anvils, part steel.

164. Iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt-blanks, and finished hinges or hinge-blanks, two and one-half of one cent per pound. (91, 102, 111.)

Bed screws, iron; Butts and hinges, finished; Butts and hinges, blanks for.

165. Iron or steel blacksmiths' hammers and sledges (99), track tools, wedges, and crowbars (91), two and one-half of one cent per pound.

166. Iron or steel axles, parts thereof, axle-bars, axle-blanks, or forgings for axles, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, two and one-half of one cent per pound. (99.)

Iron axles with boxes, bolts, nuts, &c., fitted and attached.

167. Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron, of whatever shape, or in whatever stage of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, two and one-half cents per pound. (91, 146.)

Hammered forgings from scrap-iron.

168. Horseshoe-nails, hob-nails (105), and wire-nails (146), and all

other wrought-iron (102) or steel (91) nails, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, four cents per pound.

Board nails, wrought; Patent wrought-iron nails.

169. Boiler tubes, or flues, or stays, of wrought iron or steel, three cents per pound. (91, 103.)

170. Other wrought-iron or steel tubes or pipes, two and one-quarter cents per pound. (91, 146.)

Gas tubes of wrought-iron.

171. Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, one and three-quarter cents per pound; less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, two cents per pound; less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, two and one-half cents per pound. (91, 97.)

Cables or cable-chains; Dog chains; Fence chains; Halter chains; Trace chains.

172. Cross-cut saws, eight cents per linear foot. (121.)

173. Mill, pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, ten cents per linear foot; over nine inches wide, fifteen cents per linear foot. (122.)

174. Circular saws, thirty per centum ad valorem. (91.)

175. Hand, back, and all other saws, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem. (83, 84.)

Panel saws.

176. Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats of all cuts and kinds, four inches in length and under, thirty-five cents per dozen; over four inches in length and under nine inches, seventy-five cents per dozen; nine inches in length and under fourteen inches, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; fourteen inches in length and over, two dollars and fifty cents per dozen. (85.)

177a. Steel ingots, clogged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; bands, hoops, strips, and sheets of all gauges and widths; plates of all thicknesses and widths; steamer, crank, and other shafts; wrist or crank pins; connecting-rods and piston-rods; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet or plate steel, or combination of steel and iron, punched or not punched; hammer-molds or swaged steel; gun-molds, not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings.

177b. All of the above classes of steel not otherwise specially provided for in this act, valued at four cents a pound or less, forty-five per centum ad valorem; above four cents a pound and not above seven cents per pound, two cents per pound; valued above seven cents and not above ten cents per pound, two and three-fourths cents per pound; valued at above ten cents per pound, three and one-fourth cents per pound.

177c. *Provided*, That on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold-rolled, cold-hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot-rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-fourth cent per pound, in addition to the rates provided in this act.

177d. And on steel circular saw plates there shall be paid one cent per pound, in addition to the rate provided in this act.

(Axe-shaped steel; Bars of steel with raised borders; Bars, angle or bent; Clock-springs in sheets; Propeller shafts; Wire blooms (177a and b, c and proviso); Bessemer sheet iron (177a); Rail ends sawn into steel bars; Shoe-shank steel (177c).)

178. Iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, T, columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, one and one-fourth of one cent per pound.

179a. Steel wheels and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, and other railway tires, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, two and one-half of one cent per pound.

179b. Iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, two cents per pound.

180a. Iron or steel rivet, screw, nail, and fence, wire rods, round, in coils and loops, not lighter than number five wire gauge, valued at three and one-half cents or less per pound, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

180b. Iron or steel, flat with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fencing, six-tenths of a cent per pound.

181. Screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches or over in length, six cents per pound; one inch and less than two inches in length, eight cents per pound; over one-half inch and less than one inch in length, ten cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, twelve cents per pound. (107.)

182a. Iron or steel wire, smaller than number five and not smaller than number ten wire gauge, one and one half cents per pound; smaller than number ten and not smaller than number sixteen wire gauge, two cents per pound; smaller than number sixteen and not smaller than number twenty-six wire gauge, two and one-half cents per pound; smaller than number twenty-six wire gauge, three cents per pound. (73, 118.)

182b. *Provided*, That iron or steel wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material, and wire commonly known as crinoline, corset, and hat wire, shall pay four cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates. (73, 119.)

182c. *And provided further*, That no article made from iron or steel wire, or of which iron or steel wire is a component part of chief value, shall pay a less rate of duty than the iron or steel wire from which it is made either wholly or in part.

182d. *And provided further*, That iron or steel wire-cloths, and iron or steel wire-nettings, made in meshes of any form, shall pay a duty equal in amount to that imposed on iron or steel wire of the same gauge, and two cents per pound in addition thereto.

182e. There shall be paid on galvanized iron or steel wire (except fence wire) one-half of one cent per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which it is made.

182f. On iron wire rope and wire strand, one cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed on the wire of which it is made. (73.)

182g. On steel wire rope and wire strand, two cents per pound in addition to the rates imposed on the wire of which it is made.

Garters, elastic, steel wire component material of chief value (182e); Nettings of iron or steel wire (182d); Tempered steel wire for manufacture of card clothing.

183a. Steel, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty-five per centum ad valorem. (120.)

183b. *Provided*, That all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by

cementation, or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel. (93.)

German spring steel; Steel rail-ends; Pader, steel. (Sec. 216.)

184. No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any partly manufactured article of iron or steel, or upon any manufacture of iron and steel. (120.)

185. Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (265, 141.)

German-silver scrap.

186a. Copper, imported in the form of ores, two and one-half cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein. (132.)

186b. Regulus of and black or coarse copper, and copper cement, three and one-half cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein (133); Old copper, fit only for remanufacture (134); Clippings from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, three cents per pound. (136.)

186c. Copper in plates, bars, ingots, Chili or other pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured, or enumerated in this act, four cents per pound. (135.)

186d. In rolled plates, called brazier's copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms. (136.)

186e. And all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act (136), thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Copper scraps, old or new (186b); Copper coins, old foreign copper, imported in large quantities for mfc. purposes (186b); Sulphur ore containing more than three and one-half per cent. of copper.

187. Brass, in bars or pig, old brass, and clippings from brass, or Dutch metal, one and one-half cent per pound. (142.)

Dutch metal scraps.

188. Lead ore and lead dross, one and one-half cent per pound. (124.)

Lead ashes with large per cent. of lead.

189. Lead, in pigs and bars (125), molten and old refuse lead run into blocks and bars (125), and old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured (126), two cents per pound.

Alloys of metal, lead chief value; Hard metal, part lead; Lead, old tea, as scraps.

190. Lead, in sheets, pipes, or shot, three cents per pound. (123.)

191. Nickel, in ore, matte, or other crude form not ready for consumption in the arts, fifteen cents per pound on the nickel contained therein. (414.)

192. Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the element of chief value, fifteen cents per pound. (138, 139.)

193a. Zinc, spelter, or tutenague, in blocks or pigs (137), and old worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured, one and one-half cent per pound.

193b. Zinc, spelter, or tutenague in sheets (2516), two and one-half cents per pound.

Zinc, sheathing metal.

194. Sheathing, or yellow metal, not wholly of copper, nor wholly nor

in part of iron, ungalvanized, in sheets, forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces per square foot, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (137.)

195. Antimony, as regulus or metal, ten per centum ad valorem. (270.)

196. Bronze powder, fifteen per centum ad valorem. (298.)

Brocade, bronze powder.

197. Cutlery, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (337.)

Butchers' knives; Carvers; Daggers; Dirks; Fleams; Forks, table-forks for; Horse-shears, slightly curved scissors; Knife-blades and fork-tines for table cutlery, not handled; Farriers' knives; Table-knives and forks not gold, silver or German silver; Scissors; Cloth-shears; Shoe-knives; Steels for sharpening knives; Stiletos; Steel table-knives; Steel table-forks.

198. Dutch or bronze metal, in leaf, ten per centum ad valorem. (143.)

Dutch metal leaf, in bulk or otherwise.

199. Steel plates, engraved (473), stereotype plates (509), and new types (524), twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Lithographic fashion plates reproduced from steel engravings by transfer on stone.

200. Gold-leaf, one dollar and fifty cents per package of five hundred leaves. (140.)

Half gold-leaf.

201. Hollow-ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, three cents per pound. (112.)

Hollow-ware dishes; Frying pans and sauce pans, coated, glazed, or tinned; Kettles, cast-iron, coated, glazed, or tinned; Iron frying pans, wrought and tinned.

202. Muskets, rifles, and other fire-arms, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (420.)

Cannon; Carbines; Rifles; Muzzle-loading shot-guns.

203. All sporting breech-loading shot-guns, and pistols of all kinds thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (420.)

Breech-loading guns.

204. Forged shot-gun barrels, rough-bored, ten per centum ad valorem. (91, 146.)

Unfinished steel gun-barrels.

205. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (89.)

206. Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all others not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (422.)

Crochet-needles; Crochet-needles for machines; Sail-needles; Unfinished needles.

207a. Pen-knives, pocket-knives, of all kinds (86), and razors (337), fifty per centum ad valorem.

207b. Swords, sword-blades, and side-arms (87, 88, 500), thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Cutlasses (207b); Foil-blades (207b); Fells (207b); Hangers, sword — (207b); Jack-knives (207a); Pocket clasp-knives, containing fork, &c. (207a); Pocket budding-knives (207a); Rapiers and rapier blades (207b); Sabers and saber-blades (207b);

208a. Pens, metallic, twelve cents per gross. (461.)

208b. Pen-holder tips and pen-holders, or parts thereof (402), thirty per centum ad valorem.

209. Pins, solid-head or other, thirty per centum ad valorem. (465.)

210. Britannia ware, and plated and gilt articles and wares of all kinds, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (296, 472.)

Buttons, gilt; Bread-baskets, gilt or plated; Clasps, gilt or plated, if not jewelry; Cloak-pins, gilt or plated, if not jewelry; Dials, metal (other than watch, clock, or chronometer), if gilt or plated (see 413, 414, 216, 494); Dishes, gilt or plated; Eyelets, metal, gilt, or plated; Fastenings, gilt or plated; Forks,

table, gilt or plated; Gilt buttons; Gilt or plated ware, giltware, silver or German silver base; Girandoles, gilt or plated metal; Hooks and eyes, gilt or plated; India rubber injection-bags, plated metal chief value; Inkstands wholly of gilt or plated metal; Knobs, earthenware, gilt or plated; Knockers, gilt or plated; Labels, metal, gilt or plated; Ladles and ladle-heads, gilt or plated, except gilt on silver; Latches, gilt or plated; Locks, door, gilt or plated; Mortars, metal, gilt or plated; Nails, gilt or plated; Pencil-cases, gilt or plated; Pins, Metal, gilt or plated; Plated metal in sheets or other forms; Plated molding; Plated slides; Plated ware of all kinds; Shoe-buckles or other fastenings for shoes or boots, gilt or plated; Stair-rod, gilt or plated; Rules, metal, gilt or plated; Screws, metal, other than wood screws, if gilt or plated; Silver-plated metal; Silvered wire; Spangles, gilt or plated; Spectacles, gilt or plated metal frames; Spoons, Britannia, gilt or plated; Squares, gilt or plated; Stair-rod and eyes, gilt or plated; Tonga, gilt or plated; Trays, salvers, or waiters, gilt or plated; Tubes, gilt metal; Wire, gilt, plated, or silvered; Watch-keys, gilt, with iron or steel pipes.

211. Quicksilver, ten per centum ad valorem. (481.)

Mercury.

212. Silver leaf, seventy-five cents per package of five hundred leaves.

(140.)

213. Type-metal, twenty per centum ad valorem. (525.)

Lead, antimonial; stereotype plates, broken.

214. Chromate of iron, or chromic ore, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

(414.)

215. Mineral substances in a crude state and metals unwrought, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem. (414.)

Armenian bole; Asbes, zinc; Barytes earth or ore in natural condition; Black lead; British luster; Chrysolite, cr. min.; Claystone; Cobaltum or cobalt crystals; Yellow metal unmanufc.; Fining earth; Gannister, crude; Guhr; Limestone, rough, for burning into lime; Sheathing metal, old and fit only for remanufacture; Yellow metal, not sheathing, old and unfit except for remanufacture; Mock or imitation jewelry, lead or blende; Magnetic iron, sand, or ore, crude; Ores, all n. o. p. f.; Ore, specimens of, for sale; Rock phosphate; Plumbago mixed with earth, slate, or shale; Stone, clay-; Sand, French; Sand for manufacture of glass; Tin, dross; Xylotile, cr. min.; Yellow metal unwrought; Zinc ashes; White stone, cr. min.

216. Manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, copper, lead, nickel, pewter, tin, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, or any other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, forty-five per centum ad valorem. (146.)

Adzes, steel; Aluminium leaf in book; Antique armor, modern imitations of; Armor of metal; Augers; Awls; Axes; Bayonets; Beam knives; Beams, scale; Bells, all other than toys; Bells, church; Bick-irons; Bits, steel, for boring; Blades for pocket-knives; Bolts, metal, for fastening doors; Boat-studs of papier-maché, partly iron; Boxes, gold or silver; Boxes, tin; Brace bits; Braces, metal; Brackets, metal; Brass buttons; Brass wire-cloth; Brass tubes, old, but fit for use; Bread-baskets, silver; Bronze mfcs.; Buckles, metal; Butts and hinges, other than iron or steel; Buttons, convex linen, of linen and brass; Buttons, wholly or partly of brass; Cable-cores of copper wire and gutta-percha; Telegraph cables of iron; Curry-combs, wood and iron; Combs, machines for making; Compasses, mathematical or mechanical; Copper bolts; Copper nails; Copper spikes; Copper wire; Currier's and cutting knives; Candles, comp. carbon, &c., for electric lights; Carding machinery; Cards, wool or cotton, with steel or iron teeth; Cartridge-cases, metal chief value; Cartridge-shells; Cartridges, metallic; Chains, metal, n. o. p. f.; Chains, garden, galvanized cast-iron; Chains, lawns or garden, of metal other than plain cast-iron; Chisels; Chondrometers; Chromographs; Church bells; Clasps of metals not jewelry; Clock-dials (413, 414, 494, 210); Cloak-pins, other than gilt or plated, and not jewelry; Coal-hods of copper; Coffee-mills; Compasses of metal and glass; Copper wire, insulated; Drawing-knives; Dutch metal, mfcs., articles and wares of; Daguerreotype plates; Diamond-pointed pencils for drawing on glass; Diamonds, designers'; Diamonds, engravers'; Dishes, chafing, of copper; Dishes, metal; Dials, metal, n. o. p. f. (see 413, 414, 210, 494); Elastic garters of wire and leather with metal clasps; Eyelets, metal;

Embossing dies; Embossed and galvanized silver, &c.; Engraved plates, copper or iron; Engravers' burnishers, steel; Engravers' copper, prepared or polished; Engravers' diamonds; Engravers' steel scrapers; Escutcheon-pins; Escutcheons, brass or iron; Escutcheons, silver, gold, or German silver; Fabric of metal, cotton, and silk, metal chief value; Fastenings; Foil, brass; Foil, copper, chief value; Foil, gold or silver; Foil, tin; Forks, table, gold, silver, or German silver; Fire cases or cartridge shells, brass chief value; Fish-hooks; Flea-hair-knives; Fringe, metal; Furniture springs; Galleries, gold; Grass-hooks; Garden-shears; German silver clasps, watch-chains; Gimlets; Girandoles, other than gilt or plated; Dials, metal (see 210, 413, 414, 494); Glass barometers and sextants, brass chief value; Guns, plugs and nipples for; Glass spectacles, metal frames; Glove-buttons, brass; Gold embroideries; Gold paper, in any form; Gold pens; Gold shells or saucers for painting; Goggles; Gun-barrels; Hackles; Hairpins; Hammers (see 165); Hatchets; Hat trimmings or ornaments of brass or iron; Hay-knives; Hedge shears; Hinges, brass, copper, gold, silver, or German silver; Hods, coal; Hoes; Hollow-ware, of metal, n. o. p. f.; Hooks and eyes; Horse clippers; Imitation jewelry entirely of metals, for use on bonnets and trimmings; India rubber injection bags or syringes, metal (other than gilt or plated) chief value; India rubber tobacco pouches, part iron, iron chief value; Inkstands wholly of metal (other than gilt or plated); Iron bed-screws; Iron bolts to fasten doors; Iron furniture castors; Iron ferrules other than cast; Iron filings; Iron or part steel hammers other than blacksmiths'; Iron lappers; Iron larding pins; Iron nails; Iron screws, except wood screws; Iron scythes, part steel; Iron or part steel shovels; Iron sickles, part steel; Iron or part steel spades; Iron squares; Iron steamers, small, imported as part of cargo; Iron turnings; Jacks of iron for piano-fortes, spinnets, &c.; Japanese cloisonné enameled vases, copper chief value; Kettles of other metal than cast iron; Keys, watch-metal; Knitting machines; Knives, currier's, drawing, flea-hair, fruit, hay, putty, silver and gold, straw, tanners'; Knobs, metal, other than gilt or plated; Knockers, metal, other than gilt or plated; Labels, metal, other than gilt or plated; Lacing needles of iron; Lacquered wares, ladles and ladle heads, except gilt or plated; Lamp hooks and pulleys; Lancets; Lappers, iron; Larding pins, iron; Latches other than gilt or plated; Lead, casts of; Lead combs; Locks, door-, gun-, wood and metal, other than gilt or plated; Metal embroidery; Metronomes; Mills, coffee; Mops, cotton and iron; Mop-sticks, wood and iron; Mortars, metal, other than gilt or plated; Machinery, carding, iron chief value; Machinery, copper chief value; Machinery, for mfg. of beet sugar; Magic cigar stands, part steel; Mails; Weaver's iron, iron, steel; Mfcs. of brass and fire brick; Mechanical figures of different materials, part steel, if not toys; Medallions, small, for watch guards; Melting or glue pots, iron; Mouse-traps of iron wire and wood; Musical bird-cages, part metal; Musical work-boxes, part steel; Musket barrels, musket rods, iron or steel; Nails, brass, copper, metal n. o. p. f., ornamental iron with brass or polished heads, silver or German silver; nails; zinc; Nickel, mfcs. of; Nippers, metal; Nipples for guns, iron or steel; Norfolk latches; Ornamental pins or buckles for hats, except gilt or plated; Pader, steel; Palladium, mfcs. of; Pencil cases of metal, except Britannia or gilt or plated; Pencils, diamond pointed, for drawing on glass; Penknives, blades for; Pens, gold or silver; Pewter, mfcs. of; Pincers, iron; Pins, gold or silver, if not jewelry; Pins, metal, including safety-pins, not gilt or plated; Plane irons; Planes with irons; Plaques, metal, other than gilt or plated; Plate, gold and silver; Plates, engraved, other than steel; Plates, copper or steel prepared for engravers; Platinum, articles made of, n. o. p. f.; Pliers, iron; Plow planes; Plows, iron; Plugs and nipples for guns; Pouches, chewing tobacco, rubber and iron; Pocket-knife blades; Powder, brass; Powder-flasks, copper; Pulleys, brass or iron; Pulleys, copper; Quadrant frames, brass; Reaping hooks; Rivets except iron and steel; Rules, of brass, of copper chief value, of silver or German silver, of wood and brass, brass chief value; Shoe or other punches; Stair-rods of other metal than iron or steel, and not gilt or plated; Scissors, surgical; Screws, metal, other than wood screws, if not gilt or plated; Seltzer bottles, glass and metal; Scythes; Sewing-machines; Sextants, brass; Sextants, glass and metal; Steel shovels, skates, squares; Steelyards; Stock-locks; Straw-knives; Stump joints, iron or steel; Shears, sheep, hedge, and garden; Sheet brass; Shell, gold; Shell, silver; Shoe-buckles or fastenings for shoes or boots, other than gilt or plated; Shoe-pincers; Shoe-alides of chilled iron; Shovels, fire, or with tongs and poker; Shovels, laborer's, with or without handles; Shovels, steel or part steel; Sickles; Sieves, wire and wood; Silk and metal braids, metal chief value; silk, fausse glacé of silk, metal and cotton, silk not chief value; Silver embroideries; Silver foil; Silver galleries; Silver statues not work of

professional artists; Silver wire; Skates; Spades; Spangles, other than gilt or plated; Spelter, manufactures of; Spikes, brass composition, or copper, or copper chief value; Springs for wigs; Spokeshaves; Spoons, metal, not gilt or plated; Sprigs other than iron or steel; Spiral furniture; Iron wire; Spy-glasses from 6 to 16 inches long, brass comp. of chief value; Squares, metal, other than gilt or plated; Stair-rods and eyes, other than gilt or plated; Steam engines; Steamers, small iron, imported as cargo; Table fasteners; Table knives, silver, gold, or German silver; Tacks, tinned or other than cut tacks; Tanners' knives; Tailors' tape in silver or German silver cases; Telescopes, metal chief value; Terne plates or sheets, mfs. of; Tin boxes; Tin foil; Tin mfs.; Toasters; Tonge, metal, not gilt or plated; Traps, wood and iron or steel; Trays, silver, or waiters, if not plated or japanned; Trowels; Trunks of metal and wood; Tubes, metal, n. o. p. f., and not gilt or plated; Tuning forks; Tutenegs, mfs. of; Tweezers, metal; Vases of metal adorned with figures; Vases, Japanese, cloisonné enameled, copper chief value; Veneering rods; Vises; Wagon boxes, iron, prepared for use; Warming pans, brass, tin, or copper; Watch-chains, German silver, or steel; Watch-guards; medallions of steel for; Watches, steel or brass parts of, partly manufactured (see 494); Watch-keys, iron, steel, or brass; Whist markers; White metal leaf; Wigs, springs for; Wire, brass, copper, gold, platinum, or silver; Wire ribbon of strands of iron wire covered with cotton and united by a cotton web; Wire, copper telegraph cable; Yellow metal bolts, copper chief value; Zinc, mfs. of; Zinc plates for engraving.

SCHEDULE D.—WOOD AND WOODEN WARES.

217. Timber hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves, twenty per centum ad valorem. (212.)

Spars for wharves other than rough or round.

218. Timber, squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one cent per cubic foot. (213.)

219a. Sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white-wood, sycamore, and bass-wood (214), one dollar per one thousand feet, board measure.

219b. All other articles of sawed lumber, two dollars per one thousand feet, board measure. (215.)

219c. But when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, fifty cents per one thousand feet, board measure. (215.)

Hickory of lengths and shapes for general use (219a); Clapboards when planed or finished (219b), (see 220, 221); Cedar boards for making cigar boxes (not cabinet wood); Timber, sawed, other than for building wharves.

220. And if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, one dollar per one thousand feet, board measure. (215.)

221. And if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand feet, board measure. (215.)

222. Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, ore-[oar]-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only, twenty per centum ad valorem. (216.)

Clapboards, rough, other than spruce or pine; Felloes, rough-hewn, &c.; Fence-posts split; Gun-stocks, wood; Gun-blocks, wood; Wood for heading staves (see 234); Musket-blocks, wood; Spokes of wood for wheels, rough; Hoop timber, rough; Timber sawed for wagon-tongues; Wagon-tongues sawed only; Wheel-hubs.

223. Staves of wood of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem. (217, 218.)

224. Pickets and palings, twenty per centum ad valorem. (219.)

225. Laths, fifteen cents per one thousand pieces. (220.)

226. Shingles, thirty-five cents per one thousand. (221.)

227. Pine clapboards, two dollars per one thousand. (222.)

228. Spruce clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand. (223.)

229. House or cabinet furniture, in piece[s] or rough, and not finished, thirty per centum ad valorem. (224.)

Chairs in piece or rough.

230. Cabinet ware and house furniture, finished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (225.)

Cushions, cane and linen stuffed with straw; Chairs, finished; Furniture covered with wool or silk; Cushions for furniture; Mosaic topped tables complete; Smoker's table; Tables with slat or music tops finished; Tables, wood.

231. Casks and barrels, empty, sugar-box shoofs, and packing-boxes, and packing-box shoofs, of wood, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (226.)

Hogsheads, empty.

232. Manufactures of cedar-wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rose wood, and satin wood, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (227.)

Boxes not fancy, of precious woods; Chronometer cases of wood, empty.

233. Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (227.)

Awl hafts; Bamboo cloth; Beams, wooden; Bobbins, wooden, partly mfc.; Boxes, wood, other than cabinet; Brackets, wooden; Cheese-box hoops and materials; Cores or wooden molds for dress ornaments; Picture or looking-glass frames, unglit, covered with whiting and glue, wood chief value; Globes, wood chief value; Goloe-shoes of wood; Headings of barrels, casks, &c.; Head linings for barrels; Hoops, wood, finished for uses; Lasts, finished or rough; Musket-stocks finished; Mops, cotton and wood, wood chief value; Mop-sticks, wood; Match-splints; Oars; Pressing-boards; Pulleys, wood; Razor wood; Weaver's reeds; Rollers, wood; Rules, wood; Sieves, hair and wood; Spokes for wheels, wood, manfc.; Spools, wooden; Spoons, wooden; Squares, wood; Trays, salvers or waiters, wood; Wood chessmen; Cribes of logs fastened with bolts to be sunk for piers; Wood hoops; Wood lasts, finished or rough; Shoofs of wood not enumerated; Wood spokes for wheels; Veneers, wood; Violin cases of wood, imported separately; Wheel hubs, wholly or partly mfc.; Wood pickets, paling, and slaths mfc.

234. Wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem. (228.)

Fence rails, split or rough; Hoop timber, rough; Lumber, pine, sawed, of various sizes, for saah stock; Match blocks; Match pickets; Pipe blocks of brier wood; Pine butts; Headings of barrels, casks, &c., ununfc.; Pine lumber, rough; Posts and telegraph poles, cedar, ununfc., other than round; Timber, sawed for wagon tongues; Weichsel sticks, 5 to 18 inches long; Wooden blocks for paving streets.

SCHEDULE E.—SUGAR.

235. All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic test as follows, viz: (173, 174, 175.)

236. All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, shall pay a duty of one and forty-hundredths cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test, they shall pay four-hundredths of a cent per pound additional: [a. *Provided*, That concentrated melada, or concrete, shall hereafter be classed as sugar * * * and melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane-juice boiled down to the sugar point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling-process and without any process of purging or clarification, and any and

all products of the sugar-cane imported in bags, mats, baskets, or other than tight packages shall be considered sugar and dutiable as such. *And provided further*, That of the drawback on refined sugars exported allowed by section three thousand and nineteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, only one per centum of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States. Act of March 3, 1875, sec. 3.] (183a.) (173, 174, 175.)

Tank footings.

237. All sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows, namely:

238. All sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard, two and seventy-five-hundredths cents per pound. (176.)

239. All sugar above No. 16 and not above No. 20 Dutch standard, three cents per pound. (177.)

240. All sugars above No. 20 Dutch standard, three and fifty-hundredths cents per pound. (178.)

241. Molasses testing not above fifty-six degrees by the polariscope, shall pay a duty of four cents per gallon; Molasses testing above fifty-six degrees, shall pay a duty of eight cents per gallon. (182.)

242. Sugar candy, not colored, five cents per pound. (179.)

Fruit drops; Lime-fruit tablets.

243. All other confectionery, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, valued at thirty cents per pound or less, ten cents per pound. (180.)

Chocolate caramels; Chinotti; Cocoa sweetmeats; Papelon (as sugar).

244. Confectionery valued above thirty cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package, or otherwise than by the pound, fifty per centum ad valorem. (181.)

Chocolate caramels; Eve's apples; Turrón.

SCHEDULE F.—TOBACCO.

245. Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kinds, two dollars and fifty cents per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; but paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars. (206.)

246. Leaf-tobacco, of which eighty-five per cent. is of the requisite size and of the necessary fineness of texture to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than one hundred leaves are required to weigh a pound, if not stemmed, seventy-five cents per pound (207); if stemmed (209), one dollar per pound.

247. All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, and not stemmed, thirty-five cents per pound. (207.)

248. Tobacco-stems, fifteen cents per pound. (208.)

249. Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions, and stemmed tobacco, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty cents per pound. (209.)

Tobacco scraps.

250. Snuff and snuff-flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, fifty cents per pound. (210.)

Snuff flour, unprepared.

251. Tobacco, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (211.)

SCHEDULE G.—PROVISIONS.

252. Animals, live, twenty per centum ad valorem. (269.)
Bees, swarms, or plain hives of; Cattle; Dogs; Deer; Fish, living; Goats; Horses; Mules; Rabbits; Sheep; Snakes.
253. Beef and pork, one cent per pound. (148.)
Jerked beef.
254. Hams and bacon, two cents per pound. (149.)
Venison hams.
255. Meat, extract of, twenty per centum ad valorem. (Sec. 2516.)
256. Cheese, four cents per pound. (150.)
Grated cheese.
257. Butter and substitutes therefor, four cents per pound. (152.)
Oleomargarine.
258. Lard, two cents per pound. (153.)
259. Wheat, twenty cents per bushel. (151.)
Seed or other wheat.
260. Rye and barley, ten cents per bushel. (154.)
261. Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled, one-half cent per pound. (157.)
262. Barley malt, per bushel of thirty-four pounds, twenty cents. (158.)
263. Indian corn or maize, ten cents per bushel. (155.)
264. Oats, ten cents per bushel. (156.)
As seed; Coarsely ground as provender.
265. Corn-meal, ten cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds. (161.)
Corn-starch residuum.
266. Oat-meal, one-half cent per pound. (162.)
267. Rye-flour, one-half cent per pound. (163.)
Rye shorts.
268. Wheat-flour, twenty per centum ad valorem. (Sec. 2516.)
269. Potato or corn starch, two cents per pound; rice starch, two and a half cents per pound; other starch, two and a half cents per pound. (1507.)
Arrow-root flour or starch; Chestnut flour; Rice powder; Potato flour; Root flour, so called, but really starch; Yam flour.
270. Rice, cleaned, two and one-fourth cents per pound; Uncleaned, one and one-half cents per pound. (164.)
Rice, hulled, not fully cleaned.
271. Paddy, one and one-fourth cents per pound. (165.)
272. Rice-flour and rice-meal, twenty per centum ad valorem. (Sec. 2516.)
273. Hay, two dollars per ton. (Sec. 2516.)
274. Honey, twenty cents per gallon. (385.)
275. Hops, eight cents per pound. (386a.)
276. Milk, preserved or condensed, twenty per centum ad valorem. (168.)
Fish:
277. Mackerel, one cent per pound. (157.)
In kits.
278. Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half of one cent per pound. (157.)
Bristling.
279. Salmon, pickled, one cent per pound; other fish, pickled, in barrels, one cent per pound. (157.)
Salted cod sounds.
280. Foreign-caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, whether fresh, smoked, dried, salted, or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty cents per hundred pounds. (157.)
American fish frozen in Canada for transportation.

Cod-fish dried; fish in quantities too great for immediate consumption; thon marine; tunny.

281. Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep, ten cents per whole box; in half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five-eighths deep, five cents each; in quarter boxes measuring not more than four inches and three-quarters long, three and one-half inches wide, and one and a quarter deep, two and one-half cents each.

281b. When imported in any other form, forty per centum ad valorem. (1080a.)

[a. Cans or packages made of tin or other material containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, shall be subject to a duty of one cent and a half on each can or package; and when exceeding one quart, shall be subject to an additional duty of one cent and a half for each additional quart, or fractional part thereof. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 4.] (1080a.)

Chinchorde; eperlans a l'huile; Smelts in oil; Sardels, in brine or kegs, as sardines (281b); Sprats in oil.

282. Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, thirty per centum ad valorem. (160.)

Oysters preserved in oil.

283. Salmon, and all other fish, prepared or preserved (158, 171), and prepared meats of all kinds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act (171), twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Caviare; Game prepared, &c.; Poultry prepared, &c.; Fish prepared, &c.; Sausage other than German or Bologna; Pickled herrings with vegetables; Abalone meat, dried; Oysters, dried.

284. Pickles and sauces, of all kinds, not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (166.)

Anchovy sauce or paste in bottles; Apple butter; Capers; Catsup; Fish sauce or paste in boxes; French mustard; Fruits, pickled; Fish sauces; Ginger, pickled; Limes, pickled or preserved in salt and water; Mushroom sauce; Soy.

285. Potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel of sixty pounds. (169.)

286. Vegetables, in their natural state, or in salt or brine, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem. (170.)

Beets, edible, crude; Cucumbers, in natural state, &c.; Cauliflowers, in salt or brine; Mushrooms, dried; Onions in natural condition, &c.; Pease for domestic purposes (see 760); Pumpkins; Sugar cane (or 2513a); Tomatoes; Vetches (or 760).

287. Vegetables, prepared or preserved, of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem. (171.)

Beets prepared; Vegetables, desiccated and compressed; Mushrooms prepared; Pease prepared or preserved; Truffles, preserved.

288. Chic[c]ory root, ground or unground (1 cent per pound,) burnt or prepared, two cents per pound. (313.)

Chicccory paste; succory root.

289. Vinegar, seven and one-half cents per gallon. The standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy of vinegar; and all import duties that may by law be imposed on vinegar imported from foreign countries shall be collected according to this standard. (172.)

290. Acorns, and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other arti-

cles used or intended to be used as coffee, or as substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, two (3) cents per pound. (263.)

Acorns powdered; Kaoka; Taraxacum.

291. Chocolate, two cents per pound. (315.)

Chocolate cakes, fancy.

292. Cocoa, prepared or manufactured, two cents per pound. (322.)
Epp's cocoa.

Fruits:

293. Currants, Zante or other, one cent per pound. (338.)

294. Dates (339), plums (475), and prunes (339), one cent per pound.
Gage plums; Mirabellen; Prunes, commune; Prunes soaked in brine and dried.

295. Figs, two cents per pound. (354.)

296a. Oranges, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, twenty-five cents per box; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet, thirteen cents per half box.

296b. In bulk, one dollar and sixty cents per thousand.

296c. In barrels, capacity not exceeding that of the one hundred and ninety-six pounds flour-barrel, fifty-five cents per barrel. (361.)

297a. Lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, thirty cents per box; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet, sixteen cents per half box.

297b. In bulk, two dollars per thousand. (361.)

298. Lemons and oranges, in packages, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem. (361.)

299. Limes and grapes, twenty per centum ad valorem. (361.)

300. Raisins, two cents per pound. (484.)

301. Fruits, preserved in their own juices, and fruit-juice, twenty per centum ad valorem. (361.)

Cherry juice; Cider; Fruit sirups; Fruits put up with water only; Fruit sirup,—orange and lemon-juice boiled with sugar for use as a beverage; Grape juice or pulp; Perry; Raspberry vinegar.

302a. Comfits, sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, spirits, sirup, or molasses, not otherwise specified or provided for in this act. (327.)

302b. And jellies of all kinds (306), thirty-five per centum ad valorem..

Citron preserved in sugar; Conserve of roses (302a); Dates preserved in sugar, &c.; Fig paste; Figs preserved; Fruit jams; Fruits crystallized; Fruits prepared with sugar (302a); Guava jelly; Guava marmalade or paste; Lemon peel, candied (302a); Marmalade (302a); Orange peel, candied (302a); Pineapples preserved in their own juices or sugar (302a); Plums, preserved (302a); Pistoles prep. with sugar (302a); Preserved ginger (302a); Quinces, preserved (302a); Roses, conserve of (302a); Tamarinds preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses (302a).

Nuts:

303a. Almonds, five cents per pound; shelled, seven and one-half cents per pound. (266.)

303b. Filberts, and walnuts, of all kinds (355), three cents per pound.

304. Peanuts or ground beans, one cent per pound; shelled, one and one-half cent per pound. (458.)

Peanuts boiled in shell in brine.

305. Nuts, of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, two cents per pound. (423.)

Castana nuts; Chestnuts; Hazel-nuts; Nuts edible of all kinds, n. o. p. f.

306. Mustard, ground or preserved, in bottles or otherwise, ten cents per pound. (421.)

SCHEDULE H.—LIQUORS.

307a. Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, seven dollars per dozen bottles;

307*b*. Containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, three dollars and fifty cents per dozen bottles;

307*c*. Containing one-half pint each, or less, one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen bottles;

307*d*. In bottles containing more than one quart each, in addition to seven dollars per dozen bottles, at the rate of two dollars and twenty-five cents per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart bottle. (60.)

*Spumante or foaming wines. (307*a*.)*

308*a*. Still wines, in casks, fifty cents per gallon (58*a*);

308*b*. In bottles, one dollar and sixty cents per case of one dozen bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles containing each not more than one pint;

308*c*. And any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof;

308*d*. But no separate or additional duty shall be collected on the bottles:

308*e*. *Provided*, That any wines imported containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States:

308*f*. *Provided further*, That there shall be no allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. (59*a*.)

309. Vermuth, the same duty as on still wines. (66.)

310. Wines, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package; and all such bottles, except as specially enumerated or provided for in this act, shall pay an additional duty of three cents for each bottle. (60.)

Bottles of stone containing gin; Stone bottles containing liquors or wines; Gallipoli wine unfermented, in casks, as other wines.

311*a*. Brandy, and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, two dollars per proof gallon;

311*b*. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon;

311*c*. And the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue;

311*d*. But any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons shall be forfeited to the United States. (61.)

*Alcoholado; Beets, red essence of; Chinese wine (311*a*); Distilled spirits of mescal; Gin (311*a*); Whiskey (311*a*).*

312. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits. (62.)

313. Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other similar spirituous beverages or bitters, containing spirits, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, two dollars per proof gallon. (63.)

Angostura bitters; Fruit juices containing over forty per cent. of proof spirits; Mescal; Noyau; Rosolio, a cordial; Rum, cherry; Zwetschenwasser.

314*a*. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof. (64.)

314*b*. And all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided

for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar per gallon. (64.)

315. Bay-rum, or bay-water, whether distilled or compounded, one dollar per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof. (280.)

316. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs of glass, stone, or earthen ware, thirty-five cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles or jugs of glass, stone, or earthen ware, twenty cents per gallon. (65.)

Beer, Dantzic spruce; Cooper; Malt extract not proprietary; Ale and porter in stone bottles and jugs no duty on bottles or jugs.

317. Ginger ale or ginger beer, twenty per centum ad valorem, but no separate or additional duty shall be collected on bottles or jugs containing the same. (Sec. 2516.)

SCHEDULE I.—COTTON AND COTTON GOODS.

318a. Cotton thread, yarn, warps, or warp-yarn (not wound on spools), whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single, by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form:

318b. Valued at not exceeding twenty-five cents per pound, ten cents per pound;

318c. Valued at over twenty-five cents per pound, and not exceeding forty cents per pound, fifteen cents per pound;

318d. Valued at over forty cents per pound, and not exceeding fifty cents per pound, twenty cents per pound;

318e. Valued at over fifty cents per pound, and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, twenty-five cents per pound;

318f. Valued at over sixty cents per pound, and not exceeding seventy cents per pound, thirty-three cents per pound;

318g. Valued at over seventy cents per pound, and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, thirty-eight cents per pound;

318h. Valued at over eighty cents per pound, and not exceeding one dollar per pound, forty-eight cents per pound;

318i. Valued at over one dollar per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem. (7.)

Cotton thread hair switches; Cotton floss.

319a. On all cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, two and one-half cents per square yard (2, 5);

319b. If bleached, three and one-half cents per square yard;

319c. If dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, four and one-half cents per square yard.

320a. On all cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling (2, 5), three cents per square yard;

320b. If bleached, four cents per square yard;

320c. If dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, five cents per square yard:

320d. *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over eight cents per square yard;

320e. Bleached, valued at over ten cents per square yard;

320*f*. Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over thirteen cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty per centum ad valorem. (6.)

Feather beds.

321*a*. On all cotton cloth exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling (3, 6), not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, four cents per square yard;

321*b*. If bleached, five cents per square yard;

321*c*. If dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, six cents per square yard;

321*d*. *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over ten cents per square yard;

321*e*. Bleached, valued at over twelve cents per square yard;

321*f*. And dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over fifteen cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty per centum ad valorem. (6.)

Brilliantes; Cambrics; Canton flannels; Colored cotton curtain stuff called Madras muslin; Cotton checks; Cottonade; Cotton bed-ticking; Denims; Diapers; Dimities; Gingham; Cotton duck; Embossed cotton; Cotton Genappins; Cotton grenadines; Cotton handkerchiefs in piece; Cotton imitation Italian cloths; Cotton Japanese cloths and poplins; Jeans; Lawns; Nainsooks; Painted cottons; Pantaloon stuffs, cotton; Plaids, cotton; Piques; Poplins; Satines or satteens, cotton; Shirtings, cotton; Silesias, twilled cotton; Tarlatane muslin; Towelling or towel damask; Tickings; Twilled cotton; Cotton muslin skirtings and lappets; Vestings.

322. On stockings, hose, half-hose, shirts, and drawers, and all goods made on knitting machines or frames, composed wholly of cotton, and not herein otherwise provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (10, 318.)

Cotton caps made on frames; Cotton gloves made on knitting-frames.

323. On stockings, hose, half-hose, shirts, and drawers, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, and composed wholly of cotton, forty per centum ad valorem. (10, 318.)

324*a*. Cotton cords, braids, gimps, galloons, webbing, goring, suspenders, braces, and all manufactures of cotton (9, 12), not specially enumerated or provided for in this act;

Bedspreads or covers of scraps of calico sewed together; Bindings; Bobbin and bobbinet; Book-cloth; Boot lacings or lacets, of cotton; Buckram; Caps of cotton cloth or cotton chief value; Cotton chenille cords; Cotton canvas or penelope; Cotton clothing; Cotton cravats; Crepes, silk and cotton, cotton chief value; Cotton drawers, of woven cloth; Emery cloth; Epauletes, cotton; Etoiles or stars; Cotton gloves n. o. p. f.; Goring, cotton or cotton chief value, except when part wool, worsted, or hair; Handkerchiefs, single, but not hemmed; Cotton ticking, filled with hay and moss; Fishing-nets, of cotton; Cotton lace fichus, and collars; India rubber cloth, cotton foundations, cotton chief value; Ladies' worked caps, cotton-trimmed; Cotton lint; Mops, cotton chief value; Matches, of cotton, wax, and paper; Moleskins and repellant moleskins; Mulls; Patterns or designs of paper muslin for ladies' garments; Penelopes, blue-striped or cotton canvas; Cotton plush; Quiltings or bed-quilts, cotton; Cotton ready-made clothing; Cotton reverse stripes; Cotton rugs for bed-covering; Cotton scoop-nets; Cotton shawls; Cotton shirts; Cotton suspenders; Swiss muslins, plain; Cotton shoe-binding; Cotton shoe-lacings; Silk-plaited patent gloves, silk and cotton, cotton chief value; Silk-plaited shirts and drawers, cotton chief value; Tapes, cotton; Tapes, Harlaam; Tapestry goods of cotton and jute; Tarlatans; Tracing cloth; Twines, cotton, n. o. p. f.; Underwear, cotton, embroidered by hand; Veils and veiling, crepe, cotton, or cotton chief value; Vellum cloth; Wadding, cotton; Wax matches; Cotton wearing apparel, except knit goods; Webbing,, cotton.

324*b*. And corsets, of whatever material composed (333), thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

325. Cotton laces, embroideries, insertings, trimmings, lace window-curtains, cotton damask, hemmed handkerchiefs, and cotton velvet, forty per centum ad valorem. (9, 11, 12.)

Cotton bobbinets; Cotton corduroy; Cotton doilies; Cotton fringes; Cotton chenille trimmings; Crepe trimmings, silk and cotton, cotton chief value; Cotton damask doilies; Duchesse laces; Hamburg edgings; Handkerchiefs, cotton hemmed; Handkerchiefs, linen and cotton lace chief value; Napkins, cotton damask; Ribbons, cotton, for hat bands; Swiss muslins, dotted and fringed; Table-cloths, cotton damask; Trimmings for hats; Trimmings, cotton; Cotton twills; Cotton velvet binding; Cotton velvet ribbons; Cotton velvet uppers for slippers, embroidered.

326. Spool-thread of cotton, seven cents per dozen spools, containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread, exceeding one hundred yards on each spool, for every additional one hundred yards of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards, seven cents per dozen. (8.)

Crochet cotton on spools; Moravian floss cotton on spools.

SCHEDULE J.—HEMP, JUTE, AND FLAX GOODS.

327. Flax straw, five dollars per ton. (35.)

New Zealand flax straw.

328. Flax, not hackled or dressed, twenty dollars per ton. (36.)

New Zealand flax.

329. Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," forty dollars per ton. (37.)

330. Tow, of flax or hemp, ten dollars per ton. (39.)

Tow of codilla.

331. Hemp, manila and other like substitutes for hemp not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five dollars per ton. (38.)

Italian flax, so called, but really hemp; Plantain bark or grass; India and Russia hemp.

332. Jute butts, five dollars per ton. (40a.)

Jute cuttings; Jute rejections.

333a. Jute, twenty per centum ad valorem.

333b. Sunn, sisal grass, and other vegetable substances, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifteen dollars per ton. (40.)

Bulrushes (333b); fibers, vegetable, for the mfg. of textile fabrics (333a); Flax stems (333b); Istle or Tampico fiber (333b); Sunn or sunn hemp.

334. Brown and bleached linens, ducks, canvas, paddings, cot bottoms, diapers, crash, huckabacks, handkerchiefs, lawns, or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (41.)

LINEN: Brown holland; Caps, other than flax; Cambric handkerchiefs, cotton border; Cloth curtains, edged with lace; Coatings; Coatings and Genoese coatings, colored cord; Cords and tassels; Curtains, edged with lace; Damasks; Damask towelling, with colored border; Doilies; Dress goods, jute and cotton, jute chief value; Drillings; Drills, fancy colored; Filter linen in the piece; Genoese coatings; Glass-cloths, in pairs; Handkerchiefs of linen, embroidered; Horse rugs; Napkins, in the piece; Paddings, 18 inches wide, for tailoring purposes; Chair seats, &c.; Raven's duck; Shirtings; Shirts, linen and cotton, linen chief value; Table cloths; Tarpaulins, double warp; Towels, in the piece, joined by a fringe; Travelling companions of flax and leather, flax chief value; Hemp checks; Linen window curtains, alternate stripes of lace and woven fabric.

JUTE: Dress goods of jute and cotton, jute chief value; Checked burlaps; Furniture cloth; Padding; Twists; Women's fabrics; Lint for surgical purposes; Velours of jute.

335. Flax, hemp, and jute yarns, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (41, 50, 56.)

Linen yarns; Tow yarns; Jute yarns, double and slightly twisted.

336. Flax or linen thread, twine, and pack thread and all manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem. (41.)

Bindings, flax; Bobbin and bobbinet, linen; Boot linen; Bootweb of linen; Braids, linen or flax; Caps, flax chief value; Checks, flax; Clothing, ready-made, linen; Cords, flax; Cords and tassels, flax; Cuffs, flax; Drawers, linen; Dress trimmings, linen; Duck, except sail duck, linen; Fringes, flax; game-bags, flax; Gimp, flax; Game-bags, leather, with flax nettings as chief value; Gilling thread, flax or linen; Lace ties.

LINEN: Handkerchiefs, plain, hemmed; Manufactures that cannot be measured by the yard n. o. p. f., including all made on frames; Mitts made on frames; Shirt bosoms, not tamboured or embroidered, and requiring to be sewed in the shirt; Tape; Lines, fishing; Napkins, cut apart ready for use; Nets, flax; Scoop-nets, flax; Stockings, linen and thread; Shoe flax; Shoe thread; Tapes, measuring, linen; Trimmings, linen, other than lace; Twine, hem; Wearing apparel, linen.

337. Flax or linen laces and insertings (42), embroideries, or manufactures of linen, if embroidered or tamboured in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle or other process, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (343.)

Caps, linen, embroidered; Cluny lace; Embroideries, linen; Embroidered dress patterns, linen; Shirt fronts, linen, embroidered; Stockings, linen, embroidered, n. o. p. f.; Tamboured linen; Thread lace of flax or linen; Torchon laces, linen; Valenciennes lace.

338. Burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value (except such as may be suitable for bagging for cotton), thirty per centum ad valorem. (43.)

339. Oil-cloth foundations, or floor-cloth canvas, or burlaps exceeding sixty inches in width, made of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value, forty per centum ad valorem. (43, 44.)

340. Oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, and on all other oil-cloth (except silk oil-cloth), and on water-proof cloth, not otherwise provided for, forty per centum ad valorem. (259.)

Linen water-proof cloth; Linoleum; Oil-cloths, medicated, not silk; Oil-cloth table mats; Patent floor-cloth.

341. Gunny cloth, not bagging, valued at ten cents or less per square yard, three cents per pound; valued at over ten cents per square yard, four cents per pound. (44.)

342. Bags and bagging, and like manufactures, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act (except bagging for cotton), composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags, or other material, forty per centum ad valorem. (46.)

Bagging known as burlap tubing, jute; Bagging, Dundee or Scotch, double warp of jute, not fit for use in bagging cotton; Salt sacking of jute; Jute for tailoring purposes, hop sacking, &c.

343. Bagging for cotton, or other manufactures not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, suitable to the uses for which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, jute butts, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth, or other material, and valued at seven cents or less per square yard, one and one-half cents per pound; valued at over seven cents per square yard, two cents per pound. (45.)

344. Tarred cables or cordage, three cents per pound. (47.)

Bolt rope, tarred; Grass cables or cordage, tarred.

345. Untarred manila cordage, two and one-half cents per pound. (48.)

346. All other untarred cordage, three and one-half cents per pound (49.)

Bolt rope, untarred; Grass cables or cordage, untarred; Rope of cocoanut hulls; Coir grass or bark.

347. Seines (51), and seine and gilling twine (41), twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Fishing seines; Patent thread or gill twine.

348. Sail duck, or canvas for sails, thirty per centum ad valorem. (52.)

English sail-cloth canvas; Half duck for sails.

349. Russia and other sheetings, of flax or hemp, brown or white, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (53.)

350. All other manufactures of hemp, or manila, or of which hemp or manila shall be a component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (54.)

Bale rope, hemp; Bindings; Cod-lines, hemp; Cord, linen, other than flax; Cords and tassels, linen, other than flax; Fringes, hemp; Game-bags, hemp and jute; Hemp, all unenumerated manufactures wholly or partly of, hemp chief value, other than such as can be measured by the square yard; Sash cord, hemp; School satchels of hemp; Shoe hemp; Thread, hemp, for mfc. of hat braids.

351. Grass-cloth, and other manufactures of jute, ramie, China, and sisal grass, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (55, 57.)

Bamboo cloth (233); China grass noils; China grass thread, or yarn; Fringes of jute, ramie, or grass; Grass noils of China grass, ramie, or sea grass, combed and prepared in England; Grass tea mats; Grass thread on spools; Grass yarn; Istle cloth; Morrales, nose bags of Istle; Ramie or China grass thread on spools; Tampico fibre cloth.

SCHEDULE K.—WOOL AND WOOLENS.

352. All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes: (229.)

353. Class one, clothing wools.—That is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three. (230.)

354. Class two, combing wools.—That is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals. (231.)

355. Class three, carpet wools and other similar wools.—Such as Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere. (232.)

356a. The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed.

356*b*. The duty upon wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject. (233.)

357*a*. Wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty cents or less per pound, ten cents per pound. (234.)

356*b*. Wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty cents per pound, twelve cents per pound. (234.)

Noils, fine, imported in the oily state, waste of scoured wool. (357*a*.)

358*a*. Wools of the second class, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty cents or less per pound, ten cents per pound. (235.)

358*b*. Wools of the same class the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty cents per pound, twelve cents per pound. (236.)

Mohair, unmanufactured; Wool pickings.

359*a*. Wools of the third class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be twelve cents or less per pound (237), two and a half cents per pound.

359*b*. Wools of the same class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed twelve cents per pound, five cents per pound. (238.)

Mohair noils, short, and fit only for carpets; Noils of coarse wool imported in the oily state; Wool, short pieces of, classified as wool and not as wool waste. (357, 358, 359.)

360. Wools on the skin, the same rates as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. (239.)

Vicugna skins.

361. Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks, ten cents per pound. (241.)

Pulverized wool waste, flocks, or shoddy; Woolen rags and other rags, mixed.

362. Woolen cloths, woolen shawls, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, valued at not exceeding eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. (242.)

Blankets, gentionella; Blankets, plush, woolen, or railway rugs; Cotton velvet, embroidered with worsted; Diagonal cloths, wool; Embroideries, wool or part wool (or 363) embroidered shawls, of wool, worsted, and silk; Embroidered wool covers; Epaulets, partly of wool, worsted, or hair (or 363); Etoiles or stars of wool, worsted or hair (or 363); Flannel shirting, fulled; Hammer-felt in sheets; Hat bodies, wholly or partly of wool; Knit shawls of wool; Laces wool or part wool if for general use; Machine blanketing, so called, but really coarse woolen cloth for polishing marble; Oil-cloth table mats, lined with wool or woolen; Paddings of calf-hair and cotton; Paddings, woolen; Pads in part of wool; Plush, wool; Polishing cloth; Railway rugs; Slipper patterns of wool; Tennis balls covered with fine wool cloth or flannel; Traveling rugs, wholly or partly of wool; Tubes, flexible, wool-covered; Woolen bands set with bells; Woolen card cloth; Woolen

cassimere; Woolen cloths; Woolen covers, piano, table, &c., embroidered; Woolens; Wool vestings.

363a. Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit goods, and all goods made on knitting-frames, balmorals, woolen and worsted yarns, and all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals (except such as are composed in part of wool), not specially enumerated or provided for in this act (243):

363b. Valued at not exceeding thirty cents per pound, ten cents per pound;

363c. Valued at above thirty cents per pound, and not exceeding forty cents per pound, twelve cents per pound;

363d. Valued at above forty cents per pound, and not exceeding sixty cents per pound, eighteen cents per pound;

363e. Valued at above sixty cents per pound, and not exceeding eighty cents per pound, twenty-four cents per pound;

363f. And in addition thereto, upon all the above named articles, thirty-five per centum ad valorem;

363g. Valued at above eighty cents per pound, thirty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. (243.)

Caps, wool, knit; Cardigan jackets, cuffs, &c.; Carpetings, slipper; Cloths, wholly or partly of calf or cow's hair; Cowlick cloth; Cow hair fabrics; Cricket sashes of knit wool; Dometts, wool and cotton; Etoiles or stars of wool, worsted, or hair; Embroidered cotton and worsted reps, slipper patterns, &c.; Embroideries wool or part wool (or 362); Epaulets, partly of wool, worsted, or hair (or 362); Flannel, wool, slightly embroidered; Floor drills, cotton, flax and worsted; Gloves, cotton, with small stripes of worsted knit in; Gloves, knit, of wool, worsted, or hair; Hair-cloths of material provided in 363; Hats, fur-felt, silk trimmings chief value; Hats, wool, &c., trimmed with silk ribbon and artificial flowers; Hats of wool or part wool; Hosiery wholly or partly of wool, worsted, or animal hair; Laces, worsted or yak for general use; Lapping, worsted and flax; Lastings; Leggings, wool or worsted; Lap-ropes, linen, with worsted stripes; Negro-head cloths, cotton and worsted; Plush, mohair or worsted; Prunella; Racket balls, woolen and leather; Reps, cotton and worsted, embroidered; Reps, plain and fancy, wholly or partly worsted; Roller cloth; Sealakin mohair coating, cotton, worsted, and mohair; Serges, mohair or worsted; Slipper patterns, cotton, embroidered with worsted; Slipper carpeting, worsted; Stockings, knit, of wool worsted or hair; Umbrella cloths, of worsted; Veils or veiling, worsted barege; Woolen cardigan jackets, cuffs, &c., knit; Woolen shirts, and woolen worsted or hair goods, knit, or made on knitting frames, and wholly or partly of wool, worsted, or hair; Worsted; Worsted and cotton reps, embroidered; Worsted caps, comforters, &c., made on frames; Worsted knit goods; Worsted and flax lapping; Worsted lastings, partly worsted but containing no wool; Yarns, wool or worsted; Yak laces, worsted, for general use; Yarns, carpet, composed of wool waste, cow hair, &c.; Yarns, cow and calf hair; Yarn of wool and rabbit's hair.

364. Bunting, ten cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (245.)

365a. Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals (246);

365b. Valued at not exceeding twenty cents per square yard, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem;

365c. Valued at above twenty cents per square yard, seven cents per square yard, and forty per centum ad valorem;

365d. If composed wholly of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, or of a mixture of them, nine cents per square yard and forty per centum ad valorem;

365e. But all such goods with selvages, made wholly or in part of

other materials, or with threads of other materials introduced for the purpose of changing the classification, shall be dutiable at nine cents per square yard and forty per centum ad valorem;

365f. *Provided*, That all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of thirty-five cents per pound and forty per centum ad valorem. (246.)

Diagonal dress goods for women and children; Llama goods, silk and wool; Mousseline de laines; Poplins, part wool, worsted, or hair; Printed merino; Serges, part worsted and not part wool; Silk henriettes, composed partly or wholly of wool, worsted, or hair; Worsted and cotton merinos; Worsted and cotton twills, rainbow stripe, printed; Worsted or mohair serges for lining coats.

366. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and balmoral skirts, and skirting, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other (like) animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods, forty cents per pound, and in addition thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (247.)

Boots, woolen, worsted, or felt; Caps, wool, not knit; Cravats, wool, worsted or mohair; Drawers, wool, not knit; Gloves, cotton, not knit, lined with wool or flannel; Gloves, cotton, lined with wool waste, not knit; Gloves, animal hair; Gloves, woolen cloth; Hosiery, cotton, embroidered with wool; Leather jackets, lined with wool for men's wear; Llama points, worsted; Laces, wool or part wool, if ready-made clothing; Merino fichus, part wool, part silk; Overboots, woolen, for men; Paris skirtings, worsted and cotton; Slippers embroidered with worsted; Scarfs, wholly or partly of wool, worsted or hair; Scotch woolen caps; Shawls, worsted; Shirts made wholly or partly of wool, worsted, or hair; Stockings, wool, worsted, or hair, other than knit; Shoes, lastings or prunella; Shoes wholly or partly of wool, not outside garments; Vests, ready made, wholly or partly of wool, worsted, or hair; Woolen cloth gloves, mitts, and mittens; Woolen costumes not completed; Woolen shirts, ready made, wholly or partly of wool, worsted, or hair; Worsted clothing; Worsted llama points.

367. Cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer (except knit goods), forty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. (247.)

Arctic shoes, part wool; Broché shawls, worsted or hair; Broché woolens; Camel's hair, cashmere, or India woolens; Cashmere, camel's hair, or India shawls; Cotton shawls, with woolen or worsted fringe; India rubber arctic boots and shoes of rubber and wool; Merino shawls; Mufflers, worsted, and cotton and silk; Overboots, woolen, for ladies and children; *Shawls*: Broché; camel's hair; Cashmere; India; Worsted; Alpaca or goat's hair; Cotton with woolen or worsted fringe; Merino; Shetland worsted; Wool, with worsted or silk embroidery; Worsted lace. Sheepskin coats; Shoes: Felt leather, part wool; Arctic, of rubber and wool; Leather and calf hairfelt; Wholly or partly of wool, if outside garments; Felt leather, part wool. Tippets wholly or partly of wool, worsted or hair, except knit goods; Wool, worsted, and silk embroidery; Worsted, alpaca, or calf hair goods, not knit; Worsted lace; Worsted; Worsted shawls, not knit goods.

368. Webbing, gorings, suspenders, braces, beltings, bindings, braids, gallons, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels; dress-trimmings, head-nets, buttons, or barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, or of which wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals is a component

material, thirty cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifty per centum ad valorem. (248.)

Cords: Cords and tassels; Dress trimmings, cotton and worsted; Dress trimmings, wholly or partly of alpaca, goat, or other animal hair; Dress trimmings, wholly or partly mohair, wool, or worsted; Worsted cloth in stripes embroidered for dress trimmings; Fringe; Flannel strips embroidered with cotton or other material; Gorings; Hair and worsted ornaments for hats, &c.; Hair galloons; Hair gimps; Hair laces for upholstery and other purposes; Hair nets; Hats, ornaments for; Laces, wool or part wool or worsted, if dress trimmings; Nets for head or hair; Suspenders; Shoe wool; Shoe bindings, worsted or hair; Tassels; Trimmings; Terry web; Worsted and cotton trimmings; Worsted lace for dress trimmings; Worsted cloth in strips, embroidered with silk, for dress trimmings; Webbing, wool, cotton, and rubber; Woven woolen galloons.

369. Aubusson, Axminster, and chenille carpets, and carpets woven whole for rooms, forty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem. (249.)

French moquette carpets.

370. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, forty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem. (250.)

371. Brussels carpets, thirty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem. (251.)

372. Patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem. (252.)

373. Tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or otherwise, twenty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem. (253.)

374. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted-chain Venetian carpets, twelve cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem. (254.)

375. Yarn Venetian, and two-ply ingrain carpets, eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem. (255.)

Angola carpeting.

376. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, fifteen cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem. (256.)

Baize.

377. Hemp or jute carpeting, six cents per square yard. (257.)

Jute rugs; Madras carpets.

378a. Carpets and carpetings of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of either or other material, not otherwise herein specified, forty per centum ad valorem. (258.)

378b. And mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides, and other portions of carpets or carpetings, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpeting of like character or description.

378c. And the duty on all other mats not exclusively of vegetable material, screens, hassocks, and rugs, shall be forty per centum ad valorem. (258.)

Jute rugs (378b); Screens made of portions of carpets (378b); Covers, woolen, made of portions of carpets (378b); Mats, sheepskin (378c); Mats, table (378c); Mosaic velvet carpetings (378a); Rugs, dressed goatskin (378c); Rugs, goatskin, entered as carriage-ropes (378c); Rugs, Turkey, woolen (378c); Screens, fire, and all other textile, not portions of carpets (378c); Sheep skins or goat skins, dressed with wool on, or finished for use as mats or rugs (378c); Skins, lamb, finished for use as rugs; Traveling rugs, not portions of carpets (378c); Woolen bedsides, made of portions of carpets (378c); Coir matting, with wool border (378c); Cotton carpets (378a); Covers of portions of carpets

(378b); Carpeting, felt (378a); Carpets, felt (378a); Carpets, flax (378a); Carpets, plush (378a); Carpets, wholly or in part of wool, in one color, and part plush (378a); Goat-skin rugs (378c).

379. Endless belts or felts for paper or printing machines, twenty cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem. (244.)
Flannels, printers'; Machine blanketing.

SCHEDULE L.—SILK AND SILK GOODS.

380. Silk, partially manufactured from cocoons, or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, fifty cents per pound. (192.)

381. Thrown silk, in gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, in the gum, and spun silk, silk threads or yarns, of every description, purified or dyed, thirty per centum ad valorem. (192.)

Silk, raw, re-reeled, &c., other than in country of production; Silk thread in skeins for embroidery.

382. On lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, ten per centum ad valorem. (192.)

383. All goods, wares, and merchandise, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, fifty per centum ad valorem. (192, 190.)

Aerophanes; Albums, photo, covers of silk plush or silk chief value; Bindings; Bonnets, silk; Boots, silk component of chief value; Braces, silk chief value; Braids, silk chief value; Buttons; Buttons of silk and cotton, silk chief value; Combination cards, silk chief value; Cordonnet of spun silk; Cord: Cord of silk and India-rubber, silk chief value; Cord and tassels; Crapes, Albert; Crapes, silk chief value; Crape trimmings, silk and cotton; Cravats, silk; Crepe de chene; Crosses and stoles, embroidered silk and metal, silk chief value; Canton crepes; Caps; Chamberg blanche; Chenille cord or trimmings; Clothing, ready-made; Donna Maria silk veil goods; Drawers; Dress ornaments, silk and wool, silk chief value; Dress ornaments, silk chief value; Dress trimmings; Damaeks; Embroideries; Faille ribbons; Fausse glacé; Flowers, pressed, silk chief value; Fringe; Frizzles; Grenadines in piece; Gaze, Chamberg; Gaze, crepe anglais; Gimps; Gloves; Hair cords; Hair nets, India rubber and silk, silk chief value; Hair nets; Handkerchiefs; Hat bands, silk chief value; Hosiery; Hosiery, silk and cotton, silk chief value; India rubber and silk mfs., silk chief value; India-rubber gusset web, silk chief value; Laces; Laces and beads; Lacets, silk and metal, silk chief value; Mantillas; Masks; Neckties; Oil-cloth, silk chief value; Oil-silk cloth; Ornaments for dresses, &c.; Ornaments or trimmings for hats, bonnets, &c.; Parisiennes silk-veil goods; Plush, silk, and cotton, other than hatters', silk chief value; Pongees, silk; Poplins or Japanese silks, silk chief value; Reps, silk; satins, or satines, silk chief value; Scarfs, silk chief value; Stockings; Stoles, embroidered, silk and metal, silk chief value; Suspenders; Shawls; Shirts; Shoe silk; Shoe lacings, silk and metal, silk chief value; Shoes, silk chief value; Silk: Apparel, wearing; Aprons; Bags; Bands; Barbe noirs of black silk lace, ready for use as clothing; Beaded trimmings, silk chief value; Bindings; Bobbins; Boots or booties; Boquet-holders; Boxes, fancy; Braids; Buttons; Caps, other than similar to hats or hoods; Chamberg blanche; Cloaks; Clothing; Cordonnet; Cords and cords and tassels; Crapes; Crape veils; Cravats; Donna Maria; Drawers; Dress goods; Embroideries; Floss, purified or dyed; Galloons; Gimps; Gloves; Grenadines; Handkerchiefs; Head or hair nets; Hose; Knit goods; Lace parasol covers; Lace shawls or points; Laces; Mitts; Neckties; Nets; Netting; Oil-cloth; Organzine, cleansed of the gum; Ornaments for head-dresses; Piece silk; Plush silk; Rags which can be used without remfc.; Reps; Ribbons; Ribbon "bozeaux" or round cord or cotton edge; Ribbon, faille; Scarfs; Scraps or strips for use as button stuff or other purposes; Sewing-silk, purified or dyed, or of spun silk; Shawls; Shirts, knit or other; Shoes; Slippers; Stockings; Trimmings; Twist, purified or dyed; Twist, weighted for fringes, tassels, &c.; Veil goods; Veils and veiling; Velvet ribbons; Velvets;

Vestings; Wearing apparel; Silk and other materials, silk chief value; Silk and cotton beaded gimps, laces, mufflers, poplins, seersucker cloth, tapestries, velver, silk chief value; Silk and metal braids; Silk and rubber elastic; Silk and wood dress ornaments; Boots, bootees, shoes, and slippers; Buttons; Silk, cotton, and ramie fabrics; Elastics of silk, rubber and cotton; Head-nets with rubber cord; Japanese poplins; Lacets, silk and metal; Serges, slight admixture of cotton; Slipper patterns of cotton velvet embroidered with silk floss; Stoles and crosses, silk and metal embroidery; Satins or satines, silk chief value; Silk rags, new pieces or scraps which can be used without remfc.; Spot nets, silk; Tape, silk; Tassels, silk, or silk chief value; Trimmings, silk; Tulles malines; Veils or veiling, silk chief value; Velvet patterns and uppers for slippers embroidered with silk, silk chief value; Velvet ribbons, silk chief value; Velvets, silk; Watch-guards or chains of silk.

SCHEDULE M.—BOOKS, PAPERS, ETC.

384. Books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, and all printed matter, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, illustrated books, maps, and charts, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (290.)

Band cards, printed with lines only; Bill-heads, printed; Blank labels, printed; Blanks or blank forms, printed, for checks; Business cards, printed; Copy books, with printed headings; Cards, picture, printed; Cards, printed; Charts, printed; Chromos and chromo lithographs; Decalcomaine pictures; Engraved paper slipper patterns, printed in colors; Engravings, colored; Engravings, domestic, exported and returned with autographs; Hand bills, lithographic; Hand bills, printed; Labels, printed paper; Letter headings; Lithographic hand or show bills; Lithographic views in book cover; Lithographs, colored, printed in colors, or sheet pictures; Music paper, printed with or without lines; Paper band-cards with lines only for music; Engravings on paper, whether valued as works of art or merely designed for mfo. of other articles; Paper labels, printed or engraved; Pictures lithographed on paper; Patterns, paper, engraved, printed, or lithographed; Pictures on paper, printed or engraved; Printed paper; Patterns, paper slipper; Photographs n. o. p. f., as similitudes of engravings; Photographs not mounted or embossed; Picture books with movable cards printed in colors; Portraits printed or engraved; Printed matter n. o. p. f.; Pictures, printed on cards joined by narrow strips of cotton goods; Prints, bound or not; Printed or photographed stereoscopic views; Show-bills; Show-cards, printed; Tags, paper, printed; Wash lists, printed.

385. Blank books, bound or unbound, and blank books for press-copying, twenty per centum ad valorem. (290.)

Memorandum books in blank.

386. Paper, sized or glued, suitable only for printing paper, twenty per centum ad valorem. (449.)

Lithographic paper, sized or glued.

387. Printing paper, unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively, fifteen per centum ad valorem. (449.)

388. Paper, manufactures of, or of which paper is a component material, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifteen per centum ad valorem. (449.)

Albums, unbound; Bonbonnières, if not boxes; Box-board paper; Combination cards, paper, and ribbon (or 383); Knall bonbons; Labels, blank paper; Masks of paper, for adults; Ornaments of paper for trunks; Paper, labels of, blank; Pasteboard paper; Paper wadding; Pasteboard; Rag pulp in sheets or boards; Razor paper; Wadding paper.

389. Sheathing paper, ten per centum ad valorem. (440.)

390. Paper boxes, and all other fancy boxes, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (450.)

Boxes, papier maché; Boxes, fancy, silk chief value; Counting-house boxes, paper; Traveling cases or boxes; bonbon boxes of fancy paper.

391. Paper envelopes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (514.)
Envelope paper.

392a. Paper-hangings and paper for screens or fire-boards.

392b. Paper antiquarian, demy, drawing, elephant, foolscap, imperial, letter, note, and all other paper not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (452.)

Albumen paper for photography; Box paper of various styles; Bristol boards, (392b); Cigarette paper in sheets or reams; Feuilles gravées; Music paper; Paper, box-, in the similitude of screen paper (392a); Paper, fire-board (392a); Paper filters (392a); Paper-hangings (392a); Paper, screen (392a); Paper, albumen or photographic (392b); Paper, cigarette (392b); Paper, gilt (392b); Paper, quetsch (392b); Paper, plate (392b).

393. Pulp, dried, for paper-makers' use, ten per centum ad valorem. (453.)

Pulp, of wood, dried, in sheets.

SCHEDULE N.—SUNDRIES.

394. Alabaster and spar statuary and ornaments, ten per centum ad valorem. (264.)

395. Baskets and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm leaf, whalebone, or willow, or straw, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (279.)

Baskets of straw and silk; Bottle-covers of straw; Grass, sea-baskets and mfcs.; Palm leaf mfcs.; Spatterre, exclusively for ornamenting hats; Tea mats of grass; Whalebone, mfcs. of.

396. Beads, and bead ornaments of all kinds, except amber, fifty centum ad valorem. (281.)

Bead necklaces, and strung on thread; Bead bags; Bead ornaments, including imitations of jet, &c.; Bugles, glass; Compositions of glass or paste, in round or oval shapes, pierced; Dress ornaments, silk, beads, and metal; Fringes, bead or bugle; Galloons, bead or bugle; Gems, round or oval shapes, perforated, not set; Gimps, bead or bugle; Glass-bead necklaces; Glass beads; Glass bugles; Jet necklaces; Ornaments, bead, of all kinds, except amber; Patterns, cotton canvas, embroidered with beads; Pearl beads; Rosaries, beads and metal; Steel beads and bead trimmings; Shell and bead bracelets; Silk and cotton beaded gimp, beads, chief value; Trimming, bead or beaded silk; Wax beads.

397. Blacking of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (286.)

398. Bladders, manufactures of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (287.)

399. Bone, horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory, all manufactures of, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (288.)

Bone screws; Bone necklaces, link chains; Horn plates for lanterns; Ivory parallel rules unmounted, protractors, rules, ivory scales, sectors, strips for piano keys, veneers; Parallel rules, ivory; Parchment scroll in ivory case, imitation of antiquity; Pins, hair, of bone, horn, or ivory; Protractors, ivory; Rules, bone or ivory; Shoe horns; Pipe screws, adapted to other uses; Spoons of bone, horn, or ivory; Squares, bone, horn, or ivory; Tubes, bone, horn, or ivory; Veneers, ivory, unpolished.

400. Bonnets, hats, and hoods for men, women, and children, composed of chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or straw, or any other vegetable substance, hair, whalebone, or other material, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (289.)

Bamboo hats; Cotton caps; Caps, substitutes for hats; Fur hats, bonnets, or caps; Hair caps; Hats of felt, rosin, &c., for miners' use; Hats of pitch, covered with worsted; Hats of pith or bamboo, chief value, lined with silk and covered with cotton or linen; Hats, fur, leather, silk; Leather caps used as substitutes for hats; Leather hats; Leghorn bonnets, hats, or hoods; Pith hats; Silk hats; Tarpauling hats.

401. Bouillons, or cannetille, metal threads, filé, or gespinst, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (291.)

Metal embroidered trimming (427); Metal thread, of metal and cotton.

402. Bristles, fifteen cents per pound. (295.)

403. Brooms of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (299.)
 404. Brushes of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem. (300.)
 Brass scratch brushes; Hair brushes; Painters' brushes; Powder puffs;
 Scratch brushes of brass or other metal; Tooth brushes.
 405. Bulbs and bulbous roots, not medicinal, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem. (301.)

Hyacinth bulbs; Lily of the valley bulbs and roots.

406. Burr-stones, manufactured or bound up into mill-stones, twenty per centum ad valorem. (303.)

Skeleton stones.

407. Buttons and button-molds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, not including brass, gilt, or silk buttons, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (304.)

Button rims, glass; Collar buttons of bone or ivory; Iron buttons; Ivory, vegetable, buttons; Glass buttons and glass button-molds; Ivory buttons; Mother of pearl buttons with metal shanks; Steel buttons; Thread buttons.

408. Candles and tapers of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem. (307.)

Tallow candles, wax candles, and tapers.

409. Canes and sticks for walking, finished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; if unfinished, twenty per centum ad valorem. (308.)

410. Card-cases, pocket-books, shell boxes, and all similar articles, of whatever material composed, and by whatever name known, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (309.)

Portmonnaies of leather and steel; Shell and glass boxes; Mother-of-pearl shell boxes; Silk card-cases, &c.; Silk and metal pocket books; Silk velvet bags or reticules with metal clasps, silk chief value.

411. Card-clothing, twenty-five cents per square foot (146); when manufactured from tempered steel wire (91), forty-five cents per square foot.

412. Carriages, and parts of, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (310.)

Bicycles; Grasshopper springs for carriages; Sleighs u. o. p. f.; Velocipedes and bicycles.

413. Chronometers, box or ship's, and parts thereof, ten per centum ad valorem. (316.)

Dials, chronometer, &c. (1414, 494, 210, 216.)

414. Clocks, and parts of clocks, thirty per centum ad valorem. (317.)

Clock cases of marble; do. if metal component of chief value; Clock dials (413, 494, 210, 216); Enameled clock dials; Glass shades are not parts of clocks.

415. Coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery, coach, and harness hardware, silver-plated, brass, brass-plated, or covered, common, tinned, burnished, or japanned, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (319.)

Bridle bits and bridles; Chains, saddlery, harness, and coach; Chains, curb; Gig springs; Gig hames, metal; Halter-rings; Hames; Harness; Japanned saddlery furniture and hardware; Pad-screws; Plated coach and harness furniture; Plated saddlery; Race weight cloths and saddle girths; Rings plated for saddlery; Saddle hooks; Saddles; Saddle trees, iron chief value; Saddle-trees, wood chief value; Stirrups; Silver-plated coach and saddlery furnishings; Saddlery, spurs; Traces, leather; Trimmings, coach and harness; Wire, binding for saddlery; Woolen saddle-girths.

416. Coal slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, thirty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel. (320.)

Coal dust.

- 417a. Coal, bituminous, and shale, seventy-five cents per ton of twenty; eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel.

- 417b. A drawback of seventy-five cents per ton shall be allowed on

all bituminous coal imported into the United States which is afterwards used for fuel on board of vessels propelled by steam which are engaged in the coasting trade of the United States, or in the trade with foreign countries, to be allowed and paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. (320.)

Cannel coal (417a); Coal screenings (417a).

418. Coke, twenty per centum ad valorem. (323.)

419. Combs, of all kinds, thirty per centum ad valorem. (326.)

Horn combs; Ivory combs; Shell combs.

420. Compositions of glass or paste, when not set, ten per centum ad valorem. (328.)

Cameos, imitations of, not set; Enamel on paste, for use for setting on jewelry; Gems, imitations of, not set; Imitation precious stones of glass or paste, not set; Mock pearls, not set; Topaz, imitation.

421. Coral, cut, manufactured, or set, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (331.)

Spartateen coral.

422. Corks and cork bark, manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (332.)

Cork carpets and carpeting; Cork soles.

423. Crayons of all kinds, twenty per centum ad valorem. (335.)

Pastels or colored crayons.

424. Dice, draughts, chess-men, chess-balls, and billiard and bagatelle balls, of ivory or bone, fifty per centum ad valorem. (394.)

Billiard balls, part rubber; Dice wood.

425. Dolls (340) and toys (521), thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Agate balls for toys; Automatic advertising figures as toys; Balls that are toys; Bells, small brass, toy; Bonbonnières or bonbon baskets, small; Brass horns, toy; Brushes, toy; Cornets, toy; Charms, toy; China figures, as toys; Dominoes as toys; Drums, toy; Fans, toy; Flutes, toy; Games, if toys; German silver toys; Glass balls for marbles; Glass balls to decorate Christmas trees; Glass toys; Harmonicas, toy; Hobby horses; Horns, toy; India-rubber balloons for toys, complete, or bags for balloons; India-rubber balloons and wooden whistle for; India-rubber balls, hollow, painted as toys; India-rubber balls, solid, one-half to two and one-half inches diameter, as toys; India-rubber bathing dolls; India-rubber dolls; India-rubber whistling dolls; Instruments, musical, small and cheap, for use as toys; Jews' harps; Kaleidoscopes as toys; Knives, toy; Lead toys; Mouth organs, toy; Musical instruments, toys; Musical instruments, small and cheap, for children's toys; Metallophones, toy; Magic lanterns for toys; Marbles for toys; Mechanical figures, with mechanical attachments for children's toys; Paper balloons; Paper fish; Paper masks for children's toys; Paper toys; Pianofortes, toys; Rattles as toys; Rubber balls, hollow; Shuttle cocks and battledores; Silk stockings for dolls; Silver rattles for children; Silver toys; Tambourines as toys; Tea sets, as toys; Tin reflectors for Christmas trees; Tivoli boards, cheap, for toys; Toilets, miniature, for dolls; Toy balls; Toys covered with sheep-skin, with wool on; Toy watch-chains, brass; Woolen toys, part wool; Wardrobes for dolls; Watch-chains, toy, of brass; Whistles, toy; Whistling dolls of rubber.

426. Emery grains and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, one cent per pound. (344, 345.)

Adamantine spar.

427. Epaulets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, and wings, of gold, silver, or other metal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (347.)

Metal laces, gold, silver, or other; Sword knots, metal; Metal embroidered trimming. (401.)

428. Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, of whatever material composed, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (350.)

Card-board screens or fans; Palm-leaf fans, with artificial handles; Silk fans.

429a. Feathers of all kinds, crude, or not dressed, colored, or manufactured, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

429b. When dressed, colored, or manufactured, including dressed and finished birds, for millinery ornaments, and artificial and ornamental

feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, for millinery use, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem. (351.)

Artificial flowers, parts of, of wax, rubber, or gutta percha, &c. (429b); Artificial flowers of tin (429b); Artificial flowers of silk, rubber, cotton, and wire (429b); Basket ornaments; Bird skins, with plumage, temporarily stuffed, &c. (429a); Bird skins, dried and stuffed with straw; Bruyere (429b); Calices of paste; Dyed moss for parts of artificial flowers (429b); Feather trimming, with cotton foundation; Flowers, artificial, wax, for millinery purposes (429b); Glass fruits, artificial, for bonnets, &c. (429b); Hats, feathers and flowers for (429b); Ladies' felt hats, feathers and artificial flowers chief value (429b); Plumies, mfo. (429b); Grebeskins, with feathers on, cr. (429a).

430. Finishing powder, twenty per centum ad valorem. (356.)

431. Fire-crackers of all kinds, one hundred per centum ad valorem. (357, 358.)

Chinese bombs.

432. Floor-matting and floor-mats, exclusively of vegetable substances, twenty per centum ad valorem. (411.)

Bass mats.

433. Friction or lucifer matches of all descriptions, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (227.)

434. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and all like articles, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (362.)

Paper fulminating caps.

435. Fur, articles made of, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (363.)

Coney plates; Goat-skin carriage robes; Muffs, fur; Bear-skin sleigh robes; Buffalo robes, wholly or partly made up; Bear-skins, dressed, and made up or partly made up; Buffalo-skins, wholly or partly made up; Squirrel plates; Tippets of fur; Yarns of rabbit fur.

436. Gloves, kid or leather, of all descriptions, wholly or partially manufactured, fifty per centum ad valorem. (367.)

Mittens, leather.

437. Grease, all not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem. (370.)

Brown grease; Machinery drippings.

438. Grindstones, finished or unfinished, one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton. (371.)

Glass-cutter's stones.

439. Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at twenty cents or less per pound, six cents per pound; valued above twenty cents per pound, ten cents per pound. (373.)

Caton azotique; Dynamite; Gun-cotton.

440. Gun-wads, of all descriptions, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (506.)

441. Gutta-percha, manufactured, and all articles of, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (374.)

Glass eye-glasses, gutta-percha frames chief value; Gutta-percha chains, if not jewelry; Gutta-percha dress shields; Gutta-percha in smooth sheets; Gutta-percha hair-pins; Gutta-percha rules.

442. Hair, human, bracelets, braids, chains, rings, curls, and ringlets, composed of hair, or of which hair is the component material of chief value, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (375.)

Hair-frizzles or hair chief value; Watch-guards, of human hair.

443. Curled hair, except of hogs, used for beds or mattresses, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (375.)

444. Human hair, raw, uncleaned and not drawn, twenty per centum ad valorem. — If clean or drawn, but not manufactured, thirty per centum

ad valorem; when manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (375.)

Human hair, Chinese, partly cleaned; Hair netting of human hair; Hair wigs, human hair; Nettings of human hair; Human hair wigs.

445. Hair cloth, known as "crinoline cloth," and all other manufactures of hair not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (376.)

Cloth of similar description with crinoline; Wood's patent dry felt.

446. Hair cloth, known as "hair seating," thirty cents per square yard. (376.)

447. Hair pencils, thirty per centum ad valorem. (377.)

Camel's hair pencils; Pencils, hair, mounted with tin and with wood handles.

448. Hats, and so forth, materials for: Braids, plaits, flats, laces, trimmings, tissues, willow sheets and squares, used for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, hair, whalebone, or any other substance or material, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty per centum ad valorem. (380.)

Braid, cotton and tinsel, for trimming hats; Caps, of hair, materials for; Hair laces for bonnets, &c.; Hair trimmings for bonnets, &c.; Hair plaits for bonnets, &c.; Hat braids of cotton for trimming; Leghorn braids, &c., for bonnets, &c.; Ornaments or trimmings for hats, bonnets, or hoods; Vegetable substances for hats, bonnets, or hoods.

449. Hat bodies of cotton, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (379.)

450. Hatters' furs, not on the skin, and dressed furs on the skin, twenty per centum ad valorem. (381.)

Buffalo robes, dressed but not made up; Hares' furs undressed, and not on the skin; Goose skins dressed, with down only left on; Lamb skins dressed as fur; Robes, dressed skins for, not made up; Swans' skins dressed; Bear-skins dressed, but not made up; Buffalo skins not made up; Fur skins dressed; Goose and swan skins with feathers removed and only down left on, dressed; Kangaroo skins dressed, with fur on; Squirrel tails dyed or dressed.

451. Hatters' plush, composed of silk or of silk and cotton, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (382.)

Silk, raw, Taysaam, re-reeled.

452. Hemp-seed and rape-seed, and other oil seeds of like character, other than linseed or flaxseed, one-quarter of one cent per pound. (383.)

Moon-seed, poppy-seed, cotton-seed.

453. India-rubber fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (387, 388.)

India Rubber: Braces; Cloth with linen or cotton foundations; Cord of cotton and India rubber, rubber chief value; And cotton felts; Elastic braid of cotton and India rubber, rubber chief value; Garters wholly or partly of rubber; Hose of rubber and textile fabrics; And cotton belts; And cotton mfc. rubber chief value; And silk, rubber chief value; Belting, or endless belts of rubber and cotton; Bongies, rubber chief value; Braces, rubber chief value; Catheters, rubber chief value; Setons; Stomach-tubes; Surgical appliances, wholly or partly of rubber, according to character of fabrics (454); Labels, rubber and cotton; Suspenders, India rubber wholly or in part, but not part wool, worsted, or silk; Toile ardoise.

454. Articles composed of India rubber, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (389.)

Glove cleaners; Rubber imitations of jet; India rubber, rolled in sheets of uniform width, partially manufactured; Or in colored sheets and cakes for dentist's use, requiring further mfc.; Or in para cakes, sheets, or other forms, not otherwise manufactured; Or strips or cords slightly colored, for mfc. of webbing, &c.; Or bags and pouches for inflation with gas; Or manufactures wholly of, but not fabrics; Or match-boxes with sides fastened by small brass pins or nails; Or mats not wholly vegetable, made of old rubber boots and shoes; Or nipples or nipple-shields wholly rubber; Old springs, fit only for remfo.; Pessaries; Pouches, tobacco; Tennis balls; Tubes; Tubes of India rubber and other materials.

455. India rubber boots and shoes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (390.)

With felt linings part wool; Old and fit only for remfc.

456. Inks of all kinds and ink powders, thirty per centum ad valorem. (391.)

457. Japanned ware of all kinds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, forty per centum ad valorem. (395.)

Boxes; Bread-baskets; Vessels.

458. Jet, manufactures and imitations of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (397.)

Bog oak or bogwood jewelry, so called; Garnet jewelry, so called; Rubber jewelry, imitation jet; Glass, imitations of jet; Jet, perforated pieces strung as bracelets; Jet goods, imitations of, of glass or rubber.

459. Jewelry of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (478.)

Amber beads; Crosses set for jewelry; Bead jewelry; Bead necklaces, with metal clasps; Bracelets, gilt; Clock-pins, all kinds, if jewelry; Coral jewelry; Coral sparterre jewelry; Cornelian rings; Cornelian, set; Cameos, set; Carnelian rings; Chains, jewelry; Charms, jewelry; Chatelaines; Clasps of all kinds, if jewelry; Earrings; Gems, set; Gems, imitations of, set; German silver jewelry; Gilt jewelry; Glass, jewelry in part of; Gold jewelry; Gold studs, with or without settings; Jewelry, mock; Imitation pearls, if jewelry; Jet bracelets ornamented or mounted with gold; Jet, imitations of, worn as jewelry; Jewelry charms, porcelain, china, parian, or bisque; Jewelry in part of beads; Jewelry, ornamental sleeve buttons; Jewelry, porcelain; Jewelry, watch-keys as real mosaics, set; Necklaces, composition, imitation gems, set in base metal; Rings as jewelry; Pearls, set; Pearls, composition, set; Pins, gold or silver, if jewelry; Porcelain earrings and other jewelry; Rubies, set; Studs, gold, without settings, others if jewelry or set with pearls or precious stones or imitations; Silver jewelry; Steel jewelry; Watch chains of gold or silver; Watch-keys, if jewelry.

460. Leather, bend or belting leather, and Spanish or other sole leather, and leather not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifteen per centum ad valorem. (399.)

Deer skins tanned as leather; Cowhide leather split and embossed for the mfc. of bags, satchels, &c.; New scrap leather; Split cowhide skins, tanned and embossed; Skins partially tanned.

461. Calf skins, tanned, or tanned and dressed, and dressed upper leather of all other kinds, and skins dressed and finished, of all kinds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and skins of morocco, finished, twenty per centum ad valorem. (399.)

Chamois skins; Deer skins dressed and finished; Enameled leather and skins; Grains tanned or tawed as leather; Glazed calf skins; Hides partly tanned; Hides, walrus, tanned but not dressed or finished; Japanned leather skins; Kangaroo skins, tanned and dressed but unfinished; Lamb-skin scraps; Leopard skins, dressed; Patent leather; Reindeer skins, dressed; Seal skins, dressed; Sheep skins, dressed, with wool on for use in the mfc. of other articles than mats or rugs; skins, asses', birds', calf, chamois, and other, dressed, &c.; Skins, goose and swan, with feathers left on, dressed.

462. Skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, ten per centum ad valorem. (399.)

463. All manufactures and articles of leather, or of which leather shall be a component part, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (399, 400, 401.)

Albums, photograph, of leather and paper; Battledores, wood and leather; Belts, leather; Blank books, with fine leather covers; Boot fronts; Boot leather; Boots of leather; Braces, leather; Embossed ornaments or designs on leather; Foot muffs of dressed sheep-skin, wool, and leather; Game-bags, leather; Garters, elastic, of wire, covered with leather as chief value; Goloshoes, leather; Haversacks, leather; Hose, leather; Leaders of leather; Leather boots, bottles, braces, caps other than substitutes for hats, waste; Nankeen shoes and slippers, leather soles; Razor cases, leather; Razor-strops, wood and leather; Suspenders, leather; Shoe patterns of bronze leather, cut in form for upper part of shoe, and embroidered in silk, silk not chief value; Shoe vamps; Shoes, leather; Shoe uppers, nankeen; Shoes with wooden soles, leather upper and woolen inner soles; Shot-bags and belts, leather; Shuttle-

rocks and battledores, wood and leather; Tapes, leather; Tapes, measuring, leather; Tailors' leather tape; Trunks, leather, or of wood and leather; Woolen foot-muffs of dressed sheep-skin, wool, and leather.

464. Lime, ten per centum ad valorem. (405.)

465. Garden seeds, except seed of the sugar-beet, twenty per centum ad valorem. (469.)

Garden seeds; Seeds of artichoke, asparagus, borecole, Brussels sprouts, cauliflower, celery, cucumber, egg-plant, lettuce, leek, okra, parsley, pepper, rhubarb, radish, salsify, and tomato, &c.; Centaurea flower, germinal parts of; Melon seed; Flower and horticultural seed.

466. Linseed or flaxseed, twenty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds. but no drawback shall be allowed on oil-cake made from imported seed. (406.)

467a. Marble of all kinds, in block, rough or squared, sixty-five cents per cubic foot.

467b. Veined marble, sawed, dressed, or otherwise, including marble slabs and marble paving-tiles, one dollar and ten cents per cubic foot. (409.)

Greenstone; Tecali marble.

468. All manufactures of marble not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, fifty per centum ad valorem. (409.)

Marble chimney or mantle pieces; Furniture tops, marble or mosaic; Mosaic pictures of marble; Mosaic table tops, part marble; Mexican onyx, mfrs; Mortars, marble; Marble bas-reliefs.

469. Musical instruments of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (419.)

Accordions; Bassoons; Bona, so-called, for castanets; Brass horns, musical instruments; Bugles, musical instruments; Chimes of bells; Cornets and parts; Cymbals; Castanets; Cavalry trumpets and bugles; Drums; Flutes; Fiddles; Pipes; Flageolets; Guitars; Guitar strings of metal and silk; Harmonicas; Harmoniums; Harps and harpsichords; Hautboys; Horns, boat and post, brass or tin; Instruments, musical, indispensable parts of, finished; Instruments, small, for use in concert; Instruments, musical, usual cases for; Jew-harps; Lutes; Musical instruments, completed strings of metal and silk for; Mouth organs, large; Mouth pieces for cornets and other musical instruments; Musical instruments and parts, not toys; Musical instruments, small for use in concerts; Metalophones; Melodeons; Organs; Orguinettes, and sheets for; Piano-fortes; Post-horns; Screws of whatever material, if indispensable parts of musical instruments and finished; Steel zithers, unstrung; Strings of metal and other material for musical instruments, metal chief value, or silk chief value; Silk strings for musical instruments; Tambourines; Trumpets, cavalry; Violin bows; Violins; Violins, small and cheap; Violin strings, gut, covered with wire; Violin strings, silk and metal; Violin tail-pieces, bridges, and finger-boards; Violin cases; Zithers, and parts of.

470a. Paintings, in oil or water colors, and statuary not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem.

470b. But the term "statuary," as used in the laws now in force imposing duties on foreign importations shall be understood to include professional productions of a statuary or of a sculptor only. (430.)

Bronze statuary; Crayon portraits (470a); China, paintings by hand on, (470a); Glass, paintings on, ranking as works of art (470a); Glass landscape plates, paintings on if works of art (470a); Marble statuary; Plates of enamelled copper ranking as works of art (470a); Paintings on glass or glasses ranking as works of art (470a); Ivory tablets, paintings chief feature (470a); Leather paintings (470a); Paintings on silk ranking as works of art (470a); Panoramic views (470a); Pedestals of marble accompanying statuary, dutiable as part thereof (470b); Portraits painted in oil or water colors (470a); Portraits painted on porcelain (470a); Sculpture, if statuary (470a); Sandstone statues cut by professional sculptor (470a); Stereoscopic views if painted on glass, if works of art; Water-color paintings (470a).

471. Osier, or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (429.)

472. Papier-maché, manufactures, articles, and wares of, thirty per centum ad valorem. (453.)

Anatomy, specimens, models or imitations of, in papier-maché; Globes of papier-maché; Imitations in papier-maché of anatomical or botanical specimens; Masks of papier-maché; Papier-maché mfs. of.

473a. Pencils of wood filled with lead or other material and pencils of lead, fifty cents per gross and thirty per centum ad valorem.

473b. Pencil-leads, not in wood, ten per centum ad valorem. (459, 460.)

Crayon pencils (473a); Drawing pencils; Pencils, crayon, so called; Slate pencils covered with wood.

474. Percussion caps, forty per centum ad valorem. (463.)

Ball caps; Cartridge cases other than metal; Cartridges, metallic, bullet; Percussion caps for cartridges.

475. Philosophical apparatus and instruments, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (464.)

Compasses, mariners'; Hydrometers; Hygrometers; Magic lanterns for philosophical purposes; Quadrants, brass; Volute cell machines.

476a. Pipes, pipe-bowls, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, seventy per centum ad valorem.

476b. All common pipes of clay, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (467.)

Cotton fuse (476a); Canes supplied with smoking pipes (476a); Cigar cases finished or unfinished (476a); Cigarette holders, papers cut or prepared for use as (476a); Cigar holders (476a), lights (476a), lighters (476a), mechanical lighters; Cigar stands and smokers' tables (476a); India rubber tobacco pouches, large size, for holding smoking tobacco (476a); Leather cases containing pipes (476a); Pipe bowls, fancy (476a); Pipe sockets (476a); Pipes, clay, cast with ornaments (476b); Pipes, clay, with quill or bone stems or mouth pieces (476a); Pipes of French clay (476b); Pipes, short, called stummals (476a); Pouches of leather for smokers (476a); Stummels (476a); Smokers cigar cases, finished or unfinished (476a); Special safety lights for smokers (476a); Pipe cases, stems, mountings, and all parts of pipe and pipe fixtures (476a); Pipes of white clay advanced in condition beyond common clay (476a).

477. Plaster of Paris, when ground or calcined, twenty per centum ad valorem. (471.)

Gypsum, calcined or ground; Sulphate of lime; Terra alba.

478. Playing cards, one hundred per centum ad valorem. (474.)

Playing cards partly mfc.

479. Polishing powders of every description, by whatever name known, including Frankfort black, and Berlin, Chinese, fig, and wash blue, twenty per centum ad valorem. (476.)

Iron oxide, or colcothar, as polishing powder; Crocus colcothar.

480. Precious stones of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem. (478.)

Agates, so called, but really crude onyx; Agates, cut into precious stones; amethysts, not set; Cornelian, not set; Cameos, not set; Cameos, imitation of, not set; Carbuncles, not set; Carnelian stones; Garnets, not set; Gems, not set; Pearls, not set; Rubies, not set; Topaz, real, not set; Turquoise, not set; Watch jewels; Watch jewels, partially mfc.

481. Bags, of whatever material composed, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem. (483.)

India-rubber textile fabrics, scraps of; Silk bags fit only for remfc.

482. Rattans and reeds, manufactured, but not made up into completed articles, ten per centum ad valorem. (485.)

Piddicks.

483a. Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, twelve cents per one hundred pounds;

483b. In bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds (492):

483c. *Provided*, That exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt, shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, that such meats have been cured with imported salt, have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than one hundred dollars.

483d. *And provided further*, That imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

483e. And upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso, the duties on the same shall be remitted.

Mineral salt.

484. Scagliola, and composition tops for tables or for other articles of furniture, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (496.)

485. Sealingwax, twenty per centum ad valorem. (497.)

486. Shells, whole or parts of, manufactured, of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (499.)

Buttons, sleeve, of shell; Glass eye-glasses, shell frames chief value; Mother of pearl knife handles unfinished; Mother of pearl mfcs.; Mother of pearl studs; Pearl knife handles; Pearl mfcs. of; Shell pins; Shell baskets; Shells imported as merchandise, and that have undergone any process of mfc. by polishing, cutting, or acids; Shells, ornamental and fancy, engraved, carved, painted, &c., except jewelry; Shells, thin clippings for use in inlaid work.

487a. Stones, unmanufactured or undressed, freestone, granite, sandstone, and all building or monumental stone, except marble, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one dollar per ton.

487b. And upon stones as above, hewn, dressed, or polished twenty per centum ad valorem. (510.)

Caen cliff building stone; Limestone, rough (487a) (sec. 2513); Limestone, hewn, dressed, or polished (487b); Mortars of stone other than marble (487b); Paving stones split in slabs, rough and sawed square (487a); Sandstones; Sarcophagus red granite (487b); Stones, paving unmfc. and undressed, except marble (487a) (sec. 2513, cobblestones).

488. Strings: All strings of catgut, or any other like material, other than strings for musical instruments, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (511.)

Gut cord, gut rope, or whip gut, n. o. p. f.

• 489. Tallow, one cent per pound. (515.)

490. Teeth, manufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem. (519.)

491a. Umbrella and parasol ribs, and stretcher frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal, forty per centum ad valorem.

491b. Umbrellas, parasols, and shades, when covered with silk or alpaca, fifty per centum ad valorem.

491c. All other umbrellas, forty per centum ad valorem. (526.)

Silk parasols (491b); Silk shades (491b); Silk sunshades (491b); Silk umbrellas (491b); Square wire, of iron or steel, cut into lengths to make stretchers for umbrellas, &c. (491a); Umbrella rings and buttons (491a); Umbrellas of bamboo and paper (491c).

492. Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, frames and sticks for, finished or unfinished, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty per centum ad valorem. (527.)

493. Waste, all not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ten per centum ad valorem. (532.)

Fur clippings; Fur waste; Linen waste.

494. Watches, watch-cases, watch-movements, parts of watches, and watch materials, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. (533.)

Crystals for watches; Glass crystals; Enamelled watch-dials; Watch-cases, silver; Watch-dials (see 413, 210, 216, 414); Watch hands and chain hooks.

495. Webbing, composed of cotton, flax, or any other materials, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem. (534.)

India-rubber webbing; Silk Webbing; Webbing of silk, cotton, and India-rubber, or of cotton and India-rubber.

THE FREE LIST.

SEC. 2503. The following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty :

CHEMICALS.

- 496. Albumen, in any form or condition ; lactarine. (539.)
Gomline.
- 497. Aconite. (536.)
- 498. Ambergris. (548.)
- 499. Annato, roncou, rocon, or orleans, and all extracts of. (556.)
French leaf.
- 500. Balm of Gilead. (567.)
- 501. Blood, dried. (660.)
- 502. Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground, or steamed. (590.)
- 503. Bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphate and fertilizers. (591.)
- 504. Carbon, animal, fit for fertilizing only. (591, 853.)
- 505. Guano, manures, and all substances expressly used for manure. (600, 853.)
Dungsalt; Kalidunger; Phosphate of lime, crude, as manure; Chlorkalium; Guano, imitations of.
- 506. Musk, crude, in natural pod. (758.)
- 507. Civit, crude. (758.)
- 508. Cochineal. (631.)
Granelle.
- 509. Dyeing or tanning: Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. (662.)
Buchu leaves, crude, for dyeing; Kermes, animal, crude for dyeing.
Mahogany sawdust, for dyeing or tanning; Nuts, crude, for dyeing or tanning; Oak bark, crude, for dyeing or tanning; Pastel, crude, for dyeing; Rock-moss, crude; Sumac, crude; Weld, crude; Valonia, not used in tanning; Wood, weld, or pastel, crude dyes; Yellow berries for dyeing.
- 510. Fish skins.
- 511. Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all glue stock.
Animals, portions of, dried, but unmfc. for glue stock; Sinews for glue stock; Nerves of animals for glue stock.
- 512. Hoofs.
- 513. Horns and parts of horns, unmanufactured, and horn strips and tips.
Horn pith, unmfc.
- 514. Ipecac.
- 515. Fish sounds or fish bladders.
Fish tongues; Cod sounds; Hake sounds.
- 516. Leather, old scraps.
- 517. Leeches.
- 518. Rennets, raw or prepared.
- 519. Argal, or argol, or crude tartar.
Red tartar.

520. Assafoetida.
521. Barks, cinchona, or other barks, used in the manufacture of quinia. (625, 573.)
Lima; Peruvian; Quilla; Acer rubrum.
522. Brazil paste. (599.)
523. Camphor, crude. (613.)
524. Cassia, cassia buds, cassia vera, unground. (200, 201.)
Cassia saigon.
525. Charcoal. (622.)
526. Cinnamon, and chips of, unground. (195.)
527. Cloves and clove stems, unground. (198, 199.)
528. Cocculus indicus. (630.)
Levant nut.
529. Cudbear. (650.)
530. Curry and curry powder. (652.)
531. Cutch. (617.)
Catechu.
532. Divi-divi. (657.)
533. Dragon's blood, (658.)
534. Ergot. (665.)
535. Gambier. (864.)
536. Ginger-root, unground. (683.)
Ginger-root green, fresh or dried, not ground; also sweepings and refuse.
537. Indigo and artificial indigo. (711.)
Indigo powdered, not carmined.
538. Iodine; crude. (713.)
539. Jalap. (720.)
540. Kelp. (726.)
541. Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell. (728.)
542. Lac spirits. (729.)
543. Lemon juice and lime juice. (402.)
Concentrated sour orange juice.
544. Licorice root, unground. (735.)
545. Litmus, prepared or not prepared. (738.)
546. Mace. (196.)
547. Madder, and munjeet or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and extracts of. (742.)
Garance; Garancine; Granza.
548. Manna. (745.)
549. Myrobolan. (579.)
Crude.
550. Orchil, or orchil liquid. (772.)
Canary weed.
551. Nutmegs. (197.)
552. Nux vomica. (763.)
Vomic nut.
553. Ottar of roses. (767.)
554. Salacine. (820.)
- Oils:
555. Almond. (767.)
556. Amber, crude and rectified. (767.)
557. Ambergris. (767.)
558. Anise, or anise seed. (767.)
559. Aniline, crude. (553.)
560. Aspic, or spike lavender. (767.)
561. Bergamot. (767.)
562. Cajeput. (767.)
563. Carraway. (767.)

564. Cassia and cinnamon. (767.)
 565. Cedrat. (767.)
 Citron.
 566. Chamomile. (767.)
 567. Citronella, or lemon grass. (767.)
 568. Civet. (767.)
 569. Fennel. (767.)
 570. Jasmine, or jasimine. (767.)
 571. Juglandium. (767.)
 572. Juniper. (767.)
 573. Lavender. (767.)
 574. Lemon. (425.)
 Citron.
 575. Limes. (425.)
 576. Mace. (767.)
 577. Neroli, or orange flower. (425.)
 578. Orange. (425.)
 579. Palm and cocoanut. (778.)
 580. Poppy. (767.)
 581. Rosemary or anthoss. (767.)
 582. Sesame or sesamum-seed, or behe. (767.)
 583. Thyme or origanum, red or white, valerian. (767.)
 584. Pepper, unground, of all kinds. (193.)
 Bird peppers, unground; Cayenne pepper, unground; Chili peppers, unground.
 585. Pimento, unground. (193.)
 586. Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake. (816, 817.)
 587. Selep, or saloup. (821.)
 588. Storax, or styrax. (850.)
 589. Turmeric. (870.)
 590. Turpentine, Venice. (875.)
 591. Valonia. (579.)
 592. Vegetable and mineral wax. (878, sec. 2516.)
 Bay wax; Myrtle wax; Chinese wax; Japan wax.
 593. Wood ashes, and lye of, and beet-root ashes. (882.)
 594. Acids used for medicinal (262), chemical, or manufacturing purposes (535), not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.
 Acids, benzoic, carbolic for chemical and mfc. purposes, carbolic, dry or other, carbolic liquid, creasylic, gallic, hydric, muriatic, nitric, nitric not chemically pure, oxalic, nitro picric, pyrogallic, rosolic, saliolylic, sulphuric, fuming, and other; Aquafortis; Aurine; Flor-benzoin; Hydrobromic acid; Hydrocyanic acid; Hypophosphorous acid solution; Lactic acid; Vitriol, oil of; Phosphoric acid; Succinic acid.
 595. Alizarine, natural or artificial. (541.)
 596. Agates, unmanufactured. (538.)
 597. Apatite. (790.)
 598. Asbestos, unmanufactured. (566.)
 599. Arsenic. (562.)
 600. Antimony ore, crude sulphide of. (558.)
 601. Arsenic, sulphide of, or orpiment. (774.)
 602. Arseniate of aniline. (563.)
 603. Baryta, carbonate or witherite. (494.)
 604. Bauxite.
 605. Aniline salts or black salts and black tares. (585, 586.)
 Black salts of cr. potash.
 606. Bromine. (605.)
 607. Cadmium. (611.)

608. Calamine. (612.)
Lapis calaminarius.
609. Cerium. (414 or 147.)
610. Cobalt, as metallic arsenic. (414.)
Cobaltum crystals; Cobalt crystals.
611. Chalk and cliff-stone, unmanufactured. (620.)
White chalk unmc.
612. Feldspar. (353.)
613. Cryolite or kryolith. (727.)
614. Iridium. (715.)
615. Kieserite. (414.)
616. Kyanite or cyanite, and kainite. (654.)
617. Lime, citrate of. (626.)
618. Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder. (624.)
Oxymuriate of lime.
619. Magnesium. (414.)
620. Magnesite, or native mineral carbonate of magnesia. (407.)
Cement magnesia.
621. Manganese, oxide and ore of. (744.)
Black oxide of manganese.
622. Mineral waters, all not artificial. (753.)
Appollinaris mineral waters; Mineral waters, natural, not charged with gas.
623. Osmium. (775.)
624. Palladium. (777.)
625. Paraffine. (454.)
626. Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes. (790.)
Rock phosphate for fertilizing, containing 90 per centum of pure lime phosphate.
627. Potash, muriate of. (798.)
628. Plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime, unground. (792.)
Gypsum, unground; Plaster, unground.
629. Quinia, sulphate of, salts of, and cinchonidia. (805.)
Muriate of cinchona; Amorphous quinia.
Cinchonidia, sulphate of; Quinia, acetate of, arseniate of, bromide of, citrate of, ferrocyanate of, hypophosphate of, iodide of, muriate of, phosphate of, salicylate of, tannate of, valerianate of.
630. Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate. (760.)
631. Strontia, oxide of, and proto-oxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia. (852.)
632. Sulphur, or brimstone, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. (604.)
633. Sulphur, lac or precipitated. (730.)
634. Tripoli. (869.)
635. Uranium, oxide of (874), verdigris or subacetate of copper. (876.)
636. Drugs, barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots and excres[c]ences, such as nut-galls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers; grains, gums and gum-resin; herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots, and stems; spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth; weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects—any of the foregoing, of which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. (342, 676.)
Crude: Acacia gum; Adiantum; Agaric; Alkanet root; Alkakengi; Aloes; Amomum, grains of paradise; Ammoniacum, grains of; Angelica root; Arabic, gum; Barbary, gum; Barwood for dyeing; Basswood bark; Bay or laurel berries; Bdellium gum; Behen; Belladonna; Benjamin or benzoin gum; Bitter apples; Blue galls; Brazil wood and braziletto; Bucha leaves; Cantharides; Calamus root, cr., drug; Bi-sulphide of carbon; Calisaya bark; Colts foot, cr., drug; Contrayerva root; Copal, gum; Columbo root;

Coriander seed; Cowhage; Cowrie, gum; Croton bark and seed; Cubebs; Cummin seed; Chamomile flowers; Camwood; Canella alba; Cape gum; Caraway seed; Cardamom seed; Cascarilla bark; Chia seed; Chian turpentine; Chicle gum; China root; Cinchona root; Cicuta conium seed and leaf; Colocynth, colocintidia or bitter apple; Dammar gum; Dried bugs; Dyewoods in stick or crude; East India gum; Elecampane root; Excrescences; Flowers, medicinal; Fenugreek seed; Fibers; Frankincense gum; Fustic; Folias digitalis; Fruits, medicinal; Flies, Spanish; Galls, nut; Gentian root, crude; Ginseng root, crude. *Gums*: Aloes, ammoniac, anise, arabic, Australian, barbary, bdellium, benzoin or benjamin, cape, chicle, copal, cowrie, dammar, East India, frankincense, gamboge, garbanum, guaiac, Jeddo, mastic, myrrh, olibanum, sandarac, senegal, shellac, spruce, talc, tragacanth; *Galenga*; Gamboge gum; Garbanum gum; Guinea grains; Guimauve; Hellebore root; Hemlock bark; Henbane leaf; Hyoscyamus; Indian hemp; Iris root; Iceland moss; Jeddo gum; Juniper berries; Kameela; Kowrie gum; Laurel berries; Lavender flowers; Leaves, buchu; Levant worm seed; Lupulinum; Medicines; Mastic gum; Moss, Iceland; Myrrh, gum; Nutgalls; Orange flowers or buds; Orris root; Pellitory root; Pink root; Poly-podium root; Poppy heads; Quassia woods; Quickgrass root; Radix rhei; Radix root; Redwood; Rhubarb; Rose leaves, Sandarac, gum; Sarcocolla, gum; Sarsaparilla; Sassafras bark and root; Scammony resin of; *Seed*: caraway, cardamon, conium cicuta, coriander, cummin, fennel, fenugreek; Seneca root; Senegal, gum; Senna in leaves; Shellac, gum; Snake root; Squills; Stavesacre; Tragacanth, gum; Dyewood, ground or more advanced than crude; Quassia wood; Sumac wood, dried; Turpentine chian; *Woods*: Barwood in sticks, Brazil and brazilletto in sticks, Campeachy in sticks, camwood, dyewood, green ebony wood in sticks, fustic wood, logwood, Nicaragua; Worm seed.

637. Vaccine virus. (648.)

Kine pox.

638. Crude minerals, not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. (414.)

Bezoar stones; Iron, crude oxide of; Talc, unground.

SUNDRIES.

639. Aluminium. (546.)

640. Amber beads and gum. (547, 549.)

Amber for necklaces.

641. Animals, brought into the United States temporarily, and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be first given in accordance with the regulations.

642a. Animals, specially imported for breeding purposes, shall be admitted free upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such regulations as he may prescribe;

642b. And teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the vehicles or wagons actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration, shall also be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. (554.)

Bees for breeding purposes. (642a.)

643. Asphaltum (274) and bitumen (414), crude.

Asphalt, Mexican; Bitumen de Indis, crude; Chappatate.

644. Arrowroot. (273.)

645. Articles imported for the use of the United States, provided that the price of the same did not include the duty. (565.)

646. Bamboo reeds, no further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades. (569.)

647. Bamboo, unmanufactured. (570.)

648. Barrels of American manufacture, exported filled with domestic petroleum, and returned empty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and without requiring the filing of a declaration at time of export of intent to return the same empty. (571.)

649a. Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned in the same condition as exported;

649b. Casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture, exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes;

649c. But proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury;

649d. And if any of such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded.

[a. *And provided further*, That bags, other than of American manufacture, in which grain shall have been actually exported from the United States, may be returned empty to the United States, free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Sec. 7, act of February 8, 1875.] (564, 560.)

American car wheels, worn out, reimported; American spools exported filled and returned empty, are *not free*.

650. Bed-feathers and downs. (575.)

Swans' down, for beds.

651. Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured. (577.)

652. Birds, stuffed. (581.)

653. Birds, and land and water fowls. (582.)

Singing birds.

654. Bismuth (free). (583.)

655. Bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. (587.)

656. Bologna sausages. (588.)

Bologna sausages in air-tight tubular cases; German sausage.

657. Bolting-cloths. (589.)

Silk bolting-cloths.

658. Books (592), engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, maps, and charts (290), which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation.

659. Books, maps, and charts imported by authority or for use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress; but the duty shall not have been included in the contract of price paid. (593.)

660. Books, maps, and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States. (594.)

661. Books, professional, of persons arriving in the United States. (595.)

662. Books, household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries, in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale. (596.)

663. Breccia, in blocks or slabs. (602.)

664. Brime. (603.)

665. Brazil pebbles for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles, rough. (600.)
666. Bullion, gold and silver. (607.)
Gold and silver unfit for use without remanufacture.
667. Burgundy pitch. (608.)
668. Burr-stone, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up in mill-stones. (609.)
669. Cabinets of coins, medals, and all other collections of antiquities. (610.)
670. Castor or castoreum. (616.)
671. Catgut strings, or gut-cord, for musical instruments. (618.)
Guitar strings of gut; Harp strings, gut; Violin strings, gut, or gut cord.
672. Catgut or whip-gut, unmanufactured. (619.)
673. Coal, anthracite. (627.)
674. Coal-stores of American vessels, but none shall be unloaded. (628.)
675. Cobalt, ore of. (629.)
676. Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of. (632.)
677. Coffee. (633.)
678. Coins, gold, silver, and copper. (634.)
679. Coir and coir yarn. (635.)
680. Copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports. (642.)
681. Copper, when imported for the United States Mint. (643.)
682. Coral, marine, unmanufactured. (644.)
Coraline, crude or unmanufactured.
683. Cork-wood, or cork-bark, unmanufactured. (645.)
If cut into small squares.
684. Cotton. (646.)
685. Curling-stones, or quoits. (651.)
686. Cuttle-fish bone. (653.)
Sepia.
687. Diamonds, rough or uncut, including glaziers' diamonds. (655.)
688. Diamond dust or bort. (656.)
689. Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. (662.)
Acacia farnesiana; Buchu leaves for dyeing.
690. Eggs. (663.)
691. Esparto or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper. (666.)
692. Emery ore. (344.)
Corundum ore.
693. Fans, common palm-leaf. (667.)
694. Farina. (668.)
695. Fashion-plates, engraved on steel or on wood, colored or plain. (669.)
696. Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels. (670.)
697. Fibrin, in all forms. (671.)
698. Fire-wood. (672.)
699. Fish, fresh, for immediate consumption. (673.)
700. Fish, for bait. (674.)
701. Flint, flints, and ground flint-stones. (675.)
702. Fossils. (677½.)
703. Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation. (678.)
704. Fruits, green, ripe, or dried, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. (361.)

Apples; Bananas; Berries, edible, in natural condition; Cherries in natural condition or dried; Citron in natural condition; Green gages; Lichi

- fruit, dried; Mangoes; Plantains; Plums, green; Prunes, green; Pomegranates, green; Quinces in natural condition; Raspberries; Shaddocks.
705. Furs, undressed. (679.)
706. Fur-skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner. (679.)
Lamb skins; Fur-skins of all kinds, raw or undressed, with or without hair on; Puled skins; Sable-fur skins, cleaned and tipped and partly dyed, but pelts wholly undressed; White fox skin undressed.
707. Glass, broken pieces, and old glass which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured. (685.)
708. Glass-plate or disks, unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments. (366.)
709. Goat-skins, raw. (686.)
Chinese goat-skins with hair on, unmanufactured.
710. Gold-beaters' molds, and gold-beaters' skins. (687.)
711. Gold-size. (688.)
712. Grease, for use as soap-stock only, not specially enumerated or provided for. (689.)
713. Gunny bags, and gunny cloth, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacturing. (692.)
714. Gut, and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured. (693.)
Silk-worm gut.
715. Guts, salted. (694.)
716. Gutta-percha, crude. (695.)
717. Hair, horse or cattle, and hair of all kinds, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; of hogs, curled for beds and mattresses, and not fit for bristles. (696, 697.)
Camels' hair and camels' hair noils; Goats' hair, unfit for combing or weaving, cleaned but unmfc.; Hair of all kinds unmfc., except as provided for in 354 or 378; Calf hair; Cattle hair; Goats' hair, common; Hogs' hair; Horse hair, long or short; Yak hair.
718. Hide-rope. (701.)
Lariats and raw-hide lariats; Rope of raw-hide cut into strips.
719. Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheep-skins with the wool on, Angora goat-skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured. (702.)
Sheep-skins or pelts closely shorn, raw; Deer-skin, raw or uncured; Hides, raw, hair removed by lining; Leopard skins, raw; Pelts, raw, n. o. p. s. f.; Hair sheep-skins; Skins with the wool on (or 788); Nutria skins, raw (or 788); Sheep-skins without the wool, pickled.
720. Hones and whetstones. (703.)
Oil stones.
721. Hop-roots, for cultivation. (706.)
722. Hop-poles. (228.)
723. Ice. (708.)
724. India-rubber, crude, and milk of. (709.)
Caoutchouc, crude.
725. India malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted. (712.)
726. Ivory, and vegetable ivory, unmanufactured. (719.)
Elephants' teeth; Ivory nuts.
727. Jet, unmanufactured. (721.)
728. Joss-stick, or joss-light. (722.)
729. Junk, old. (724.)
730. Lava, unmanufactured. (731.)
731. Life-boats and life-saving apparatus, specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life. (736.)

732. Lithographic stones, not engraved. (737.)
733. Loadstones. (739.)
734. Logs, and round, unmanufactured timber, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and ship-timber, and ship-planking. (740.)
- Fence rails, round; Hoop timber, round in bark, 6 to 14 inches diameter; Ship-knees; Pilings; Rafts of logs; Ship-knees, dressed; Ship-planks with squared edges; Telegraph poles; Cedar logs and posts; Ship wood; Ship planking.
735. Maccaroni and vermicelli. (741.)
736. Magnets. (743.)
737. Manuscripts. (746.)
- Manuscript mezuzoths.
738. Marrow, crude. (747.)
739. Marsh-mallows. (748.)
740. Medals of gold, silver, or copper. (750.)
741. Meerschaum, crude or raw. (751.)
- Cleaned of outside dirt by cutting, and waxed and polished.
742. Mica and mica waste. (752.)
- Mica alabs.
743. Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts; but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvements which can be fitted for use. (754.)
- Machinery, models of; Pully patterns for use exclusively as models.
744. Moss, sea-weeds, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses. (756.)
- African fiber for beds.
745. Newspapers and periodicals. (290.)
746. Nuts, cocoa, and Brazil or cream. (762.)
747. Oakum. (765.)
748. Oil-cake. (766.)
- Linsced cake.
749. Oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries. (768.)
- Pearls and pearl shells, products of American fisheries.
750. Olives, green or prepared. (769.)
- Olives in oil or salt, stuffed.
751. Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared. (770.)
752. Ores, of gold and silver. (773.)
753. Palm-nuts and palm-nut kernels. (780.)
- 754a. Paper-stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags of all kinds, other than wool, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope-ends, waste rope, waste bagging, gunny-bags, gunny-cloth, old or refuse, to be used in making, and fit only to be converted into paper, and unfit for any other manufacture.
- 754b. And cotton waste, whether for paper-stock or other purposes. (781.)
- Bagging waste fit only for making paper; Beet waste for m'fc. of paper; Hemp rags; Hemp waste; Jute thread waste; Jute waste; Linen waste; Rope ends waste, fit only for remanufacture into paper; Silk, old or refuse, for manufacture of paper; Flax waste.
755. Parchments (455.)
756. Pearl, mother of. (782.)
757. Personal and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad. (785.)
758. Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured. (787.)
759. Philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and prep-

arations, statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, and etchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale. (789.)

Kindergarten maps, &c.; Models of engines.

760. Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines of all kinds not otherwise provided for, and seeds of all kinds, except medicinal seeds not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. (409.)

Seed, agricultural: Barley, beans, beets, carrots, cabbage, clover, corn, cane, grass, mangel-wurzel, oats, onions, potatoes, pumpkins, rye, tobacco, turnip, wheat, &c.

Anise seed; Anise star seed; Beet seed; Canary seed; Chia seed; Forest-tree seeds; Grass seed; Jute seed; Mustard seed; Millet seed; Pease seed; Sesame seed; Sugar-cane seed; Sugar-cane slips; Vetches, (or 286.)

761. Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cane, and seeds imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanical Garden. (791.)

762. Platina, unmanufactured. (793.)

763. Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof, for chemical uses. (794.)

764. Plumbago. (795.)

Black lead; Plumbago, powdered.

765. Polishing-stones. (796.)

Ayrstone for polishing, fit for use as whetstones.

766. Pulu. (799.)

767. Pumice and pumice stone. (800.)

Pumice bricks.

768. Quills, prepared or unprepared. (804.)

Pen quills.

769. Railroad-ties, of wood. (807.)

770. Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured. (808.)

Reeds, rough and uncleaned, cut in short pieces, without further manufacture.

771. Regalia and gems, statues, statuary, and specimens of sculpture, where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning, or public library in the United States. (809.)

Monstrance; Cassocks for church choirs.

772. Root-flour. (813.)

773. Rotten stone. (815.)

774. Sago, sago crude, and sago flour. (818.)

German sago; Sago imitations.

775. Saur-kraut. (825.)

776. Sausage-skins. (826.)

Sheep casings.

777. Sea-weed, not otherwise provided for. (828.)

Dulse.

778. Seed of the sugar beet. (831.)

779. Shark skins. (833.)

780. Shells of every description, not manufactured. (834.)

Shells of every description, including those only cleaned and polished with acids.

781. Shingle-bolts and stave-bolts, provided that heading-bolts shall be held and construed to be included under the term stave-bolts. (835.)

782. Handle-bolts. (841.)

783. Shrimps, or other shell-fish. (836.)

Oysters.

784. Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way. (837.)
785. Silk cocoons and silk waste. (837.)
Silk waste from pierced cocoons.
786. Silk-worms' eggs. (838.)
787. Skeletons, and other preparations of anatomy. (839.)
788. Skins, dried, salted, or pickled. (840.)
Skins in the crust or alum-tanned; Nutria skins, raw (or 719); Sheep-skins or pelts closely shorn, raw (or 719); Skins with the wool on (or 719).
789. Snails. (842.)
790. Soap-stocks. (843.)
Residium olive-oil, fit only for soap-stock; Stearine, fit only for soap-stock.
791. Sodium. (147 or 414.)
792. Sparterre, for making or ornamenting hats. (844.)
793. Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets, or as objects of taste or science, and not for sale. (845.)
Microscopic specimens of natural history on glass.
794. Spunk. (846.)
795. Spurs and stiltis, used in the manufacture of earthen, stone, or crockery ware. (847.)
796. Straw, unmanufactured. (851.)
797. Sugar of milk. (854.)
798. Sweepings of silver and gold. (855.)
Gold dust.
799. Tamarinds. (857.)
Tamarinds in natural condition or in crude molasses.
800. Tapioca, cassava, or cassada. (858.)
Cassava or tapioca flour; Tapioca flake.
801. Tea. (859.)
802. Tea-plants. (860.)
803. Teasels. (861.)
804. Teeth, unmanufactured. (862.)
805. Terra alba, aluminous. (863.)
806. Terra japonica. (864.)
807. Tin ore, bars, blocks, or pigs, grain or granulated. (866.)
808. Tonquin, Tonqua, or Tonka beans. (867.)
809. Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured. (868.)
Cowries.
810. Turtles. (871.)
Green turtles.
811. Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured. (872.)
812. Umbrella sticks, crude, to wit, all partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and all other sticks and canes in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol, or sunshade sticks or walking-canes. (873.)
Weichsel sticks, in lengths fit for umbrella handles.
813. Vellum. (529.)
814. Wafers, unmedicated. (877.)
Used as a covering for pills; Wafers intended to be used as trade-marks.
- 815a. Wearing apparel, in actual use, and other personal effects (not merchandise), professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States.
- 815b. But this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale. (879.)
Saddles, carriages, horses, not free.

816. Whalebone, unmanufactured. (880.)

817. Woods, poplar, or other woods, for the manufacture of paper. (883.)

Refuse spruce timber for manfc. of paper.

818. Woods, namely, cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured. (884.)

Camphor wood; Cedar bark; Red Sanders; Sandal-wood; Redwood.

819a. Works of art, painting, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production of American artists. But the fact of such production must be verified by the certificate of a consul or minister of the United States indorsed upon the written declaration of the artist.

819b. Paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions, or to any State, or to any municipal corporation or religious corporation or society. (885.)

820. Yams. (889.)

821. Zaffer. (891.)

SEC. 2504. Whenever any vessel laden with merchandise in whole or in part subject to duty has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel was so raised, free from the payment of any duty thereupon, and without being obliged to enter the same at the custom-house; but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. (Sec. 2507.)

SEC. 2505. The produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint John River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part, which is not admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe. (Sec. 2508.)

SEC. 2506. The produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint Croix River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part, and having paid the same taxes as other American lumber on that river, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe. (Sec. 2509.)

SEC. 2507. Machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation. (Sec. 2511.)

SEC. 2508. All paintings, statuary, and photographic pictures imported into the United States for exhibition by any association duly authorized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not

intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. But bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all of such articles as shall not be re-exported within six months after such importation.

SEC. 2509. All works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, science, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, Parian, pottery, or porcelain, and artistic copies of antiquities in metal or other material, hereafter imported in good faith for permanent exhibition at a fixed place by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts or science, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than is hereinbefore expressed, and all such articles, imported as aforesaid, now in bond, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the parties importing articles as aforesaid shall be required to give bonds, with sufficient sureties, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to the provisions and intent of this act. (Sec. 2512.)

SEC. 2510. All lumber, timber, hemp, manila, wire rope, and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, and bolts, and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purpose, no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment to the United States of the duties on which a rebate is herein allowed: *Provided*, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States. (Sec. 2513.)

SEC. 2511. All articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. (Sec. 2514.)

SEC. 2512. That no duty shall be levied or collected on the importation of peltries brought into the Territories of the United States by Indians, nor on the proper goods and effects, of whatever nature, of Indians passing or repassing the boundary-line aforesaid, unless the same be goods in bales or other large packages unusual among Indians, which shall not be considered as goods belonging to Indians, nor be entitled to the exemption from duty aforesaid. (Sec. 2515.)

SEC. 2513a. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem;

2513b. And all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem. (Sec. 2516.)

Agate balls and hooks (2513b); Agates cut and polished on one side (2513b); Agates cut for book-binders (2513b); Albumen solution, liquid (2513b);

Almond shells (2513a); Aniline paste or pulp, not dye (2513b); Antimony, ground (2513b); Ante' eggs, baked (2513a); Articles not in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning (2513b); Ballast stone not merchantable and unmanufactured, if landed (2513a); Ballast stone manufactured (2513b); Barley pulverized (2513b); Bass, a vegetable substance (2513a); Bath brick (2513b); Birch bark, mfc. of (2513b); Black-lead, dust or powder (2513b); Black-lead pencil-points (2513b); Black paste (2513b); Bladders, not crude, (2513b); Bones, so called, really horn-pith sizing (2513b); Book-binders' agates (2513b); Braid senni as mfc. of colr (2513b); Bran (2513b); Brazilian tea (2513b); Bristol stones (2513a); Buckwheat (2513a); Carbolized sheep-wash (2513b); Cobblestones; Color stones (2513b); Composition pour blanchir (2513b); Coumarine (2513b); Cowhides as whips (2513b); Cracked rock plaster (2513b); Crucibles, black-lead (2513b); Cndbear substitute (2513b); Cameos in frames (2513b); Candle nuts (2513a); Carbonate of iron (2513b); Carcasses, fresh meat (2513a); Cedar bark mfc. of (2513b); Cedar sawdust (2513a); China clay kiln-dried (2513b); Chrysamic acid (2513b); Coffee extract (2513b); Coloring for sugar (2513b); Drawings (2513b); Dunnage mats (2513b); Dyed moss (2513b); Dyed dried flowers and grasses made up into bouquets (2513b); Dyes n. o. p. f. (2513b); Dye, Tyrian (2513b); Deer carcasses (2513a); Deer horns, parts of, cut to length for knife handles (2513b); Eggs of ants baked for bird food (2513a); Egg-yolks, dried and salted (2513b); Elasticon (2513a); Emery whetstones or hones (2513b); Encluit adherente (2513b); Extracts for dyeing obtained from barks of wood not recognized as dye-woods (2513b); Extract coffee (2513b); Enfeuraged pomades; Extract, Liebig's meat (2513b); Extract quercitron (2513b); Farina, imitations of (2513b); Felt, patent asphalt roofing (2513b); Felt, roofing (2513b); Rice-root fibers for mfc. of brooms, &c. (2513b); Fowls, killed and dressed (2513a); Filtering stones, unmf. (2513a); Finings, ale (2513b); Flour, buckwheat (2513b); Flowers, all natural (2513a); Groats (2513b); Grass flowers (2513b); Gall of beef for artists' use (2513b); Game killed and dressed (2513a); Gas-pipes, carbon retort (2513b); Ginger liquor (sixteen per cent. alcohol) (2513b); Half stuff pulp for paper (2513b); Healds, old, worn-out, and fit only for remfc. (2513a); Heva yerba (2513b); Horn sizing (2513b); Imitation madder extract (2513b); Imitation saffron (2513b); Indigo auxiliary (2513b); Insect powder (2513b); Iron, carbonate of (2513b); Julep straws (2513b); Kittool fiber, oiled, drawn (2513b); Lac marine (2513b); Lead ashes with small per cent. of lead (2513a); Lime and sand for cribs and piers (2513a); Lime rubble (2513a); Limestone rubble unfit for building-stone (2513a); Linseed meal (2513b); Lunar caustic molds (2513b); Mosaics, when in frames or settings, not of metal (2513b); Moss dyed and prepared for florists' designs (2513b); Mosses, other than medicinal, crude (2513a); Mutton, dressed (2513a); Mosaics, real, not set (2513b); Mica, ground (2513b); Milk (2513a); Mill-t seed, prepared or mfc. (2513b); Mill feed (2513b); Manufactures n. o. p. f. (2513b); Medallion casts in plaster from antique gems (2513b); Mété or Brazil tea (2513b); Natural grass flowers (2513b); Oil, coal, crude (2513a); Oil, petroleum or rock, crude (2513a), refined (2513b); Onyx, crude (2513a); Orange crystals (2513b); Paintings, enameled in gold or other metal for jewelers' use (2513b); Pulp of half stuff (2513b); Paraguay tea (2513b); Paste of sulphide of copper (2513b); Oxidizing paste (2513b); Patent size (2513b); Pease, split (2513b); Persian berry, carmine (2513b) (see 84); Pomegranate peel (2513a); Photographic pictures (2513b); Piassova unmf. (2513a); Pine-tree seed kernels, hulled (2513b); Pine pitch (2513b); Porcelain and tinsel composition or soil laid on metallic base or plate used in mfc. of ornaments for the person (2513b); Plaster of cracked rock (2513b); Plumbago, black-lead and other manufactured blocks or preparations of (2513b); Plumbago, blocks of, mixed with other ingredients (2513b); Polishing stones, artificial (2513b); Poultry, dressed (2513a); Pounce (2513b); Powder, insect (2513b); Prune wine (2513b); Purple tin liquor (2513b); Quercitron (2513b); Quill toothpicks (2513b); Quill strippings (2513b); Reindeer tongues (2513b); Ras cornu cervi (2513b); Resin or rosin (2513b); Resins, cr., n. o. p. f. (2513a); Rice root (2513a); Roofing and patent asphalt felt; Salts, black, not of crude potash (2513b); Sand (2513a); Sawdust, mahogany, not for dyeing or tanning (2513a); Sea-roots unmf. (2513a); Sea tangle tents (2513b); Stones: Bristol (2513b); Color (2513a); Filtering (2513b); Filtering, if unmf. (2513a); Rag (2513a); Touch (2513b). Straw twisted for forming braids (2513b); Straws for juleps and other drinks (2513b); Sulphide copper pastes (2513b); Sizing, horn-pith (2513b); Slate split in the quarry, not skip-ped or trimmed or fitted for use (2513b); Softening liquor (2513b); Split pease (2513b); Stearine (2513b); Stearine residuum (2513b); Tacum fiber (2513a); Talc powdered (2513b); Talc prepared for tailors' use (2513b); Toothpicks, quill (2513b); Tyrian dye (2513b); Vegetable substances, raw and unmf. n. o. p. f.

(2513a); Venison carcases (2513a); Washing crystals of sal soda and borax (2513b); Whetstones, emery (2513b); Wax, mfs. of (2513b); Wax flowers other than millinery (2513b); Wax, shoemakers' (2513b); Willow, split, for coopers' use (2513b); Yarns, n. o. p. f. (2513b).

SEC. 7. That sections twenty-nine hundred and seven and twenty-nine hundred and eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States and section fourteen of the act entitled "An act to amend the customs revenue laws, and to repeal moieties," approved June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and hereafter none of the charges imposed by said sections or any other provisions of existing law shall be estimated in ascertaining the value of goods to be imported, nor shall the value of the usual and necessary sacks, crates, boxes, or covering, of any kind be estimated as part of their value in determining the amount of duties for which they are liable: *Provided*, That if any packages, sacks, crates, boxes, or coverings of any kind shall be of any material or form designed to evade duties thereon, or designed for use otherwise, than in the *bona fide* transportation of goods to the United States, the same shall be subject to a duty of one hundred per centum ad valorem upon the actual value of the same.

SEC. 8. That section twenty-eight hundred and forty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby amended and shall on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, be as follows:

SEC. 2841. Whenever merchandise imported into the United States is entered by invoice, one of the following oaths, according to the nature of the case, shall be administered by the collector of the port, at the time of entry, to the owner, importer, consignee, or agent: *Provided*, That if any of the invoices or bills of lading of any merchandise imported in said vessel, which should otherwise be embraced in said entry, have not been received at the date of the entry, the affidavit may state the fact, and thereupon such merchandise of which the invoices or bills of lading are not produced shall not be included in such entry, but may be entered subsequently.

OATH OF CONSIGNEE, IMPORTER, OR AGENT.

I, _____, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that the invoice and bill of lading now presented by me to the collector of _____ are the true and only invoice and bill of lading by me received, of goods, wares, and merchandise imported in the _____, whereof _____ is master, from _____, for account of any person whomsoever for whom I am authorized to enter the same; that the said invoice and bill of lading are in the state in which they were actually received by me, and that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any other invoice or bill of lading of the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the entry now delivered to the collector contains a just and true account of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, according to the said invoice and bill of lading; that nothing has been, on my part, nor to my knowledge, on the part of any other person, concealed or suppressed, whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the said invoice and the declaration therein are in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purports to have been made, and that if, at any time hereafter, I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now rendered of the said goods wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will imme-

diately make the same known to the collector of this district. And I do further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief (insert the name and residence of the owner or owners), is (or are) the owner (or owners) of the goods, wares, and merchandise mentioned in the annexed entry; that the invoice now produced by me exhibits the actual cost (if purchased) or fair market value (if otherwise obtained) at the time or times and place or places when or where procured (as the case may be), of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, including all cost for finishing said goods, wares, and merchandise to their present condition, and no other or different discount, bounty, or drawback but such as has been actually allowed on the same.

OATH OF OWNER IN CASES WHERE MERCHANDISE HAS BEEN ACTUALLY PURCHASED.

I, ———, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of ——— contains a just and true account of the goods, wares, and merchandise imported by or consigned to me, in the ———, whereof ——— is master ———; that the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful account of the actual cost of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, including all cost of finishing said goods, wares, and merchandise, to their present condition, and no other discount, drawback, or bounty but such as has been actually allowed on the same; that I do not know or believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that I have not in the said entry or invoice concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the said invoice and the declaration thereon are in all respects true, and were made by the person by whom the same purports to have been made, and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice or in the account now produced of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

OATH OF MANUFACTURER OR OWNER IN CASES WHERE MERCHANDISE HAS NOT BEEN ACTUALLY PURCHASED.

I, ———, do solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that the entry now delivered by me to the collector of ——— contains a just and true account of goods, wares, and merchandise imported by or consigned to me in the ———, whereof ——— is master, from ———; that the said goods, wares, and merchandise were not actually bought by me, or by my agent, in the ordinary mode of bargain and sale, but that, nevertheless, the invoice which I now produce contains a just and faithful valuation of the same, at their fair market value, at the time or times and place or places when and where procured for my account (or for account of myself or partners); that the said invoice contains also a just and faithful account of all the cost for finishing said goods, wares, and merchandise to their present condition, and no other discount, drawback, or bounty but such as has been actually allowed on the said goods, wares, and merchandise; that the said invoice and the declaration thereon are in all respects true, and were made by the per-

son by whom the same purports to have been made; that I do not know nor believe in the existence of any invoice or bill of lading other than those now produced by me, and that they are in the state in which I actually received them. And I do further solemnly and truly swear (or affirm) that I have not in the said entry or invoice concealed or suppressed anything whereby the United States may be defrauded of any part of the duty lawfully due on the said goods, wares, and merchandise, and that if at any time hereafter I discover any error in the said invoice, or in the account now produced of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, or receive any other invoice of the same, I will immediately make the same known to the collector of this district.

SEC. 9. If upon the appraisal of imported goods, wares, and merchandise, it shall appear that the true and actual market value and wholesale price thereof, as provided by law, cannot be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraiser, whether because such goods, wares, and merchandise be consigned for sale by the manufacturer abroad to his agent in the United States, or for any other reason, it shall then be lawful to appraise the same by ascertaining the cost or value of the materials composing such merchandise, at the time and place of manufacture, together with the expense of manufacturing, preparing, and putting up such merchandise for shipment, and in no case shall the value of such goods, wares, and merchandise be appraised at less than the total cost or value thus ascertained.

SEC. 10. That all imported goods, wares, and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouses on the day and year when this act shall go into effect, except as otherwise provided in this act, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry thereof for consumption than if the same were imported respectively after that day; and all goods, wares, and merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on the day and year this act shall take effect, and upon which the duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the difference, between the amount of duties paid and the amount of duties said goods, wares, and merchandise would be subject to if the same were imported respectively after that date.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act shall in any way change or impair the force or effect of any treaty between the United States and any other government, or any laws passed in pursuance of or for the execution of any such treaty, so long as such treaty shall remain in force in respect of the subjects embraced in this act; but whenever any such treaty, so far as the same respects said subjects, shall expire or be otherwise terminated, the provisions of this act shall be in force in all respects in the same manner and to the same extent as if no such treaty had existed at the time of the passage hereof.

SEC. 12. That in respect of all articles mentioned in Schedule E of section six of this act, this act shall take effect on and after the first day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-three.

SEC. 13. That the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause, before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made; nor shall said repeal or modifications in any manner affect the right to any office; or change the term or tenure thereof. Any offenses committed, and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred under any statute embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by this act may be prosecuted and

punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed. All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures embraced in or modified, changed or repealed by this act, shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this act, may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

Approved March 3, 1883.

HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, on the subject of Commercial Reciprocity, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at the city of Washington, on the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which Convention, as amended by the contracting parties, is word for word as follows:

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations which have heretofore uniformly existed between them, and to consolidate their commercial intercourse, have resolved to enter into a Convention for Commercial Reciprocity. For this purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands has conferred like powers on Honorable Elisha H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chancellor of the Kingdom, Member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Honorable Henry A. P. Carter, Member of the Privy Council of State, His Majesty's Special Commissioner to the United States of America.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I. For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands in the next succeeding article of this convention, and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, into all the ports of the United States free of duty.

Schedule.—Arrow-root; castor oil; bananas, nuts, vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; hides and skins undressed; rice; pulu; seeds, plants, shrubs or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands and now known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar-cane, melada, and molasses; tallow.

ARTICLE II. For and in consideration of the rights and privileges granted by the United States of America in the preceding article of this Convention, and as an equivalent therefor, His Majesty the King

of the Hawaiian Islands, hereby agrees to admit all the articles named in the following schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the Hawaiian Islands free of duty.

Schedule.—Agricultural implements; animals; beef, bacon, pork, ham, and all fresh, smoked, or preserved meats; boots and shoes; grain; flour, meal, and bran, bread and breadstuffs, of all kinds; bricks, lime, and cement; butter, cheese, lard, tallow; bullion; coal; cordage, naval stores including tar, pitch, resin, turpentine raw and rectified; copper and composition sheathing; nails and bolts; cotton and manufactures of cotton bleached and unbleached, and whether or not colored, stained, painted, or printed; eggs; fish and oysters, and all other creatures living in the water, and the products thereof; fruits, nuts, and vegetables, green, dried or undried, preserved or unpreserved; hardware; hides, furs, skins, and pelts, dressed or undressed; hoop iron, and rivets, nails, spikes and bolts, tacks, brads or sprigs; ice; iron and steel and manufactures thereof; leather; lumber and timber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, and unmanufactured, in whole or in part; doors, sashes, and blinds; machinery of all kinds, engines and parts thereof; oats and hay; paper, stationery, and books, and all manufactures of paper or of paper and wood; petroleum and all oils for lubricating and illuminating purposes; plants, shrubs, trees, and seeds; rice; sugar, refined or unrefined; salt; soap; shooks, staves, and headings; wool and manufactures of wool, other than ready-made clothing; wagons and carts for the purposes of agriculture or of drayage; wood and manufactures of wood, or of wood and metal except furniture either upholstered or carved and carriages; textile manufactures, made of combination of wool, cotton, silk, or linen, or of any two or more of them other than when ready-made clothing; harness and all manufactures of leather; starch; and tobacco, whether in leaf or manufactured.

ARTICLE III. The evidence that articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States of America or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty, under the first and second articles of this Convention, are the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States of America or of the Hawaiian Islands, respectively, shall be established under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the two Governments may from time to time respectively prescribe.

ARTICLE IV. No export duty or charges shall be imposed in the Hawaiian Islands, or in the United States, upon any of the articles proposed to be admitted into the ports of the United States, or the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, free of duty, under the first and second articles of this Convention. It is agreed, on the part of His Hawaiian Majesty, that, so long as this treaty shall remain in force, he will not lease or otherwise dispose of or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory in his dominions, or grant any special privilege or rights of use therein, to any other power, state or government, nor make any treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty, hereby secured to the United States.

ARTICLE V. The present convention shall take effect as soon as it shall have been approved and proclaimed by His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, and shall have been ratified and duly proclaimed on the part of the Government of the United States, but not until a law to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Congress

of the United States of America. Such assent having been given, and the ratifications of the Convention having been exchanged as provided in Article VI, the Convention shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years, or at any time thereafter.

ARTICLE VI. The present Convention shall be duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington City, within eighteen months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting parties have signed this present Convention, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done in duplicate, at Washington, the thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

HAMILTON FISH.
ELISHA H. ALLEN.
HENRY A. P. CARTER.

And whereas the said Convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged in this city on this day:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,

Secretary of State.

AN ACT to carry into effect a Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, signed on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the legislature of the Hawaiian Islands have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the Convention between the United States and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, signed on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence; and thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, the following articles, being the growth and manufacture or produce of the Hawaiian Islands, to-wit, arrowroot; castor-oil; bananas; nuts; vegetables, dried and undried, preserved and unpreserved; hides and skins, undressed; rice; pulu; seeds; plants; shrubs, or trees; muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugar, meaning hereby the grades of sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands, and now known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as "Sandwich Island sugar;" syrups of sugar-cane, melada, and molasses; tallow, shall be introduced into the United States free of duty so long as the said Convention shall remain in force.

Approved, August 15, 1876.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
OF THE
RATES OF IMPORT DUTIES
UNDER THE
SEVERAL TARIFF ACTS FROM 1789 TO 1883 INCLUSIVE.

several tariff acts from July 4, 1789, to February 5, 1816, both inclusive.

weight. Quint. = quintal. (Per cent. = per cent. ad valorem.)

Act of May 2, 1792.	Acts of June 5 and 7, 1794; January 29, 1795.	Acts of March 3, 1797; July 8, 1797; May 13, 1800.	Acts of March 26 and 27, 1804; March 3, 1807; March 4, 1808.	Acts of July 1, 1812; Feb. 25, 1813; July 29, 1813; March 3, 1815; Feb. 5, 1816.	
Dozen... 20 cents.	Dozen... 20 cents.	Dozen... 20 cents.	Dozen... 20 cents.	Dozen... 40 cents.	1
Gallon... 8 cents.	Gallon... 8 cents.	Gallon... 8 cents.	Gallon... 8 cents.	Gallon... 16 cents.	2
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	3
10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	Pound... 1½ cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	4
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	5
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	6
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	7
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free.	Free.	8
Pair... 50 cents.	Pair... 75 cents.	Pair... 75 cents.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	9
Free.	Free.	Free.	Pair... 75 cents.	Pair... \$1 50.	10
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	11
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free.	Free.	12
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free.	Free.	13
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	14
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	15
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	16
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	17
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free.	Free.	18
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	19
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	20
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	21
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	22
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	23
Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	24
Pound... 6 cents.	Pound... 6 cents.	Pound... 6 cents.	Pound... 6 cents.	Pound... 12 cents.	25
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound... 9-11½ cts.	Pound... 11½ cents.	Pound... 23 cents.	26
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	27
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	28
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	29
Pack... 25 cents.	Pack... 25 cents.	Pack... 25 cents.	Pack... 25 cents.	Pack... 50 cents.	30
Dozen... 50 cents.	Dozen... 50 cents.	Dozen... 50 cents.	Dozen... 50 cents.	Dozen... \$1 00.	31
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	32
15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	22½ per cent.	45 per cent.	33
Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 7 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 8 cents.	34
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound... 7 cents.	Pound... 7 cents.	Pound... 14 cents.	35
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	36
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	37
Dozen... 20 cents.	Dozen... 20 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 6 cents.	38
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Dozen... 20 cents.	Dozen... 20 cents.	Dozen... 40 cents.	39
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound... 20 cents.	Pound... 20 cents.	Pound... 40 cents.	40
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	41
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	42
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	43
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound... 20 cents.	Pound... 20 cents.	Pound... 40 cents.	44
Bushe!... 4½ cents.	Bushe!... 5 cents.	Bushe!... 5 cents.	Bushe!... 5 cents.	Bushe!... 10 cents.	45
Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	46
Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 10 cents.	47
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	48
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	49
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	50
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	51
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	52
Cwt... \$1 80.	Cwt... \$1 80.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	53
Cwt... 2 25.	Cwt... 2 25.	Pound... 2½ cents.	Pound... 2½ cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	54
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	55
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	56
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 6 cents.	57
10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	58
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	59
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	60
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	61
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	62
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	63
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	64
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	65
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	66
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	67
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	68
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	69
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Quint... 50 cents.	Quint... \$1 00.	70
			Barrel... 60 cents.	Barrel... \$1 20.	71
					72
					73

I.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 4, 1789.	Acts of August 10, 1790; March 2 and 3, 1791.
74	Fish, salmon, pickled		
75	all other, pickled in barrels		
76	Floor cloth		
77	Fruits, n. o. p.		10 per cent.
78	Furs, undressed	Free	Free
79	Gauzes		7½ per cent.
80	Ginger		10 per cent.
81	Girandoles		
82	Glass, all manufactures, n. o. p. except black quart bottles	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.
83	bottles, black		
84	window		
85	not above 8 by 10 inches		
86	above 8 by 10, not 10 by 12 inches		
87	10 by 12 inches		
88	Glauber salts		
89	Gloves, leather, men's, &c.	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
90	Gins		
91	Gold and silver coin and bullion		Free
92	leaf	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
93	lace and tassels	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
94	plated ware	7½ per cent.	10 per cent.
95	Gunpowder	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
96	Hair powder		
97	Hats	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
98	Hemp, unmanufactured	Cwt. 60 cents.	Cwt. 54 cents.
99	Hides and skins	Free	Free
100	Indigo	Pound 16 cents.	Pound 25 cents.
101	Iron, sheets		
102	cut, hoop, slit, rolled	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
103	rolled or hammered	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
104	cables or chains	Cwt. 75 cents.	Cwt. \$1 00
105	castings, n. o. p.	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
106	manufactures, n. o. p.	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
107	Jewelry and pastework	7½ per cent.	10 per cent.
108	Laces		7½ per cent.
109	Lampblack		10 per cent.
110	Lapis calaminaris		
111	Lawns (cotton)		7½ per cent.
112	Lead	Free	
113	bars and pigs, and manufactures		Pound 1 cent.
114	white and red		
115	Leather, tanned and tawed, sole and bend.	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
116	Leather, manufactures, n. o. p.	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
117	Lemons		10 per cent.
118	Limes		
119	Limes		10 per cent.
120	Linens		
121	Mace		10 per cent.
122	Malt	Bushel 10 cents.	Bushel 10 cents.
123	Marble, and utensils of		10 per cent.
124	Mats and mattings		
125	Millinery, ready-made	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
126	Mits and mittens, wool	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
127	Molasses	Gallon 2½ cents.	Gallon 3 cents.
128	Mortars, marble or slate		10 per cent.
129	Muskets		
130	Mustard, flour		10 per cent.
131	Nails, iron	Pound 1 cent.	Pound 1 cent.
132	Nankeens		7½ per cent.
133	Nutmegs		10 per cent.
134	Ochree or ochery earth, dry		
135	ground in oil		
136	Olives		10 per cent.
137	Oranges		10 per cent.
138	Paints, all in oil, excluding for dyeing	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
139	Paper	7½ per cent.	10 per cent.
140	hangings	7½ per cent.	10 per cent.
141	for sheathing		
142	Parchment		10 per cent.
143	Pepper, black		Pound 6 cents.
144	Perfumery, &c., &c.		
145	Pewter, old or unmanufactured	Free	Free
146	manufactures, n. o. p.	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
147	plates and dishes		10 per cent.
148	Philosophical apparatus specially imported for any seminary of learning		Free

tariff acts from July 4, 1789, to February 5, 1816, both inclusive—Continued.

Act of May 2, 1792.	Acts of June 5 and 7, 1794; January 29, 1795.	Acts of March 3, 1797; July 8, 1797; May 12, 1800.	Acts of March 26, 27, 1804; March 3, 1807; March 4, 1808.	Acts of July 1, 1812; Feb. 25, 1813; July 29, 1813; March 3, 1815; Feb. 5, 1816.	
			Barrel \$1 00.	Barrel \$2 00.	74
			Barrel 40 cents.	Barrel 80 cents.	75
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	76
15 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	77
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	78
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	79
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	25 per cent.	80
	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	22½ per cent.	45 per cent.	81
25 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	22½ per cent.	45 per cent.	82
	15 per cent.	Gross 60 cents.	Gross 60 cents.	Gross \$1 20.	83
		100 sq. feet. \$1 80.	100 sq. feet. \$1 60.	100 sq. feet. \$3 20.	84
		100 sq. feet. 1 75.	100 sq. feet. 1 75.	100 sq. feet. 3 50.	85
		100 sq. feet. 2 25.	100 sq. feet. 2 25.	100 sq. feet. 4 50.	86
		Cwt 2 00.	Cwt 2 00.	Cwt 4 00.	87
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	88
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound 4 cents.	Pound 4 cents.	Pound 8 cents.	89
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	90
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	50 per cent.	91
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	92
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	93
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Pound 4 cents.	Pound 4 cents.	Pound 8 cents.	94
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound 4 cents.	Pound 4 cents.	Pound 8 cents.	95
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	96
Cwt \$1 00.	Cwt \$1 00.	Cwt \$1 00.	Cwt \$1 00.	Cwt \$2 00.	97
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	98
Pound 25 cents.	Pound 25 cents.	Pound 25 cents.	Pound 25 cents.	Pound 50 cents.	99
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound 1½ cents.	Pound 1½ cents.	Pound 3 cents.	100
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound 1 cent.	Pound 1 cent.	Pound 2 cents.	101
Cwt \$1 80.	Cwt \$1 80.	Pound 2 cents.	Pound 2 cents.	Pound 4 cents.	102
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	103
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	104
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	105
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	106
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	107
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	108
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	109
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	110
Pound 1 cent.	Pound 1 cent.	Pound 1 cent.	Pound 1 cent.	Pound 2 cents.	111
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound 2 cents.	Pound 2 cents.	Pound 4 cents.	112
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	113
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	114
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	115
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	116
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Cask 50 cents.	Cask 50 cents.	Cask \$1.	117
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	118
10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	119
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound \$1 25.	Pound \$1 25.	Pound \$2 50.	120
Bushel. 10 cents.	Bushel. 10 cents.	Bushel. 10 cents.	Bushel. 10 cents.	Bushel. 20 cents.	121
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	122
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	123
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	124
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	125
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	126
Gallon. 3 cents.	Gallon. 3 cents.	Gallon. 4 cents.	Gallon. 5 cents.	Gallon. 10 cents.	127
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	128
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	129
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	130
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound 2 cents.	Pound 2 cents.	Pound 4 cents.	131
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	132
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound 50 cents.	Pound 50 cents.	Pound \$1.	133
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound 1 cent.	Pound 1 cent.	Pound 2 cents.	134
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound 1½ cents.	Pound 1½ cents.	Pound 3 cents.	135
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	136
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	137
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	138
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	139
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	140
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	141
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	142
Pound 6 cents.	Pound 6 cents.	Pound 6 cents.	Pound 6 cents.	Pound 12 cents.	143
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	144
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	145
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	146
		Pound 4 cents.	Pound 4 cents.	Pound 8 cents.	147
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	148

I.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 4, 1789.	Acts of August 10, 1790: March 2 and 3, 1791.	
149	Pickles of every kind, and sauces.		10 per cent.	
150	Pictures and prints		10 per cent.	
151	Pimento (allspice)		Pound. 4 cents.	
152	Plaster of Paris		Free	
153	Plums and prunes		10 per cent.	
154	Quicksilver			
155	Rags of all kinds		10 per cent.	
156	Raisins, muscatel and bloom.		7½ per cent.	
157	all other			
158	Saddles	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	
159	Sail cloth			
160	Sal-soda			
161	Salt	Bushel 10 cents.	Bushel 12 cents.	
162	Saltpeter, crude	Free	Free	
163	Satins		7½ per cent.	
164	Sea stores in ships.		Free	
165	Segars			
166	Seines			
167	Shoes or slippers, silk.	Pair 10 cents.	Pair 10 cents.	
168	for children			
169	galoshoes, leather	Pair 7 cents.	Pair 7 cents.	
170	kid and morocco			
171	Silk manufactures, n. o. p.		7½ per cent.	
172	Skins, raw	Free	Free	
173	Slates		10 per cent.	
174	Soap	Pound. 2 cents.	Pound. 2 cents.	
175	Socks and stockings, wool.			
176	Spanish brown			
177	Spikes, cut iron	Pound. 1 cent.	Pound. 1 cent.	
Spirits, distilled.				August 10, 1790. March 3, 1791.
178	Jamaica proof	Gallon. 10 cents.		Cents. Cents.
179	All other	Gallon. 8 cents.		
180	Over 10 per cent. below proof	Dycas' hydrometer.	Gallon	12
181	From 5 to 10 per cent. below proof		Gallon	12½
182	Proof not more than 5 per cent. above		Gallon	13
183	Not exceeding 20 per cent. above proof		Gallon	15
184	Over 20 not over 40 per cent. above proof		Gallon	20
185	Over 40 per cent. above proof		Gallon	25
186	Starch			
187	Steel, unwrought	Cwt. 50 cents.	Cwt. 75 cents.	
188	manufactures, n. o. p.			
189	Stone ware	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	
190	Sugar, brown, raw, or clayed	Pound. 1 cent.	Pound. 1½ cents.	
191	loaf or candy, refined	Pound. 3 cents.	Pound. 3 cents.	
192	white, clayed, or powdered			
193	other	Pound. 1 cent.	Pound. 2½ cents.	
194	Sulphur, flour			
195	Tallow			
Tea.		From China in U. S. vessels.	From Europe in U. S. vessels.	Otherwise imported.
196	Bohea	Lbs. 6	8	15
197	Souchong	Lbs. 10	13	22
198	Other black imperial	Lbs. 10	13	22
199	Gunpowder	Lbs. 10	13	22
200	Gomtee	Lbs.		
201	Hyson and Young Hyson	Lbs. 20	26	45
202	All other green	Lbs. 12	16	27

tariff acts from July 4, 1789, to February 5, 1816, both inclusive—Continued.

Act of May 2, 1792.	Acts of June 5 and 7, 1794; January 29, 1795.	Acts of March 3, 1797; July 8, 1797; May 13, 1800.	Acts of Mar. 26 and 27, 1804; March 3, 1807; March 4, 1808.	Acts of July 1, 1812; Feb. 25, 1813; July 29, 1813; March 3, 1815; Feb. 5, 1816.	
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	149
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	150
Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 8 cents.	151
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	152
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	153
		Free.	Pound... 6 cents.	Pound... 12 cents.	154
		Free.	Free.	Free.	155
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	156
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Pound... 1½ cents.	Pound... 1½ cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	157
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	158
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	159
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	160
Free.	Bushel... 12 cents.	Bushel... 20 cents.	Free.	Free; bushel, 20 cts.	161
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	162
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	163
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	164
			Mille... \$2.	Mille... \$4.	165
			Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 8 cents.	166
Pair... 25 cents.	Pair... 25 cents.	Pair... 25 cents.	Pair... 25 cents.	Pair... 50 cents.	167
Pair... 7 cents.	Pair... 10 cents.	Pair... 10 cents.	Pair... 10 cents.	Pair... 20 cents.	168
Pair... 10 cents.	Pair... 15 cents.	Pair... 15 cents.	Pair... 15 cents.	Pair... 30 cents.	169
		Pair... 15 cents.	Pair... 15 cents.	Pair... 30 cents.	170
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	171
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	172
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	173
Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	174
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	175
		Pound... 1 cent.	Pound... 1 cent.	Pound... 2 cents.	176
Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	177
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I.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 4, 1789.	Acts of August 10, 1790; March 2 and 3, 1791.
203	Tiles, for building		10 per cent.....
204	Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks.....	Free	Free
205	manufactures, n. o. p.	7½ per cent.....	7½ per cent.....
206	Tobacco, manufactured, n. o. p.	Pound..... 6 cents.	Pound..... 6 cents.
207	snuff	Pound..... 10 cents.	Pound..... 10 cents.
208	Tools or implements of trade or profession, clothes, books, household furniture, &c., of per- sons who come to reside in the United States.....		Free
209	Toys		
210	Twine and packthread	Cwt..... \$2.	Cwt..... \$3.
211	Types for printing		
212	Velvets and velverets		7½ per cent.....
213	Waivers		
214	Watches and parts of		10 per cent.....
215	Wines, Maderia	Gallon..... 18 cents.	Gallon..... 30 cents.
216	London particular.....		Gallon..... 35 cents.
217	London market		
218	Sherry		Gallon..... 25 cents.
219	Saint Lucar		
220	Lisbon, Oporto, other Portugal.....		
221	Teneriff, Fayal, Western Islands.....		
222	Malaga		
223	Burgundy		
224	Champagne		
225	Claret		
226	Other, n. o. p. (in bottles or cases)	Gallon..... 10 cents.	Gallon..... 20 cents.
227	Other, n. o. p. (otherwise than in bottles or cases)	Gallon..... 10 cents.	Gallon..... 20 cents.
228	Wire, iron or steel	Free	Free
229	Wood, unmanufactured, n. o. p.		
230	manufactures, n. o. p.		
231	Wool, raw	Free	Free
232	Unenumerated articles	5 per cent.....	5 per cent.....
233	Discriminating duties, foreign vessels	Full duties. For U. S. vessels 10 per ct. less.	Additional 10 per cent
234	Articles, &c. (other than tea), from China or India in ships not built or owned in the United States	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....

NOTE.—It should be observed that when no rates are affixed to articles in any column they are not
 subject to the duty levied thereon. In some cases they may be classed with enumerated articles of simi-

tariff acts from July 4, 1793, to February 5, 1816, both inclusive—Continued.

Act of May 2, 1792.	Acts of June 5 and 7, 1794; January 29, 1795.	Acts of March 3, 1797; July 8, 1797; May 13, 1800.	Acts of Mar. 26 and 27, 1804; March 3, 1807; March 4, 1808.	Acts of July 1, 1812; Feb. 25, 1813; July 29, 1813; March 3, 1815; Feb. 5, 1816.	
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	203
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	204
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	205
Pound... 6 cents.	Pound... 10 cents.	Pound... 10 cents.	Pound... 10 cents.	Pound... 20 cents.	206
Pound... 10 cents.	Pound... 22 cents.	Pound... 22 cents.	Pound... 22 cents.	Pound... 44 cents.	207
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	208
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	209
Cwt... \$4	Cwt... \$4	Cwt... \$4	Cwt... \$4	Cwt... \$8.	210
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	211
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	40 per cent.	212
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	213
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	35 per cent.	214
Gallon... 40 cents.	Gallon... 40 cents.	Gallon... 40 cents.	Gallon... 50 cents.	Gallon... \$1.	215
Gallon... 56 cents.	Gallon... 56 cents.	Gallon... 56 cents.	Gallon... 58 cents.	Gallon... \$1 16.	216
Gallon... 49 cents.	Gallon... 49 cents.	Gallon... 49 cents.	Gallon... 58 cents.	Gallon... \$1 16.	217
Gallon... 33 cents.	Gallon... 33 cents.	Gallon... 33 cents.	Gallon... 40 cents.	Gallon... 80 cents.	218
Gallon... 30 cents.	Gallon... 30 cents.	Gallon... 30 cents.	Gallon... 40 cents.	Gallon... 80 cents.	219
Gallon... 25 cents.	Gallon... 25 cents.	Gallon... 25 cents.	Gallon... 30 cents.	Gallon... 60 cents.	220
Gallon... 20 cents.	Gallon... 20 cents.	Gallon... 20 cents.	Gallon... 28 cents.	Gallon... 56 cents.	221
	Gallon... 20 cents.	Gallon... 20 cents.	Gallon... 28 cents.	Gallon... 56 cents.	222
	Gallon... 40 cents.	Gallon... 40 cents.	Gallon... 45 cents.	Gallon... 90 cents.	223
	Gallon... 40 cents.	Gallon... 40 cents.	Gallon... 45 cents.	Gallon... 90 cents.	224
			Gallon... 35 cents.	Gallon... 70 cents.	225
15 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	80 per cent.	226
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	Gallon... 23 cents.	Gallon... 46 cents.	227
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free; 35 per cent.	228
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	229
Free	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	230
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	231
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	232
Additional 10 per cent.	Additional 10 per cent.	Additional 10 per cent.	Additional 10 per cent.	Additional 10 per cent.	233
12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	234

enumerated in the respective laws, and, consequently, must be regarded as "unenumerated," and subject to the tariff.

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the

ABBREVIATIONS.—n. o. p. = not otherwise provided. Cwt. = hundred weight.

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Acts of April 27, 1816;* April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	Acts of May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	Acts of May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.
1 Absinthe			
2 Acetate of lead, dry or ground in oil			
3 Acids: benzoic			
4 boracic			
5 citric, white or yellow			
6 muriatic			
7 nitric			
8 oxalic			
9 pyroligneous			
10 sulphuric		Pound . . . 3 cents	Pound . . . 3 cents
11 tartaric			
12 Adzes			35 per cent.
13 Alabaster and spar ornaments			
14 Alba canella			
15 Alconorque			
16 Ale, porter, and beer in bottles	Gallon . . . 15 cents	Gallon . . . 20 cents	Gallon . . . 20 cents
17 otherwise	Gallon . . . 10 cents	Gallon . . . 15 cents	Gallon . . . 15 cents
18 Almonds	Pound . . . 3 cents	Pound . . . 3 cents	Pound . . . 3 cents
19 Aloes			
20 Alum	Cwt., \$1, \$2	Cwt . . . \$2 50	Cwt . . . \$2 50
21 Amber			
22 Ambergria			
23 Ammonia			
24 Anatomical preparations for colleges, &c			Free
25 Anchors, and parts of	Cwt., \$1.50; lb., 2 cts	Pound . . . 2 cents	Pound . . . 2 cents
26 Aniseed			
27 Animals for breeding	Free	Free	Free
28 Annatto			12½ per cent.
29 Antimony, crude			
30 regulus of	Free	Free	Free
31 Antiquities, collections for museums	Free	Free	Free
32 Anvils		Pound . . . 2 cents	Pound . . . 2 cents
33 Aquafortis			
34 Argentine, sheets and otherwise			
35 Argol			
36 Arms, fire and side	20 per cent	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
37 Arrack			
38 Arrowroot			
39 Articles imported for use of U. States	Free	Free	Free
40 Articles the produce of United States			
41 fisheries			
42 Articles, products of United States	Free	Free	Free
43 reimported			
44 Assafetida			
45 Ava root			
46 Axes			35 per cent.
47 Axletrees, and parts thereof			
48 Bacon and hams		Pound . . . 3 cents	Pound . . . 3 cents
49 Bagging other than cotton			
50 Balizes		30 per cent.	30 per cent.
51 Balsam	30 per cent	30 p. ct. and 33½ p.c.	30 per cent.
52 tolu			
53 Barilla	Free	Free	Free
54 Barytes, sulphate of			
55 Bark, Peruvian			
56 Barley			
57 pearl, or hulled			
58 Baskets, grass, straw, osier, willow			
59 Bends, wax, amber, composition			
60 Beef		Pound . . . 2 cents	Pound . . . 2 cents
61 Bells and bell metal, old, &c			
62 Bindings, wool			35 per cent.
63 Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges		Pound . . . 2½ c	Pound . . . 2½ cents
64 Blankets, wool		25 per cent.	35 per cent.
65 value not above 75 cents			
66 each, not beyond 72 by 52			
67 inches, nor less than 45			
68 by 60 inches			
69 of goats' hair or mohair			
70 all other			35 per cent.
71 Bleaching powder, (chloride of lime)			
72 Bookings, woolen			
73 Bole, Armenian or ammoniac			
74 Bolting cloth, silk		15 per cent.	15 per cent.

*Act of April 27, 1816. New tariff, repeals previous duties.

General tariff acts from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive.

P. c. (per cent.) = per cent. ad valorem. Lb. = pound. Sq. yd. = square yard.

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1832.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1833.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
				Gallon... 60 cents.	1
				Pound... 4 cents.	2
				20 per cent.	3
		Free	Free	5 per cent.	4
				20 per cent.	5
12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	6
				20 per cent.	7
				20 per cent.	8
				20 per cent.	9
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 1 cent.	10
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	11
28 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	12
				30 per cent.	13
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	14
Gallon... 20 cents.	Gallon... 20 cents.	Gallon... 20 cents.	Gallon... 20 cents.	Free	15
Gallon... 15 cents.	Gallon... 15 cents.	Gallon... 15 cents.	Gallon... 15 cents.	Gallon... 20 cents.	16
Free	Free	Free	Free	Gallon... 15 cents.	17
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound... 3 cents.	18
Cwt... \$2 50.	Cwt... \$2 50.	Cwt... \$2 50.	Cwt... \$2 50.	Free	19
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound... 1½ cents.	20
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	21
				20 per cent.	22
				20 per cent.	23
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	24
Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2½ cents.	25
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	26
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	27
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	28
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	29
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	30
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	31
Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2½ cents.	32
12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	33
				30 per cent.	34
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	35
28 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	36
Free	Free	Free	Free	Gallon... 60 cents.	37
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	38
				Free	39
				Free	40
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	41
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	42
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	43
20 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	44
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	45
Sq. yd... 16 cents.	Sq. yd... 16 cents.	Sq. yd... 16 cents.	Sq. yd... 16 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	46
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Sq. yd... 5 cents.	47
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. yd... 14 cents.	48
Free	Free	Free	Free	25 per cent.	49
				Free	50
				Free	51
				Pound... ½ cent.	52
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	53
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Bushel... 20 cents.	54
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound... 2 cents.	55
Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	25 per cent.	56
				25 per cent.	57
24 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Pound... 2 cents.	58
Pound... 2½ cents.	Pound... 2½ cents.	Pound... 2½ cents.	Pound... 2½ cents.	Free	59
24 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	30 per cent.	60
				Pound... 2½ cents.	61
				25 per cent.	62
5 per cent.	5 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	63
24 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	25 per cent.	64
				Pound... 1 cent.	65
Sq. yd... 16 cents.	Sq. yd... 16 cents.	Sq. yd... 16 cents.	Sq. yd... 16 cents.	Sq. yd... 14 cents.	66
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	67
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	68
					69

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

	ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Acts of April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	Acts of May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	Acts of May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.
70	Bonnets, silk or satin, for women...	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
71	straw, palm-leaf, Leghorn, chip, &c.	30 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
72	Books, blank (unbound, 1842).....	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
73	(bound).....			
74	printed before 1775, all in other languages than English (ex- cept Latin and Greek).....		Volume... 4 cents.	Volume... 4 cents.
75	printed in Latin or Greek, bound.....		Pound... 15 cents.	Pound... 15 cents.
76	printed in Latin or Greek, unbound.....		Pound... 13 cents.	Pound... 13 cents.
77	all other, bound.....		Pound... 30 cents.	Pound... 30 cents.
78	unbound.....		Pound... 26 cents.	Pound... 26 cents.
79	Books, maps, and charts for Library of Congress.....		Free.	Free.
80	for schools, colleges, &c.	Free.	Free.	Free.
81	printed abroad more than 5 years before importation, or more than 1 year without having been reprinted in the United States.....			
82	printed 40 years prior to date of importation; also reports of foreign legislative com- mittees.....			
83	of engravings or plates, with or without letter-press, bound or unbound, maps and charts.....			
84	polyglots, lexicons, dictio- naries.....			
85	printed in Hebrew, bound.....			
86	unbound.....			
	in foreign languages (except Latin, Greek, and Hebrew).....			
87	bound or in boards.....			
88	unbound or pamphlets.....			
89	Boots, men's leather.....	Pair..... \$1 50.	Pair..... \$1 50.	Pair..... \$1 50.
90	double soled, pumps, &c., for women.....			
91	and booties, ready to be used as clothing.....			
92	or booties, silk and laced, for children.....			
93	or booties, leather, for women children.....			
94	laced, silk or satin, for women and men.....	Pair..... \$1 50.	Pair..... \$1 50.	Pair..... \$1 50.
96	Borax, crude.....			
97	refined.....			
98	Bottles, leather (see also glass).....			
99	Boxes (shell, paper, or fancy).....			
100	Bracelets, hair.....			
101	Braces or suspenders (excluding India-rubber).....			
102	Brandy.....			
103	Brass, old, fit for remanufacture only.	Free.	Free.	Free.
104	wire.....	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
105	plates, sheets, or rolled.....			
106	pigs or bars.....	Free.	Free.	Free.
107	battery or hammered kettles.....			
108	screws.....			
109	manufactures of, n. o. s.....	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
110	Braziletto.....	Free.	Free.	Free.
111	Brazil paste.....			
112	Bricks.....			
113	Bridles.....	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
114	Bridle-bits, of all descriptions.....			35 per cent.
115	Brimstone, crude.....	Free.	Free.	Free.
116	roll.....			
117	Bristles.....	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.
118	Bristol stones.....	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
119	Bronze, manufactures of.....			
120	powder or liquid.....			
121	Brooms.....			

tariff acts from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1833.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1838.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
28 per cent.....	28 per cent.....	26 per cent.....	23 per cent.....	Each.....\$2.	70
28 per cent.....	28 per cent.....	26 per cent.....	23 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	71
28 per cent.....	28 per cent.....	26 per cent.....	23 per cent.....	Pound...15 cents.	72
				Pound...20 cents.	73
Volume...4 cents.	Volume...4 cents.	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	74
Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	75
Pound...13 cents.	Pound...13 cents.	Pound...13 cents.	Pound...13 cents.	Pound...13 cents.	76
Pound...30 cents.	Pound...30 cents.	Pound...30 cents.	Pound...30 cents.	Pound...30 cents.	77
Pound...26 cents.	Pound...26 cents.	Pound...26 cents.	Pound...26 cents.	Pound...20 cents.	78
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	79
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	80
				Pound...15 cents.	81
				Volume...5 cents.	82
				20 per cent.....	83
				Pound...5 cents.	84
				Pound...10 cents.	85
				Pound...8 cents.	86
				Volume...5 cents.	87
				Pound...15 cents.	88
Pair.....\$1 50.	Pair.....\$1 50.	Pair.....\$1 50.	Pair.....\$1 50.	Pair.....\$1 25.	89
				Pair...40 cents.	90
				50 per cent.....	91
				Pair...25 cents.	92
				Pair...50 cents.	93
				Pair...15 cents.	94
Pair.....\$1 50.	Pair.....\$1 50.	Pair.....\$1 50.	Pair.....\$1 50.	Pair...75 cents.	95
				Free.....	96
				Free.....	97
				25 per cent.....	98
15 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	99
15 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	100
				35 per cent.....	101
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Gallon...\$1.	102
24 per cent.....	24 per cent.....	23 per cent.....	21½ per cent.....	Free.....	103
24 per cent.....	24 per cent.....	23 per cent.....	21½ per cent.....	25 per cent.....	104
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	30 per cent.....	105
				Free.....	106
				Pound...12 cents.	107
				Pound...30 cents.	108
24 per cent.....	24 per cent.....	23 per cent.....	21½ per cent.....	30 per cent.....	109
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	110
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	111
15 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	112
28 per cent.....	28 per cent.....	26 per cent.....	23 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	113
28 per cent.....	28 per cent.....	26 per cent.....	23 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	114
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	115
				25 per cent.....	116
Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	Free.....	Free.....	Pound...1 cent.	117
15 per cent.....	7½ per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	118
				30 per cent.....	119
				20 per cent.....	120
15 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	121

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Acts of April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	Acts of May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	Acts of May 10, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 2, 1830.
122	Brushes	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
123	Buckles, shoe or knee	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
124	Burgundy pitch			
125	Burlaps (osnaburghs)		15 per cent.	15 per cent.
126	Burrstones, unwrought	Free	Free	Free
127	Bust, marble, metal, plaster of Paris, specially imported			
128	Buttons, n. o. p. (excluding gold or silver)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
129	Button-moulds	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
130	Butter		Pound . . . 5 cents.	Pound . . . 5 cents.
131	Cabinetware & household furniture	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
132	Cables. (See Cordage)			
133	Calomel and other mercurial prepara- tions			
134	Cameos (and imitations)			
135	Camomile flowers			
136	Camphor, crude		Pound . . . 8 cents.	Pound . . . 8 cents.
137	refined		Pound . . . 12 cents.	Pound . . . 12 cents.
138	Camwood	Free	Free	Free
139	Candlesticks, of glass, cut			
140	Candles, tallow	Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . . 5 cents.	Pound . . . 5 cents.
141	wax	Pound . . . 6 cents.	Pound . . . 6 cents.	Pound . . . 6 cents.
142	spermaceti	Pound . . . 6 cents.	Pound . . . 8 cents.	Pound . . . 8 cents.
143	Canella alba			
144	Candy (sugar)	Pound . . . 12 cents.	Pound . . . 12 cents.	Pound . . . 12 cents.
145	Canes, walking-sticks, and whips	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
146	Cantharides			
147	Capers	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
148	Caps	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
149	for women			
150	woolen			
151	Cards, blank or writing			
152	playing	Pack . . . 30 cents.	Pack . . . 30 cents.	Pack . . . 30 cents.
153	Carpets and carpeting, n. o. p.		Sq. yd . . . 20 cents.	Sq. yd . . . 32 cents.
154	Brussels and Turkey		Sq. yd . . . 50 cents.	Sq. yd . . . 70 cents.
155	Venetian and ingrain		Sq. yd . . . 25 cents.	Sq. yd . . . 40 cents.
156	Wilton and treble ingrain			
157	Aubusson and Saxony			
158	Carriages, and parts thereof	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
159	Cascarilla			
160	Cashmere of Thibet			
161	Cassia, Chinese	Pound . . . 6 cents.	Pound . . . 6 cents.	Pound . . . 6 cents.
162	Casts of bronze or plaster			
163	Castor oil		Gallon . . . 40 cents.	Gallon . . . 40 cents.
164	Catsup			
165	Chains, all wrought, not for cables			
166	all other, not for cables			
167	Chalk, crude			
168	red and French			
169	Chandeliers, of cut glass			
170	Cheese	Pound . . . 9 cents.	Pound . . . 9 cents.	Pound . . . 9 cents.
171	Chinaware	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
172	Chocolate	Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . . 4 cents.	Pound . . . 4 cents.
173	Chronometers, and parts of, box or ship			
174	Cinnamon	Pound . . . 25 cents.	Pound . . . 25 cents.	Pound . . . 25 cents.
175	Clay (unwrought)	Free	Free	Free
176	Clocks, and parts of			25 per cent.
177	Clothing, ready-made	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	50 per cent.
178	manufactured			
179	other articles made by hand			
180	gold, &c., embroidered			
181	Cloves	Pound . . . 25 cents.	Pound . . . 25 cents.	Pound . . . 25 cents.
182	Coach and harness furniture	30, 25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
183	Coal	Bushel . . . 5 cents.	Bushel . . . 6 cents.	Bushel . . . 6 cents.
184	on board steamships entering port			
185	Cocos	Pound . . . 2 cents.	Pound . . . 2 cents.	Pound . . . 2, 1 cent.
186	Cocculus indicus			
187	Cochineal			
188	Codilla, or tow of hemp			
189	Coffee (all imported in United States vessel from place of product n. 42)	Pound . . . 5 cents.	Pound . . . 5 cents.	Pound . . . 5, 2, 1 cent.
190	Colic and other vegetable substance used for cordage, n. o. p.			

tariff acts from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1832.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	30 per cent.	122
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	30 per cent.	123
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	124
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	125
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	126
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	127
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	30 per cent.	128
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	129
Pound. 5 cents.	Pound. 5 cents.	Pound. 5 cents.	Pound. 5 cents.	Pound. 5 cents.	130
20 per cent.	23 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	131
					132
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	25 per cent.	133
Free	Free	Free	Free	7½ per cent.	134
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	135
Pound. 12 cents.	Pound. 12 cents.	Pound. 12 cents.	Pound. 12 cents.	Pound. 5 cents.	136
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound. 20 cents.	137
				Free	138
Pound. 5 cents.	Pound. 5 cents.	Pound. 5 cents.	Pound. 5 cents.	Pound. 45 cents.	139
Pound. 6 cents.	Pound. 6 cents.	Pound. 6 cents.	Pound. 6 cents.	Pound. 4 cents.	140
Pound. 8 cents.	Pound. 8 cents.	Pound. 8 cents.	Pound. 8 cents.	Pound. 8 cents.	141
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound. 8 cents.	142
Pound. 12 cents.	Pound. 12 cents.	Pound. 12 cents.	Pound. 12 cents.	Free	143
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Pound. 6 cents.	144
Free	Free	Free	Free	30 per cent.	145
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	146
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	147
25 per cent.	23 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	35 per cent.	148
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	30 per cent.	149
				30 per cent.	150
Pack. 30 cents.	Pack. 30 cents.	Pack. 30 cents.	Pack. 30 cents.	Pound. 12 cents.	151
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Pack. 25 cents.	152
Sq. yd. 63 cents.	Sq. yd. 63 cents.	Sq. yd. 63 cents.	Sq. yd. 63 cents.	30 per cent.	153
Sq. yd. 35 cents.	Sq. yd. 35 cents.	Sq. yd. 35 cents.	Sq. yd. 35 cents.	Sq. yd. 55 cents.	154
Sq. yd. 63 cents.	Sq. yd. 63 cents.	Sq. yd. 63 cents.	Sq. yd. 63 cents.	Sq. yd. 30 cents.	155
				Sq. yd. 65 cents.	156
				Sq. yd. 65 cents.	157
20 per cent.	26 per cent.	20 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	158
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	159
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	160
Free	Free	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	Pound. 5 cents.	161
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	162
Gallon. 40 cents.	Gallon. 40 cents.	Gallon. 40 cents.	Gallon. 40 cents.	Gallon. 40 cents.	163
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	164
				Pound. 4 cents.	165
Free	Free	Free	Free	30 per cent.	166
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	167
				20 per cent.	168
Pound. 9 cents.	Pound. 9 cents.	Pound. 9 cents.	Pound. 9 cents.	Pound. 45 cents.	169
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound. 9 cents.	170
Pound. 4 cents.	Pound. 4 cents.	Pound. 4 cents.	Pound. 4 cents.	30 per cent.	171
				Pound. 4 cents.	172
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	173
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound. 25 cents.	174
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Free	175
25 per cent.	44 per cent.	38 per cent.	29 per cent.	25 per cent.	176
				50 per cent.	177
				40 per cent.	178
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	50 per cent.	179
20 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	22 per cent.	Pound. 8 cents.	180
Bushe. 6 cents.	Bushe. 6 cents.	Bushe. 6 cents.	Bushe. 0 cents.	30 per cent.	181
				Ton. \$1 75.	182
	Free*	Free	Free	Free	183
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound. 1 cent.	184
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	185
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	186
Free	Free	Free	Free	Ton. \$20.	187
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	188
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	189
Free	Free	Free	Free	Ton. \$25.	190

* Act of July 7, 1838.

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Acts of April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.		Acts of May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.		Acts of May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.	
191 Coke, or culm of coal.....						
192 Colombo root.....						
193 Combs for the hair.....						
194 Comfits.....						
195 Confectionery.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....
196 Copper, in plates.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
197 manufactures, n. o. p.....	20, 25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....
198 in pigs or bars.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
199 old, fit for remanufacture.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
200 or composition rods, bolts, spikes, and nails.....	Pound... 4 cents.....	Pound... 4 cents.....	Pound... 4 cents.....	Pound... 4 cents.....	Pound... 4 cents.....	Pound... 4 cents.....
201 for United States Mint.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
202 vessels of.....	Free.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.....
203 ore.....						
204 bottoms cut round or raised at the edge, and still bot- toms cut round or turned up on the edge, and parts thereof.....						
205 plates or sheets weighing more than 34 ounces per square foot (brasiers' copper).....						
206 Copperas.....	Cwt..... \$1.....	Cwt..... \$2.....	Cwt..... \$2.....	Cwt..... \$2.....	Cwt..... \$2.....	Cwt..... \$2.....
207 Coral.....						
208 Cordage and cables, tarred.....	Pound... 3 cents.....	Pound... 4 cents.....	Pound... 4 cents.....	Pound... 4 cents.....	Pound... 4 cents.....	Pound... 4 cents.....
209 untarred & yarn.....	Pound... 4 cents.....	Pound... 5 cents.....	Pound... 5 cents.....	Pound... 5 cents.....	Pound... 5 cents.....	Pound... 5 cents.....
210 Cordials.....						
211 Coriander seed.....						
212 Cork-tree bark, unmanufactured.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
213 manufactures of.....						
214 Corks.....		Pound... 12 cents.....	Pound... 12 cents.....	Pound... 12 cents.....	Pound... 12 cents.....	Pound... 12 cents.....
215 Corn (Indian maize).....						
216 meal.....						
217 Corrosive sublimate.....						
218 Cosmetics.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....
219 Cotton, raw or unmanufactured.....	Pound... 3 cents.....	Pound... 3 cents.....	Pound... 3 cents.....	Pound... 3 cents.....	Pound... 3 cents.....	Pound... 3 cents.....
220 bagging.....		Sq. yd... 3½ cents.....	Sq. yd... 4½ cents.....	Sq. yd... 4½ cents.....	Sq. yd... 4½ cents.....	Sq. yd... 4½ cents.....
221 manufactures, n. o. p.....	25 and 20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....
222 twist, yarn, thread, un- bleached, uncolored, value below 60 cents per pound.....						
223 twist, all other twist, yarn, &c., on spools or otherwise.....						
224 Crayons.....						
225 Cream of tartar.....						
226 Crystals, watch.....						
227 Cummin seed.....						
228 Currants.....	Pound... 3 cents.....	Pound... 3 cents.....	Pound... 3 cents.....	Pound... 3 cents.....	Pound... 3 cents.....	Pound... 3 cents.....
229 Cutlery.....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....
* 230 Cutting knives.....		30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....
231 Dates.....						
232 Diamonds.....						
233 set.....						
234 Dolls.....						
235 Down, of all kinds.....						
236 Drawers, wool or worsted.....						
237 silk.....						
238 Drawing knives.....						35 per cent.....
239 Drugs, medicinal.....						
240 exclusively for dyeing.....	7½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....
241 Duck, Russia, not above 52 arsheens.....						
apiece.....	Piece..... \$2.....	Piece..... \$2.....	Piece..... \$2.....	Piece..... \$2.....	Piece..... \$2.....	Piece..... \$2.....
242 Ravens, not above 52 arsheens.....						
apiece.....	Piece..... \$1 25.....	Piece..... \$1 25.....	Piece..... \$1 25.....	Piece..... \$1 25.....	Piece..... \$1 25.....	Piece..... \$1 25.....
243 Holland, not above 52 arsheens.....						
apiece.....	Piece..... \$2 50.....	Piece..... \$2 50.....	Piece..... \$2 50.....	Piece..... \$2 50.....	Piece..... \$2 50.....	Piece..... \$2 50.....
244 Dutch metal, in leaf.....						
245 Dyestuff, nuts, berries, veget'bl's, &c.....						
246 Dyewoods, Nicaragua, &c., in sticks.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
247 Earthenware.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....
248 Effects, personal and household, in- cluding books, &c., not merchan- dise of citizens of the United States dying abroad.....						
249 Elephants' teeth & of other animals.....						
250 Embroid'ries, gold or silver, not cloth.....						

* See NOTE on page 38.

tariff acts from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1833; July 14, 1832.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
Free	Free	Free	Free	Bushel... 5 cents.	191
25 per cent	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Free	192
Free	Free	Free	Free	25 per cent.	193
25 per cent	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	25 per cent.	194
Free	Free	Free	Free	25 per cent.	195
25 per cent	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Free	196
Free	Free	Free	Free	30 per cent.	197
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	198
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	199
Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	200
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	201
25 per cent	25 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	30 per cent.	202
				Free	203
15 per cent	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	204
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.	205
Cwt. \$2.	Cwt. \$2.	Cwt. \$2.	Cwt. \$2.	Pound... 2 cents.	206
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	207
Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	208
Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 4½ cents.	209
Free	Free	Free	Free	Gallon... 60 cents.	210
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	211
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	212
Pound... 12 cents.	Pound... 12 cents.	Pound... 12 cents.	Pound... 12 cents.	25 per cent.	213
				30 per cent.	214
15 per cent	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Bushel... 10 cents.	215
20 per cent	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	216
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	25 per cent.	217
Sq. yd. ¾ cents.	Sq. yd. ¾ cents.	Sq. yd. ¾ cents.	Sq. yd. ¾ cents.	25 per cent.	218
25 per cent	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Pound... 3 cents.	219
				Sq. yd. 4 cents.	220
				30 per cent.	221
				25 per cent.	222
				30 per cent.	223
				25 per cent.	224
		Free	Free	Free	225
Free	Free	Free	Free	Gross... \$2.	226
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	227
25 per cent	24 per cent.	20 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Pound... 3 cents.	228
20 per cent	26 per cent.	20 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	229
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	230
				Pound... 1 cent.	231
				7½ per cent.	232
				25 per cent.	233
				80 per cent.	234
15 per cent	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	235
20 per cent	26 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	236
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	40 per cent.	237
Free	Free	Free	Free	30 per cent.	238
				20 per cent.	239
				Free	240
15 per cent	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.		241
20 per cent	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	See sailduck.	242
15 per cent	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.		243
Free	Free	Free	Free	25 per cent.	244
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	245
25 per cent	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	246
				30 per cent.	247
		Free	Free	Free	248
				20 per cent.	249
					250

II.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Acts of April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	Acts of May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	Acts of May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.
251	Emery			
252	Envelopes, paper			
253	Essences, extracts, &c.			
254	Fans, of every description	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
255	Feathers, ornamental, and flowers and feathers, artificial, and all or- naments for women's head dresses	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
256	Feathers, for beds			
257	Felt, pat. adhes., for ships' bottoms not put in form or trimmed		Free	Free
258	or hat bodies, wool			
259	Figs (in jars or boxes)	Pound. . . 3 cents.	Pound. . . 3 cents.	Pound. . . 3 cents.
260	Filberts			
261	Fish, dried or smoked	Quintals. . \$1	Cwt. . . \$1	Cwt. . . \$1
262	mackerel, herring, pkld. or salted	Barrel . . \$1 50	Barrel . . \$1 50	Barrel . . \$1 50
263	salmon, pickled	Barrel . . \$2	Barrel . . \$2	Barrel . . \$2
264	all other, pickled, in barrels	Barrel . . \$1	Barrel . . \$1	Barrel . . \$1
265	oth'w'se than in bbls.			
266	sardines and other fish in oil			
267	Fish glue			
268	Flannels, of whatever material, (except cotton)		30 per cent.	30 per cent.
269	Flats, braids, plaits, for bonnets		50 per cent.	50 per cent.
270	Flax, unmanufactured			Ton. . \$25 and \$60
271	manufactures, of n. o. p.		25 per cent.	25 per cent.
272	Flints and ground flints			
273	Floor matting, Chinese or oth' r. n. o. p.			Sq. yd. . . 15 cents.
274	Floor cloth, pat., printed or painted	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Sq. yd. . . 50 cents.
275	Frankincense			
276	Fruits, n. o. p., of every sort, green or ripe			
277	Furniture oilcloth			Sq. yd. . . 15 cents.
278	Furs, undressed	Free	Free	Free
279	dressed on the skin			
280	hatters', dressed or undressed			
281	not on the skin			
282	Fur, hat bodies, or felts			
283	manufcs. of (hats, muffs, &c.) ..			
284	Fustic	Free	Free	Free
285	Galloons, gold or silver			
286	Gamboge			
287	Ganzes	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
288	Gems, for collections, &c.			
289	German silver, manufactured in sheets or otherwise			
290	Ginger (root) not preserved		Pound. . . 2 cents.	Pound. . . 2 cents.
291	ground			
292	Glass, all manufactures except blk. quart bottles	20 per cent.	Pound. . . 2 cts. and 20 per cent.	Pound. . . 2 cts. and 20 per cent.
293	window, not above 8 by 10 in.	100 sq. feet. \$2 50	100 sq. feet. . \$3	100 sq. feet. . \$3
294	above 8 by 10, not above 10 by 12 in.	100 sq. feet. \$2 75	100 sq. feet. \$3 50	100 sq. feet. \$3 50
295	above 10 by 12 in.			
296	(plates incl. but excl. of incl.) above 10 by 15 in.	100 sq. feet. \$3 25	100 sq. feet. . \$4	100 sq. feet. . \$4
297	not exceeding 8 by 10 inches			100 sq. feet. . \$5
298	exceeding 8 by 10, not 10 by 12 in.			
299	exceeding 10 by 12, not 10 by 14 in.			
300	exceeding 10 by 14, not 11 by 16 in.			
301	exceeding 11 by 16, not 12 by 18 in.			
302	exceeding 12 by 18 in.			

* The measure for polished plate is as follows: Not exceeding 8 by 12 inches; exceeding 8 by 12, not 10 by 18, not 14 by 22 inches.

tariff acts from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1832.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	251
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	252
25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	253
25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	254
25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	255
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	256
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	257
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	258
Each . . . 18 cents.	Each . . . 18 cents.	Each . . . 18 cents.	Each . . . 18 cents.	Each . . . 18 cents.	259
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound . . . 2 cents.	260
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	261
Cwt . . . \$1	Cwt . . . \$1	Cwt . . . \$1	Cwt . . . \$1	Cwt . . . \$1	262
Barrel . . . \$1 50	Barrel . . . \$1 50	Barrel . . . \$1 50	Barrel . . . \$1 50	Barrel . . . \$1 50	263
Barrel . . . \$2	Barrel . . . \$2	Barrel . . . \$2	Barrel . . . \$2	Barrel . . . \$2	264
Barrel . . . \$1	Barrel . . . \$1	Barrel . . . \$1	Barrel . . . \$1	Barrel . . . \$1	265
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	266
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	267
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	268
Sq. yd. . . 16 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 16 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 16 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 16 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 14 cents.	269
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	23 per cent.	35 per cent.	270
Free	Free	Free	Free	Ton . . . \$20	271
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21 per cent.	25 per cent.	272
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	273
7 per cent.	5 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	274
Sq. yd. . . 43 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 43 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 43 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 43 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 43 cents.	275
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	276
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	277
Sq. yd. . . 15 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 15 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 15 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 15 cents.	Sq. yd. . . 10 cents.	278
Free	Free	Free	Free	5 per cent.	279
12 per cent.	12 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	280
Free	Free	Free	Free	25 per cent.	281
Free	Free	Free	Free	25 per cent.	282
Free	Free	Free	Free	35 per cent.	283
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21 per cent.	Free	284
Free	Free	Free	Free	15 per cent.	285
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	286
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	287
Free	Free	Free	Free	See material of manufacture.	288
Free	Free	Free	Free	7 per cent.	289
Free	Free	Free	Free	30 per cent.	290
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound . . . 2 cents.	291
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound . . . 4 cents.	292
Pound . . . 2 cts. and 20 per cent.	Pound . . . 2 cts. and 20 per cent.	Pound . . . 2 cts. and 20 per cent.	Pound . . . 2 cts. and 20 per cent.	25 per cent.	293
100 sq. feet . . \$3	100 sq. feet . . \$3	100 sq. feet . . \$3	100 sq. feet . . \$3	Wind'w glass	294
100 sq. feet . . \$3 50	100 sq. feet . . \$3 50	100 sq. feet . . \$3 50	100 sq. feet . . \$3 50	Cylinder or broad.	295
100 sq. feet . . \$4	100 sq. feet . . \$4	100 sq. feet . . \$4	100 sq. feet . . \$4	Crown.	296
100 sq. feet . . \$5	100 sq. feet . . \$5	100 sq. feet . . \$5	100 sq. feet . . \$5	Polished plate, not silvered.	297
Free	Free	Free	Free	Cts. 2 3 4	298
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 2 3 4	299
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 2 3 4	300
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 3 4 5	301
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 4 5 6	302
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 5 6 7	303
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 6 7 8	304
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 7 8 9	305
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 8 9 10	306
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 9 10 11	307
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 10 11 12	308
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 11 12 13	309
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 12 13 14	310
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 13 14 15	311
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 14 15 16	312
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 15 16 17	313
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 16 17 18	314
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 17 18 19	315
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 18 19 20	316
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 19 20 21	317
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 20 21 22	318
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 21 22 23	319
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 22 23 24	320
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 23 24 25	321
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 24 25 26	322
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 25 26 27	323
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 26 27 28	324
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 27 28 29	325
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 28 29 30	326
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 29 30 31	327
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 30 31 32	328
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 31 32 33	329
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 32 33 34	330
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 33 34 35	331
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 34 35 36	332
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 35 36 37	333
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 36 37 38	334
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 37 38 39	335
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 38 39 40	336
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 39 40 41	337
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 40 41 42	338
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 41 42 43	339
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 42 43 44	340
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 43 44 45	341
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 44 45 46	342
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 45 46 47	343
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 46 47 48	344
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 47 48 49	345
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 48 49 50	346
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 49 50 51	347
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 50 51 52	348
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 51 52 53	349
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 52 53 54	350
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 53 54 55	351
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 54 55 56	352
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 55 56 57	353
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 56 57 58	354
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 57 58 59	355
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 58 59 60	356
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 59 60 61	357
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 60 61 62	358
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 61 62 63	359
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 62 63 64	360
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 63 64 65	361
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 64 65 66	362
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 65 66 67	363
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 66 67 68	364
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 67 68 69	365
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 68 69 70	366
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 69 70 71	367
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 70 71 72	368
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 71 72 73	369
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 72 73 74	370
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 73 74 75	371
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 74 75 76	372
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 75 76 77	373
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 76 77 78	374
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 77 78 79	375
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 78 79 80	376
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 79 80 81	377
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 80 81 82	378
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 81 82 83	379
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 82 83 84	380
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 83 84 85	381
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 84 85 86	382
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 85 86 87	383
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 86 87 88	384
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 87 88 89	385
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 88 89 90	386
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 89 90 91	387
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 90 91 92	388
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 91 92 93	389
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 92 93 94	390
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 93 94 95	391
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 94 95 96	392
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 95 96 97	393
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 96 97 98	394
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 97 98 99	395
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 98 99 100	396
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 99 100 101	397
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 100 101 102	398
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 101 102 103	399
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 102 103 104	400
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 103 104 105	401
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 104 105 106	402
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 105 106 107	403
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 106 107 108	404
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 107 108 109	405
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 108 109 110	406
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 109 110 111	407
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 110 111 112	408
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 111 112 113	409
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 112 113 114	410
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 113 114 115	411
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 114 115 116	412
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 115 116 117	413
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 116 117 118	414
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 117 118 119	415
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 118 119 120	416
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 119 120 121	417
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 120 121 122	418
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 121 122 123	419
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 122 123 124	420
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 123 124 125	421
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 124 125 126	422
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 125 126 127	423
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 126 127 128	424
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 127 128 129	425
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 128 129 130	426
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 129 130 131	427
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 130 131 132	428
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 131 132 133	429
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 132 133 134	430
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 133 134 135	431
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 134 135 136	432
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 135 136 137	433
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 136 137 138	434
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 137 138 139	435
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 138 139 140	436
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 139 140 141	437
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 140 141 142	438
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 141 142 143	439
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 142 143 144	440
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 143 144 145	441
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 144 145 146	442
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 145 146 147	443
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 146 147 148	444
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 147 148 149	445
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 148 149 150	446
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 149 150 151	447
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 150 151 152	448
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 151 152 153	449
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 152 153 154	450
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 153 154 155	451
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 154 155 156	452
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 155 156 157	453
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 156 157 158	454
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 157 158 159	455
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 158 159 160	456
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq. ft. 159 160 161	457
Free	Free	Free	Free	Sq	

II.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

	ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Acts of April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	Acts of May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	Acts of May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.
303	Glass, polished plate, exceeding 14 by 22 inches.....			
304	polished plate, silvered.....			
305	framed.....			
306	colored.....			
	[Cylinder or broad glass weighing over 100 pounds per 100 square feet and crown glass over 160 pounds per 100 square feet pay additional on excess at same rate.]			
307	Glass, black bottles, not exceeding 1 quart.....	Gross.....\$1 44	Gross.....\$2	Gross.....\$2
308	black bottles, exceeding 1, not 2 quarts.....		Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$2 50
309	black bottles, exceeding 2 quarts, not 1 gallon.....		Gross.....\$3	Gross.....\$3
310	demijohns and carboys, of $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon or less.....		Each.....25 cents	Each.....25 cents.
311	demijohns, exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, not 3 gallons.....			
312	demijohns, exc'g 3 gallons.....			
313	apothecaries' phials, capacity of 4 ounces or less.....		Gross.....\$1	Gross, (4 to 6 ounces.) \$1 75.
314	apothecaries' phials, capacity of 4 oz. not above 8 oz.....		Gross.....\$1 25	Gross, 6 to 8 ounces.) \$1 25.
315	apothecaries' phials, above 8 ounces.....			Gross.....\$1 75
316	perfumery and other fancy bottles, and bottles uncut, not above 4 ounces each.....			
317	perfumery and other fancy bottles, and bottles uncut, from 4 to 16 ounces.....			Gross.....\$1 75
318	articles of cut glass, cutting exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ height or length, not $\frac{1}{2}$ thereof.....			
319	articles of cut glass, $\frac{1}{2}$ height or more.....			
230	drops, icicles, spangles, and all other articles of cut glass, n. o. n.....	30 per cent.....	Lb., 3 cts. & 30 p.ct.	Lb., 3 cts. & 30 p.ct.
321	articles of plain, moulded or pressed glass, weighing 8 oz. or less except tumblers.....			
322	articles of plain, moulded, or pressed glass, weighing over 8 ounces.....			
323	articles of plain, moulded, or pressed glass, when stoppered, or the bottoms ground or punted.....			
324	Glaziers' diamonds, set.....			
325	Gloves, men's leather.....			
326	wool, (see Hosiery).....			
327	women's leather habit.....			
328	children's leather habit.....			
329	woman's extra demi-length.....			
330	children's extra demi-length.....			
331	Glue.....	Pound.....5 cents.	Pound.....5 cents	Pound.....5 cents.
332	Goats' hair and mohair, (see Hair.).....			
333	Gold and silver coin and bullion.....	Free	Free	Free
334	leaf.....	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
335	lace.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
336	plated ware.....	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
337	epaulets and wiro.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
338	embroideries, and all other manufactures n. o. p.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
339	articles, vessels or services, n. o. p. plain, chased, engraved, or embossed, also, if gold or silver be a component of chief value.....			
340	Grapes, not dried, in boxes, kegs, &c.....			

tariff acts from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1833; July 14, 1832.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
				30 per cent.....	303
				Addition 120 p'ct.	304
				Addition 130 p'ct.	305
				30 per cent.....	306
Gross.....\$2	Gross.....\$2	Gross.....\$2	Gross.....\$2	Gross.....\$3	307
Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$4	308
Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$4	309
Each.....25 cents.	Each.....25 cents.	Each.....25 cents.	Each.....25 cents.	Each.....15 cents.	310
				Each.....30 cents.	311
				Each.....50 cents.	312
Gross.....\$1 75	Gross.....\$1 75	Gross.....\$1 75	Gross.....\$1 75	Gross.....\$1 75	313
Gross, (6 to 16 oz.) \$2 25.	Gross.....\$2 25	Gross.....\$2 25	Gross.....\$2 25	Gross.....\$2 25	314
					315
Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$2 50	Gross.....\$2 50	316
Gross.....\$3 25	Gross.....\$3 25	Gross.....\$3 25	Gross.....\$3 25	Gross.....\$3	317
				Pound...25 cents.	318
				Pound...35 cents.	319
Pound 3 cts. and 30 per cent.	Pound...3 cts. and 30 per cent.	Pound...3 cts. and 30 per cent.	Pound...3 cts. and 30 per cent.	Pound...45 cents.	320
				Pound...12 cents.	321
				Pound...10 cents.	322
				Pound...6 cents.	323
				25 per cent.....	324
				Dozen.....\$1 25	325
				30 per cent.....	326
				Dozen.....\$1	327
				Dozen.....50 cents.	328
				Dozen.....\$1 50	329
				Dozen.....75 cents.	330
Pound...5 cents	Pound...5 cents.	Pound...5 cents.	Pound...5 cents.	Pound...5 cents.	331
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	332
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	333
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	334
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	335
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	336
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	337
12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	338
Free	Free	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	339
				20 per cent.....	340

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

	ARTICLES ENUMERATED	Acts of	Acts of	Acts of
		April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.
341	Grass cloth, and all manufactures of grass, straw, osier, willow, palm leaf, &c.	}		
342	Grease			
343	Grindstones			
344	Gum: Arabic	7½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
345	Senegal	7½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
346	Tragacanth			
347	all other crude and resinous substances n. o. s.			
348	Gunpowder	Pound . . . 8 cents.	Pound . . . 8 cents.	Pound . . . 8 cents.
349	Hair powder (see Perfumery).			
350	Hair, unmanufactured.			
351	pencils			
352	cloth and seating, belts and gloves		30 per cent.	30 per cent.
353	curled and moss for mattresses.			
354	Tibet, Angora, goats' hair and mohair, unmanufactured.			
355	manufactures of goats' hair or mohair.			
356	human, cleaned, and prepared for use; also bracelets, braids, chains, curls, &c.			
357	Hams (see Bacon).			
358	Harlem oil			
359	Hartshorn			
360	Hatchets			
361	Hats (wool or felt, 1842)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
362	silks, men's			
363	and satin, women's			
364	fur			
365	Panama, straw, chip, grass, &c., n. o. p.	30 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
366	Leghorn and all bruids or plaits for making hats ready for use (as clothing)			
367	Hatters' irons			
368	Hearth rugs			
369	Hemlock			
370	Hemp, unmanufactured	Cwt. \$1 50.	Ton \$35.	Ton . . . \$45 and \$60
371	tow of (codilla)			
372	manila and other used for cordage			
373	manufactures, n. o. p.		25 per cent.	25 per cent.
374	Henbane			
375	Hides & skins, raw (dried or salted).	Free	Free	Free
376	Hinges or butts, cast-iron			
377	Horn plates for lanterns			
378	Horns and tips, ox and other			
379	Hosiery, woolen or worsted.			35 per cent.
380	India-rubber, unmanufactured or in bottles and sheets.			
381	India-rubber, manufactures wholly or part of.			
382	Indian corn			
383	meal			
384	Indigo	Pounds . . 15 cents.	Pounds . . 15 cents.	Pound . 20 & 50 cts.
385	Ink and ink powder			
386	Instruments, musical, wood			
387	brass			
388	Ipecacuanha			
389	Iron, old or scrap			
390	pig	Cwt. 50 cents.	Cwt. 50 cents.	Cwt. . . . 62½ cents.
391	sheets, except taggers' iron	Cwt. \$2 50.	Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . 3½ cents.
392	cut, hoop, slit, rolled	Cwt. \$2 50.	Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . 3½ cents.
393	rolled or ham'r'd for band iron	30 per cent.	Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . . 3 cents.
394	round or square, or braziers' rods of 3/16 to 8-16 (10-16) inch diameter		Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . 3½ cents.
395	nail or spike rods, slit, rolled, hammered		Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . 3 cents.
396	bars or bolts, not manufactured, whole or part, by rolling	Cwt. 45 and 75 cts.	Cwt. 30 cents.	Pound . . . 1 cent.
397	scroll iron or casement rods		Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . 3½ cents.
398	bars and bolts, wholly or part by rolling.	Cwt. \$1 50.	Cwt. \$1 50.	Ton \$37

tariff acts from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1832.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.
	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.	
				25 per cent. 341
				10 per cent. 342
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 343
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 344
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 345
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 346
Pound... 8 cents.	Pound... 8 cents.	Pound... 8 cents.	Pound... 8 cents.	15 per cent. 347
				Pound... 8 cents. 348
Free	Free	Free	Free	10 per cent. 349
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 350
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent. 352
				10 per cent. 353
				Pound... 1 cent. 354
				20 per cent. 355
				25 per cent. 356
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 357
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 358
26 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent. 359
26 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	Each... 18 cents. 361
				Each... \$1. 362
				Each... \$2. 363
				35 per cent. 364
26 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	35 per cent. 365
				50 per cent. 366
				Pound... 3 cents. 367
				40 per cent. 368
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 369
Ton... \$40.	Ton... \$40.	Ton... \$40.	Ton... \$40.	Ton... \$40. 370
				Ton... \$30. 371
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Ton... \$25. 372
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent. 373
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 374
				5 per cent. 375
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound... 2½ cents. 376
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 377
Free	Free	Free	Free	5 per cent. 378
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	30 per cent. 379
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 380
				30 per cent. 381
				Bushel... 10 cents. 382
				Cwt... 20 cents. 383
1 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free	Pound... 5 cents. 384
				25 per cent. 385
1 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent. 386
1 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	30 per cent. 387
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free 388
Ton... \$12 50.	Ton... \$12 50.	Ton... \$12 50.	Ton... \$12 50.	Ton... \$10. 389
Cwt... 50 cents.	Cwt... 50 cents.	Cwt... 50 cents.	Cwt... 50 cents.	Ton... \$0. 390
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 2½ cents. 391
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 2½ cents. 392
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 2½ cents. 393
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 2½ cents. 394
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 2½ cents. 395
Cwt... 20 cents.	Cwt... 20 cents.	Cwt... 20 cents.	Cwt... 20 cents.	Ton... \$17. 396
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 2½ cents. 397
Ton... \$30.	Ton... \$30.	Ton... \$30.	Ton... \$30.	Ton... \$25. 398

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Acts of		Acts of	
	April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 20, 1830.	
399 Iron, squares of iron or steel.....				35 per cent.....
400 cables or chains, & parts thereof	Pound..... 3 cents.	Pound..... 3 cents.	Pound..... 3 cents.	
401 wrought, for ships, locomotives, steam-engines.....				
402 malleable or castings.....				
403 castings, n. o. p.....	Cwt..... 75 cents.	Pound..... 1 cent.	Pound..... 1 cent.	
404 tacks, brads, sprigs, not above 16 ounces mille.....	Mille..... 5 cents.	Mille..... 5 cents.	Mille..... 5 cents.	
405 tacks, brads, sprigs, above 16 ounces per mille.....	Pound 3 and 4 cts.	Pound..... 5 cents.	Pound..... 5 cents.	
406 tubes for gas, water, or steam.....				
407 vessels, cast, n. o. p.....		Pound..... 1½ cents.	Pound..... 1½ cents.	
408 taggers.....				
409 for railroads & inclined planes				Pound..... 1 cent.
410 all manufactures of, n. o. p.....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	
411 liquor.....				
412 hollow ware, glazed or tinned.....				
413 Ivory, not manufactured.....				
414 for the manufacture of buttons				
415 bone or black.....				
416 Japanned ware of all kinds.....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	
417 Jewelry of gold, silver, platinum, &c.....	7½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	
418 Juniper berries.....				
419 Junk, old.....				
420 Jute, unmanufactured.....				
421 Kelp.....				
422 Kermes.....				
423 Kettles, brass, hammered.....				
424 Kirchenwasser.....				
425 Lac dye.....				
426 Laces, n. o. p.....	7½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	
427 cotton and bobbinet.....				
428 coach, of cotton or other material.....		35 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	
429 thread, and insertings.....				
430 gold or silver.....				
431 Lampblack.....				
432 Lamps of glass.....				
433 Lapis calaminaris.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	
434 Lard.....		Pound..... 3 cents.	Pound..... 3 cents.	
435 Lastering, or prunella, and similar fab- rics, n. o. p., and all other material, strips, pieces, or pat'ns, used in the manufacture of buttons or shoes.....				
436 Lead, chromate of (dry or in oil).....				
437 nitrate of.....				
438 bar and pig.....	Pound..... 1 cent.	Pound..... 2 cents.	Pound..... 3 cents.	
439 white and red (also litharge).....	Pound..... 3 cents.	Pound..... 4 cents.	Pound..... 5 cents.	
440 sheets.....	Pound..... 1 cent.	Pound..... 2 cents.	Pound..... 3 cents.	
441 shot.....	Pound..... 2 cents.	Pound..... 3 cents.	Pound..... 4 cents.	
442 pipes.....		Pound..... 5 cents.	Pound..... 5 cents.	
443 manufactures of, n. o. p.....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	
444 Leather, tan'd or tawed, sole or bend. patent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	
445 upper, n. o. p.....				
446 manufactures of, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	
447 Leeches.....				
448 Lemons.....				
449 Lenses, of glass.....				
450 Lime, foreign (cask of 60 gallons).....	Cask..... \$1.	Cask..... \$1.	Cask..... \$1.	
451 Limes.....				
452 Linen, and other manufactures of flax, n. o. p.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	
453 bleached and unbleached, and table linen.....				
454 Linseed.....				
455 Liqueurs.....				
456 Logwood.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	
457 Macaroni, vermicelli, jellies, &c.....				
458 Mace.....	Pound..... \$1.	Pound..... \$1.	Pound..... \$1.	
459 Madder, root or ground.....				
460 Magnesia, sulphate of.....			Pound..... 5 cents.	
461 Manganese.....				
462 Manna.....				
463 Marble (slate or other stones), slab or block.....				
464 busts or statuary.....				

Articles from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1833.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842	
	Act of July 4, 1834.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
30 per cent.	38 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	399
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 2½ cents.	400
				Pound... 4 cents.	401
				Pound... 4 cents.	402
Pound... 1 cent.	Pound... 1 cent.	Pound... 1 cent.	Pound... 1 cent.	Pound... 1 cent.	403
Mille... 5 cents.	Mille... 5 cents.	Mille... 5 cents.	Mille... 5 cents.	Mille... 5 cents.	404
Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	405
Pound... 1½ cents.	Pound... 1½ cents.	Pound... 1½ cents.	Pound... 1½ cents.	Pound... 1½ cents.	406
Pound... 1 cent.	Pound... 1 cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	5 per cent.	407
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	20 per cent.	408
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	20 per cent.	409
				20 per cent.	410
				20 per cent.	411
				Pound... 2½ cents.	412
				Free.	413
				5 per cent.	414
				Pound... ½ cent.	415
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	20 per cent.	416
12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	417
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	20 per cent.	418
				Free.	419
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Ton... \$25.	420
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	421
				Free.	422
				Pound... 12 cents.	423
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Gallon... 60 cents.	424
12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free.	425
				20 per cent.	426
				20 per cent.	427
35 per cent.	32 per cent.	29 per cent.	24½ per cent.	35 per cent.	428
				15 per cent.	429
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	430
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	20 per cent.	431
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 45 cents.	432
				Free.	433
				Pound... 3 cents.	434
		Free.	Free.	5 per cent.	435
12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	Pound... 4 cents.	436
Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	20 per cent.	437
Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	438
Pound... 8 cents.	Pound... 8 cents.	Pound... 8 cents.	Pound... 8 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	439
Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	440
Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	441
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Pound... 4 cents.	442
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	443
				Pound... 6 cents.	444
				35 per cent.	445
25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	23 per cent.	Pound... 8 cents.	446
				35 per cent.	447
Free.	Free.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free.	448
Free.	Free.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	449
Free.	Free.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound... 45 cents.	450
				20 per cent.	451
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	20 per cent.	452
15 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	25 per cent.	453
				25 per cent.	454
				5 per cent.	455
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Gallon... 60 cents.	456
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	457
Free.	Free.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	458
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Pound... 50 cents.	459
Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Free.	460
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound... 5 cents.	461
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	20 per cent.	462
				Free.	463
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	25 per cent.	464
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	30 per cent.	465

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Acts of April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	Acts of May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	Acts of May 19, 1828; May 24, 1829; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.
466	Marble, manufactures of, n. o. s.	.....	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
467	Marrow and other soap stocks	.....	.....	.....
468	Mats, of grass, flags, straw, tow, &c.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Sq. yd. . . . 15 cents.
469	Meats, prepared, poultry or game	.....	.....	.....
470	Mercury, preparations of	.....	.....	.....
471	Merino shawls	.....	.....	.....
472	Metal or plaster	.....	.....	.....
473	Metal, silver-plated, in sheets	.....	.....	.....
474	Mill irons and mill cranks, wrought.	.....	Pound. . . 4 cents.	Pound. . . 4 cents.
475	Millinery, ready-made	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
476	Mits and mittens, wool.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
477	Models of machinery and other in- ventions, &c.	Free.	Free.	Free.
478	Mohair, manufactures of, blankets, camlets, &c.	.....	.....	.....
479	Mother of pearl	.....	.....	.....
480	Molasses.	Gallon . . . 5 cents.	Gallon . . . 5 cents.	Gallon, 10 and 5 c.
481	Mortars, marble or slate	.....	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
482	Mosses	.....	.....	.....
483	Muslin paper, with lines	.....	.....	.....
484	Musk	.....	.....	.....
485	Muskets	20 per cent.	Stand . . . \$1 50.	Stand . . . \$1 50.
486	Mustard seed	.....	.....	.....
487	in flour	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
488	Nails, iron, cut.	Pound . . 3, 4 cents.	Pound . . . 5 cents.	Pound . . . 5 cents.
489	wrought.	Pound . . 3, 4 cents.	Pound . . . 5 cents.	Pound . . . 5 cents.
490	Nankeens	.....	.....	25 per cent.
491	direct from China	.....	.....	.....
492	Needles, sewing, knitting, and all other kinds	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
493	Nickel	.....	.....	.....
494	Nutmegs	Pound . . 60 cents.	Pound . . 60 cents.	Pound . . 60 cents.
495	Nuts of all kinds (excl. for dyeing, 1842)	.....	.....	.....
496	Nux vomica	.....	.....	.....
497	Oakum	.....	.....	.....
498	Oats	.....	Bushel . 10 cents.	Bushel . 10 cents.
499	Ochres, or ochery earth, dry	Pound . . . 1 cent.	Pound . . . 1 cent.	Pound . . . 1 cent.
500	gr'd in oil.	Pound . . 1½ cents.	Pound . . 1½ cents.	Pound . . 1½ cents.
501	Oil, of almonds	.....	.....	.....
502	of aniseed	.....	.....	.....
503	animal, neatfoot and other	.....	.....	.....
504	of cloves	.....	.....	.....
505	of linseed, rape-seed, and hemp- seed	.....	Gallon . . 25 cents.	Gallon . . 25 cents.
506	of juniper	.....	.....	.....
507	of olive, in casks	Gallon . . 25 cents.	Gallon . . 25 cents.	Gallon . . 25 cents.
508	in bottles, salad	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	15 per cent.
509	all other not salad	.....	.....	.....
510	of spermaceti	Gallon . . 25 cents.	Gallon . . 25 cents.	Gallon . . 25 cents.
511	of vitriol	.....	.....	.....
512	of whale & other fish not sperm	Gallon . . 15 cents.	Gallon . . 15 cents.	Gallon . . 15 cents.
513	volatile and essential, n. o. p.	.....	.....	.....
514	Oil and all other products of Amer- ican fisheries	.....	.....	.....
515	Oil-cloth, floor, stamped, printed, or painted (not patent)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Sq. yd. . . 25 cents.
516	furniture (Canton or other flannel)	.....	.....	Sq. yd. . . 15 cents.
517	other	.....	.....	.....
518	of linen, silk, &c., used for hat covers, aprons, coach curtains, &c.	.....	.....	.....
519	of India-rubber	.....	.....	.....
520	Olives	.....	.....	.....
521	Opium	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
522	Orange mineral	.....	.....	Pound . . . 5 cents.
523	Oranges (in boxes, bbls, or casks)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
524	Ornaments for head dresses	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
525	of glass used for m't'g's	.....	.....	.....
526	Orris root	.....	.....	.....
527	Osnaburghs	.....	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
528	Paintings on glass	.....	.....	.....
529	Paintings and drawings	.....	.....	.....

Imports from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1832.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
2 per cent	23 per cent	26 per cent	23 per cent	30 per cent	466
per cent	5 per cent	Free	Free	Free	467
		20 per cent	20 per cent	25 per cent	468
				25 per cent	469
				25 per cent	470
4 per cent	44 per cent	38 per cent	29 per cent	See Manufactures of Wool	471
Free	Free	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	472
				30 per cent	473
1 bushel . . . 4 cents	Pound . . . 4 cents	Pound . . . 4 cents	Pound . . . 4 cents	Pound . . . 4 cents	474
per cent	24 per cent	23 per cent	21½ per cent	See Clothing	475
per cent	24 per cent	23 per cent	21½ per cent	30 per cent	476
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	477
				20 per cent	478
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	479
Gallon . . . 5 cents	Gallon . . . 5 cents	Gallon . . . 5 cents	Gallon . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 4½ cents	480
per cent	26 per cent	26 per cent	23 per cent	30 per cent	481
				25 per cent	482
				25 per cent	483
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	484
Stand . . . \$1 50	Stand . . . \$1 50	Stand . . . \$1 50	Stand . . . \$1 50	Stand . . . \$1 50	485
per cent	15 per cent	20 per cent	29 per cent	5 per cent	486
Pound . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 5 cents	25 per cent	487
Pound . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 3 cents	488
per cent	24 per cent	23 per cent	21½ per cent	Pound . . . 4 cents	489
				See Manufactures of Cotton, n. o. p.	490
20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	See Manufactures of Cotton, n. o. p.	491
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent	492
Free	Free	20 per cent	20 per cent	Free	493
				Pound . . . 30 cents	494
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound . . . 1 cent	495
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	496
				Free	497
Bushel . . . 10 cents	Bushel . . . 10 cents	Bushel . . . 10 cents	Bushel . . . 10 cents	Bushel . . . 10 cents	498
Pound . . . 1 cent	Pound . . . 1 cent	Pound . . . 1 cent	Pound . . . 1 cent	Pound . . . 1 cent	499
Pound . . . 1½ cents	Pound . . . 1½ cents	Pound . . . 1½ cents	Pound . . . 1½ cents	Pound . . . 1½ cents	500
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound . . . 9 cents	501
				Pound . . . 1 cent	502
Free	Free	20 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	503
				Pound . . . 30 cents	504
Gallon . . . 25 cents	Gallon . . . 25 cents	Gallon . . . 25 cents	Gallon . . . 25 cents	Gallon . . . 25 cents	505
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	506
Gallon . . . 20 cents	Gallon . . . 20 cents	Gallon . . . 20 cents	Gallon . . . 20 cents	Gallon . . . 20 cents	507
per cent	15 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	30 per cent	508
				20 per cent	509
Gallon . . . 25 cents	Gallon . . . 25 cents	Gallon . . . 25 cents	Gallon . . . 25 cents	Gallon . . . 25 cents	510
				Pound . . . 1 cent	511
Gallon . . . 15 cents	Gallon . . . 15 cents	Gallon . . . 15 cents	Gallon . . . 15 cents	Gallon . . . 15 cents	512
				20 per cent	513
		Free	Free	Free	514
sq. yd. 12½ cents	Sq. yd. . . 12½ cents	Sq. yd. . . 12½ cents	Sq. yd. . . 12½ cents	Sq. yd. . . 35 cents	515
Sq. yd. 12½ cents	Sq. yd. . . 12½ cents	Sq. yd. . . 12½ cents	Sq. yd. . . 12½ cents	Sq. yd. . . 16 cents	516
				Sq. yd. . . 10 cents	517
				Sq. yd. . . 12½ cents	518
Free	Free	20 per cent	20 per cent	30 per cent	519
Free	Free	Free	Free	30 per cent	520
Pound . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 5 cents	Pound . . . 75 cents	521
Free	Free	20 per cent	20 per cent	As red lead	522
per cent	24 per cent	23 per cent	21½ per cent	20 per cent	523
				30 per cent	524
				Pound . . . 45 cents	525
		Free	Free	Free	526
per cent	15 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent	25 per cent	527
Free	Free	20 per cent	20 per cent	30 per cent	528
				20 per cent	529

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

	ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Acts of	Acts of	Acts of
		April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1850; May 29, 1890.
530	Paintings and drawings for schools	Free	Free	Free
531	the production of Ameri- can artists, &c.			Free
532	Paints, all ground and in oil (ex- cept for dyeing)			
533	Palm leaf, unmanufactured			
534	Palm oil			
535	Paper, writing	30 per cent.	Pound... 17 cents.	Pound... 17 cents.
536	pasteboard	30 per cent.	Pound... 15 cents.	Pound... 15 cents.
537	blotting, colored for labels or needles	30 per cent.	Pound... 15 cents.	Pound... 15 cents.
538	hangings, (and screens)	30 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
539	for sheathing (& cartridges)	30 per cent.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.
540	folio, quarto-post, blank, let- ter, and bank note		Pound... 20 cents.	Pound... 20 cents.
541	foolscap		Pound... 17 cents.	Pound... 17 cents.
542	drawing		Pound... 17 cents.	Pound... 17 cents.
543	printing, colored copper- plate, and stainers' paper	20 per cent.	Pound... 10 cents.	Pound... 10 cents.
544	wrapping	30 per cent.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.
545	binders and box boards		Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.
546	antiquarian, denry, drawing, elephant, imp'l, royal, &c.			
547	gold and silver, in sheets and strips, fancy & glass paper, tissue paper, &c.			
548	paper-mache, articles of			
549	envelopes and fancy-note paper, all, n. o. p.	30 per cent.	Pound... 15 cents.	Pound... 15 cents.
550	Parchment and vellum (asses' skin, 1842)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
551	Paving stones and tiles			
552	Pearls, set or not	7½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
553	Pebbles for spectacles, not set			
554	Pencils, black lead		40 per cent.	40 per cent.
555	Pens, metallic			
556	Pepper, black	Pound... 8 cents.	Pound... 8 cents.	Pound... 8 cents.
557	Cayenne, Chili, Africa	Pound... 8 cents.	Pound... 15 cents.	Pound... 15 cents.
558	Perfumes, n. o. p., viz: All powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments, oils, water washes, tinctures, and essences, or other preparations called sweet-scents, odors, per- fumes, or cosmetics, &c.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
559	Powder, unmanufactured or old	Free	Free	Free
560	manufactured, n. o. p.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
561	Philosophical apparatus, instru- ments, &c., especially imported by order, or for use, of any soci- ety incorporated for philosophi- cal or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of fine arts, or of any seminary of learning	Free	Free	Free
562	Pickles of every kind (and sauces)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
563	Pimento	Pound... 6 cents.	Pound... 6 cents.	Pound... 6 cents.
564	Pineapples			
565	Pins (pack of 12 papers, not ex- ceeding 5,000)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
566	pound			
567	Plane-irons			
568	Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, &c., and garden seeds, n. o. p.	Free	Free	Free
569	Plaster of Paris, unground	Free	Free	Free
570	Platina, unmanufactured			
571	Plums	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.
572	Polishing stones			
573	Porcelain glass and porcelain ware	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
574	Pork	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.
575	Potash, bichromate of	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.
576	chromate of			
577	prussiate of			12½ per cent.
578	Potatoes		Bushel... 10 cents.	Bushel... 10 cents.
579	Pumpkins	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.
580	Prussian blue	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
581	Putty			
582	Quicksilver			
583	Quills, prepared or manufactured		25 per cent.	25 per cent.

tariff acts from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued,

Acts of July 12, 1863; July 14, 1862.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1833.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	530
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	531
Free.....	Free.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	532
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	533
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	534
Pound...17 cents.	Pound...17 cents.	Pound...17 cents.	Pound...17 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	535
Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...12½ cents.	536
Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...12½ cents.	537
40 per cent.....	28 per cent.....	32 per cent.....	26 per cent.....	35 per cent.....	538
Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	539
Pound...20 cents.	Pound...20 cents.	Pound...20 cents.	Pound...20 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	540
Pound...17 cents.	Pound...17 cents.	Pound...17 cents.	Pound...17 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	541
Pound...17 cents.	Pound...17 cents.	Pound...17 cents.	Pound...17 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	542
Pound...10 cents.	Pound...10 cents.	Pound...10 cents.	Pound...10 cents.	Pound...10 cents.	543
Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	544
Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	545
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound...15 cents.	546
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 per cent.....	547
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 per cent.....	548
Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	549
25 per cent.....	24 per cent.....	23 per cent.....	21½ per cent.....	25 per cent.....	550
15 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	551
12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	7 per cent.....	552
25 per cent.....	24 per cent.....	23 per cent.....	21½ per cent.....	Gross.....\$2.	553
Free.....	Free.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	554
Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	Pound...15 cents.	25 per cent.....	555
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound...5 cents.	556
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound...10 cents.	557
15 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	558
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	559
25 per cent.....	24 per cent.....	23 per cent.....	21½ per cent.....	30 per cent.....	560
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	561
15 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	562
Free.....	Free.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	Pound...5 cents.	563
Free.....	Free.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	564
Free.....	Free.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	Pack...40 cents.	565
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound...20 cents.	566
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 per cent.....	567
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	568
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	569
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	570
Pound...4 cents.	Pound...4 cents.	Pound...4 cents.	Pound...4 cents.	Pound...3 cents.	571
.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	572
20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	50 per cent.....	573
Pound...2 cents.	Pound...2 cents.	Pound...2 cents.	Pound...2 cents.	Pound...2 cents.	574
12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	30 per cent.....	575
12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	20 per cent.....	576
12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	20 per cent.....	577
Bushel...10 cents.	Bushel...10 cents.	Bushel...10 cents.	Bushel...10 cents.	Bushel...10 cents.	578
Free.....	Free.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	Pound...5 cents.	579
15 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	580
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Pound...1½ cents.	581
15 per cent.....	15 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	5 per cent.....	582
.....	.....	.....	.....	25 per cent.....	583

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Acts of April 27, 1810; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	Acts of May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	Acts of May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.
584	Quilla, unprepared.			
585	Quinine, sulphate of.			
586	Rags, of whatever kind.	Free.	Free.	Free.
587	Raisins, muscatel and bloom, in boxes, &c.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.
588	all other	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.
589	Ratada.			
590	Reaping hooks, iron.		30 per cent.	40 per cent.
591	Red precipitate.			
592	Red liquor.			
593	Reeds and ratans, unmanufactured.			
594	Resinous substances, crude.			
595	prepared			
596	Rhubarb.			
597	Rifles.		Each... \$2 50.	Each... \$2 50.
598	Rottenstone.			
599	Rye.			
600	Saddles.	25 and 30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
601	Saddlery, brass, steel-plated, polished.	30 and 25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
602	common, tinned or japanned.			
603	Saffron.			
604	Sago.			
605	Sailduck.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Soyd. 9 and 12 1/2 cts.
606	Salt soda.			
607	Salt (bushel 56 pounds).	Bushel... 20 cents.	Bushel... 20 cents.	Bushel... 20 cents.
608	Saltpeter, crude.	7 1/2 per cent.	12 1/2 per cent.	12 1/2 per cent.
609	partially refined.			
610	refined.		Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.
611	Salts, chemical, and preparations of, n. o. p.			
612	Epsom.		Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.
613	glauber.	1.	Pound... 2 cents.	Pound... 2 cents.
614	Rochelle.			
615	Sarsaparilla.			
616	Sausages, Bologna.			
617	Saw-mill, cross-cut, and pit.		Each... \$1.	Each... \$1.
618	Scagliola table tops.			
619	Scale beams.			25 per cent.
620	Scantling, not planed or wrought.			
621	Screws, brass.			
622	iron, called wood-screws.		30 per cent.	40 per cent.
623	other iron, weighing 25 pounds or more.		30 per cent.	30 per cent.
624	less than 25 p'ds.		30 per cent.	40 per cent.
625	Scythes.		Free.	Free.
626	Sea stores of ships or vessels.	Free.		
627	Sealing wax.			
628	Segars.	Mille... \$2 50.	Mille... \$2 50.	Mille... \$3 50.
629	Seines.	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.
630	Senna.			
631	Sewing silk.			
632	Sheathing metal, patent, part copper.			
633	Shellac.			
634	Shootings, brown, Russia, not above 52 arsbeens.	Piece... \$1 60.	Piece... \$1 60.	Piece... \$1 60.
635	white, Russia, not above 52 arsbeens.	Piece... \$2 50.	Piece... \$3 50.	Piece... \$2 50.
636	Shirts, woolen, made on frames.			
637	silk, made up wholly or in part.			
638	Shoes or slippers, silk or satin, for men or women.	Pair... 30 cents.	Pair... 30 cents.	Pair... 30 cents.
639	Shoes or slippers, silk or satin, for children.	Pair... 15 cents.	Pair... 15 cents.	Pair... 15 cents.
640	Shoes, of prunella, mankeen, &c., for women.	Pair... 25 cents.	Pair... 25 cents.	Pair... 25 cents.
641	other, of leather.	Pair... 25 cents.	Pair... 25 cents.	Pair... 25 cents.
642	Shovels, of iron.		30 per cent.	40 per cent.
643	Sickles, of iron.		30 per cent.	40 per cent.
644	Silk, raw.			
645	twist, silk or silk and mohair.			
646	does, & other, purified from the gum, prepared for manufe.			
647	pongees and plain white, for printing and coloring.			
648	manufactures from beyond Cape of Good Hope.		25 per cent.	30 per cent.

which acts from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1832.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of September 30, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	584
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Ounce . . . 40 cents.	585
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ cent.	586
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound . . . 3 cents.	587
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound . . . 2 cents.	588
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	23 per cent.	Gallon . . . 60 cents.	589
				80 per cent.	590
				25 per cent.	591
				20 per cent.	592
				Free	593
				15 per cent.	594
				25 per cent.	595
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	596
Each . . . \$2.50	Each . . . \$2.50	Each . . . \$2.50	Each . . . \$2.50	Each . . . \$2.50	597
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	598
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	23 per cent.	Bushel . . . 15 cents.	599
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	23 per cent.	80 per cent.	600
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	80 per cent.	601
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	602
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	603
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	604
Bushel . . . 10 cents.	Bushel . . . 10 cents.	Bushel . . . 10 cents.	Bushel . . . 10 cents.	Sq. yd . . . 7 cents.	605
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	606
				Bushel . . . 8 cents.	607
				Free	608
Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . . $\frac{1}{4}$ cent.	609
				Pound . . . 2 cents.	610
Pound . . . 4 cents.	Pound . . . 4 cents.	Pound . . . 4 cents.	Pound . . . 4 cents.	20 per cent.	611
Pound . . . 2 cents.	Pound . . . 2 cents.	Pound . . . 3 cents.	Pound . . . 2 cents.	20 per cent.	612
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	613
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	614
				Free	615
Each . . . \$1	Each . . . \$1	Each . . . \$1	Each . . . \$1	25 per cent.	616
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	23 per cent.	25 per cent.	617
				80 per cent.	618
				80 per cent.	619
				20 per cent.	620
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	23 per cent.	Pound . . . 50 cents.	621
				Pound . . . 12 cents.	622
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	23 per cent.	80 per cent.	623
20 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	80 per cent.	624
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	23 per cent.	80 per cent.	625
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	626
				25 per cent.	627
Millie . . . \$2.50	Millie . . . \$2.50	Millie . . . \$2.50	Millie . . . \$2.50	Pound . . . 40 cents.	628
Pound . . . 5 cents.	Pound . . . 5 cents.	Pound . . . 5 cents.	Pound . . . 5 cents.	Pound . . . 7 cents.	629
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	630
40 per cent.	35 per cent.	32 per cent.	26 per cent.	Pound . . . \$2.	631
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound . . . 2 cents.	632
				Free	633
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	634
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	635
				30 per cent.	636
				40 per cent.	637
Pair . . . 30 cents.	Pair . . . 30 cents.	Pair . . . 30 cents.	Pair . . . 30 cents.	Pair . . . 30 cents.	638
Pair . . . 15 cents.	Pair . . . 15 cents.	Pair . . . 15 cents.	Pair . . . 15 cents.	Pair . . . 15 cents.	639
Pair . . . 25 cents.	Pair . . . 25 cents.	Pair . . . 25 cents.	Pair . . . 25 cents.	Pair . . . 25 cents.	640
Pair . . . 25 cents.	Pair . . . 25 cents.	Pair . . . 25 cents.	Pair . . . 25 cents.	Pair . . . 30 cents.	641
1 per cent.	25 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	80 per cent.	642
1 per cent.	22 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	20 per cent.	643
1 per cent.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound . . . 50 cents.	644
				Pound . . . \$2.	645
				25 per cent.	646
				Pound . . . \$1.50.	647
1 per cent.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	648

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Acts of April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.		Acts of May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.		Acts of May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.	
649 Silk, manufactures this side of Cape of Good Hope						
650 ornaments for head dresses, aprons, collars, caps, cuffs, curls, &c., and all other ar- ticles made by hand, in whole or part, n. o. p.						
651 manufactures, n. o. p.			20 per cent.		20 per cent.	
652 Sisal grass						
653 Skins, raw	Free		Free		Free	
654 calf and seal, tanned and dressed						
655 sheep (skivers), tanned and dressed						
656 goat or morecoo, tanned and dressed						
657 kid, tanned and dressed						
658 goat or sheep, tanned, not dressed						
659 kid, lamb, tanned, not dressed						
660 tanned and dressed, other- wise than in colors, to wit: fawn, kid, &c.						
661 all, pickled in oaks						
662 Slates, n. o. p. (all kinds, 1832)			25 per cent.		33½ per cent.	
663 roofing, not ex. 12 by 6 in.					Ton	\$4.
664 ex. 12, not 14 by 6 in.					Ton	\$5.
665 ex. 14, not 16 by 6 in.					Ton	\$6.
666 ex. 16, not 18 by 6 in.					Ton	\$7.
667 ex. 18, not 20 by 6 in.					Ton	\$8.
668 ex. 20, not 24 by 6 in.					Ton	\$9.
669 ex. 24 in. in length					Ton	\$10.
670 Smalts						
671 Smoothing or sad irons						
672 Soap, n. o. p.	Pound. 3 cents.		Pound. 4 cents.		Pound. 4 cents.	
673 soft						
674 stock and soap stuffs						
675 Socket chisels					85 per cent.	
676 Socks and stockings, wool	20 per cent.		20 per cent.		85 per cent.	
677 Soda ash						
678 Soda, carbonate of						
679 Spades			30 per cent.		40 per cent.	
680 Specimens in natural history, min- eralogy, or botany	Free		Free		Free	
681 Spelter	Free		Free		Free	
682 Spikes, cut, or wrought iron	Pounds, 2 & 3 cts.		Pound. 4 cents.		Pound. 4 cents.	

Spirits, distilled, Jamaica proof and all other.	From grain.		From grain.		From grain.	
	Ots.	All other.	Ots.	All other.	Ots.	All other.
683 More than 10 per cent. below proof, (Dyer's hydrometer)	Gallon. 42 38	Gallon. 42 38	Gallon. 42 38	Gallon. 42 38	Gallon. 57 53	Gallon. 57 53
684 From 5 to 10 per cent. below proof	Gallon. 45 38	Gallon. 45 38	Gallon. 45 38	Gallon. 45 38	Gallon. 60 53	Gallon. 60 53
685 Proof, and not above 5 p. c. below	Gallon. 48 42	Gallon. 48 42	Gallon. 48 42	Gallon. 48 42	Gallon. 63 57	Gallon. 63 57
686 Above proof, not exceeding 20 p. c.	Gallon. 52 48	Gallon. 52 48	Gallon. 52 48	Gallon. 52 48	Gallon. 67 63	Gallon. 67 63
687 More than 20 per cent., not above 40 per cent. above proof	Gallon. 60 57	Gallon. 60 57	Gallon. 60 57	Gallon. 60 57	Gallon. 75 72	Gallon. 75 72
688 Over 40 per cent. above proof	Gallon. 75 70	Gallon. 75 70	Gallon. 75 70	Gallon. 75 70	Gallon. 90 85	Gallon. 90 85

689 Spirits of turpentine						
690 Sponges (and spunk, 1842)						
691 Starch						
692 Statuary of American artists resid- ing abroad						
693 Statuary for schools and other insti- tutions	Free		Free		Free	

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1832.		Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.				Act of August 30, 1842.		
		Act of July 4, 1830.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.				
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	649			
5 per cent.	5 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	80 per cent.	650			
Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound..... \$2 50.	651			
				Ton..... \$25.	652			
				5 per cent.	653			
				Dozen..... \$5.	654			
				Dozen..... \$2.	655			
				Dozen..... \$3 50.	656			
				Dozen..... \$1 50.	657			
				Dozen..... \$1.	658			
				Dozen..... 75 cents.	659			
				Dozen..... \$1.	660			
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	20 per cent.	661			
				25 per cent.	662			
					663			
					664			
					665			
					666			
					667			
					668			
					669			
Pound . 4 cents.	Pound . 4 cents.	Pound . 4 cents.	Pound . 4 cents.	20 per cent.	670			
				Pound . 2½ cents.	671			
				Pound . 4 cents.	672			
				Barrel . 50 cents.	673			
				10 per cent.	674			
30 per cent.	28 per cent.	Free	Free	30 per cent.	675			
30 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	676			
		Free	Free	5 per cent.	677			
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	678			
30 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	679			
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	680			
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	681			
Pound . 4 cents.	Pound . 4 cents.	Pound . 4 cents.	Pound . 4 cents.	Pound . 3 cents.	682			

From grain.		All other.		From grain.		All other.		From grain.		All other.		From grain.		All other.	
Ots.	Ots.	Ots.	Cts.	Ots.	Cts.	Ots.	Cts.	Ots.	Cts.	Ots.	Cts.	Ots.	Cts.	Ots.	Cts.
Gallon	57 53	Gallon	57 53	Gallon	57 53	Gallon	57 53	Gallon	57 53	Gallon	57 53	Gallon	57 53	Gallon	57 53
Gallon	60 53	Gallon	60 53	Gallon	60 53	Gallon	60 53	Gallon	60 53	Gallon	60 53	Gallon	60 53	Gallon	60 53
Gallon	63 57	Gallon	63 57	Gallon	63 57	Gallon	63 57	Gallon	63 57	Gallon	63 57	Gallon	63 57	Gallon	63 57
Gallon	67 63	Gallon	67 63	Gallon	67 63	Gallon	67 63	Gallon	67 63	Gallon	67 63	Gallon	67 63	Gallon	67 63
Gallon	75 72	Gallon	75 72	Gallon	75 72	Gallon	75 72	Gallon	75 72	Gallon	75 72	Gallon	75 72	Gallon	75 72
Gallon	90 85	Gallon	90 85	Gallon	90 85	Gallon	90 85	Gallon	90 85	Gallon	90 85	Gallon	90 85	Gallon	90 85

Free	Free	Free	Free	Gallon . 10 cents.	689
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	690
				Pound . 2 cents.	691
		Free	Free	Free	692
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	693

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Acts of April 27, 1810; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.			Acts of May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.			Acts of May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.		
	Cwt	.....	\$1.	Cwt	.....	\$1.	Cwt	.....	\$1 50.
694 Steel, unwrought	Cwt	.....	\$1.	Cwt	.....	\$1.	Cwt	.....	\$1 50.
695 cast, shear & German, in bars.									
696 all other in bars									
697 manufactures n. o. p.	20 per cent.	.....		25 per cent.	.....		25 per cent.	.....
698 Steel-yards.							35 per cent.	.....
699 Stereotype plates									
700 Stoneware	20 per cent.	.....		20 per cent.	.....		20 per cent.	.....
701 Stones, precious	7½ per cent.	.....		10 per cent.	.....		12½ per cent.	.....
702 filtering									
703 Strings, musical instrument.									
704 Sugar, brown raw or brown clayed.	Pound	.....	3 cents.	Pound	.....	3 cents.	Pound	.....	3 cents.
705 loaf or candy, refined.	Pound	.....	12 cents.	Pound	.....	12 cents.	Pound	.....	12 cents.
706 lump	Pound	.....	10 cents.	Pound	.....	10 cents.	Pound	.....	10 cents.
707 white clayed, or powdered	Pound	.....	4 cents.	Pound	.....	4 cents.	Pound	.....	4 cents.
708 all other advanced beyond the raw state.									
709 Sugar of lead.							Pound	.....	5 cents.
710 Sulphur, flour of.	Free	.....		Free	.....		Free	.....
711 Sumac									
712 Sweetmeats, preserved in sugar or brandy.	30 per cent.	.....		30 per cent.	.....		30 per cent.	.....
713 Sirup of sugar cane									
714 Table tops of marble or composi- tion (mosaics)									
715 Tailors' irons									
716 Tamarinds									
717 Tallow	Pound	.....	1 cent.	Pound	.....	1 cent.	Pound	.....	1 cent.
718 Tapers, wax									
719 Tapioca									
720 Tartar, crude									
721 ometic									
722 Tassels, gold and silver, or imita- tion (for saddlers, &c.)									
Tea.									
			East of Cape of Good Hope in U. S. vessels.			East of Cape of Good Hope in U. S. vessels.			East of Cape of Good Hope in U. S. vessels.
			Elsewhere and in for- eign vessels.			Elsewhere and in for- eign vessels.			Elsewhere and in for- eign vessels.
723 Bohea	Pound	12	14	Pound	12	14	Pound	12	14
724 Souchong	Pound	25	34	Pound	25	34	Pound	25	34
725 Other black imperial.	Pound	25	34	Pound	25	34	Pound	25	34
726 Gunpowder	Pound	50	68	Pound	50	68	Pound	50	68
727 Gomee	Pound	50	68	Pound	50	68	Pound	50	68
728 Hyson and Young Hyson	Pound	40	56	Pound	40	56	Pound	40	56
729 Hyson, Pekin, and other green	Pound	20	38	Pound	20	38	Pound	20	38
730 Tentenague or spelter	Free	.....		Free	.....		Free	.....
731 Tieklenburgs				15 per cent.	.....		15 per cent.	.....
732 Tiles, paving									
733 for building	25 per cent.	.....		25 per cent.	.....		30 per cent.	.....
734 Tin foil and taggers tin (plates and sheets, 1842)									
735 Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks.	Free	.....		Free	.....		Free	.....
736 manufactures of, n. o. p.	20 per cent.	.....		25 per cent.	.....		25 per cent.	.....
737 Tinctures									
738 Tobacco, leaf or unmanufactured.	Pound	.....	10 cents.	Pound	.....	10 cents.	Pound	.....	10 cents.
739 manufactured (see segars)	Pound	.....	12 cents.	Pound	.....	12 cents.	Pound	.....	12 cents.
740 snuff									
741 Tools & implements of trade of per- sons arriving in the United States.	Free	.....		Free	.....		Free	.....
742 Tortoise shell									
743 Toys									
744 Tumblers, molded or pressed									
745 Turmeric									
746 Twine and packthread	Pound	.....	4 cents.	Pound	.....	5 cents.	Pound	.....	5 cents.
747 Type metal									

tariff acts from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1832.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
Cwt.....\$1 50.	Cwt.....\$1 50.	Cwt.....\$1 50.	Cwt.....\$1 50.	Cwt.....\$1 50.	594
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Cwt.....\$2 50.	595
20 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	596
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	597
12½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	598
Free.	Free.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	599
Free.	Free.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	600
Pound...2½ cents.	Pound...2½ cents.	Pound...2½ cents.	Pound...2½ cents.	7½ per cent.	701
Pound...12 cents.	Pound...12 cents.	Pound...12 cents.	Pound...12 cents.	20 per cent.	702
Pound...10 cents.	Pound...10 cents.	Pound...10 cents.	Pound...10 cents.	15 per cent.	703
Pound...3½ cents.	Pound...3½ cents.	Pound...3½ cents.	Pound...3½ cents.	Pound...2½ cents.	704
				Pound...6 cents.	705
				Pound...6 cents.	706
				Pound...6 cents.	707
Pound...5 cents.	Pound...5 cents.	Pound...5 cents.	Pound...5 cents.	Pound...4 cents.	708
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Pound...5 cents.	709
				Free.	710
				Free.	711
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	25 per cent.	712
Pound...2½ cents.	Pound...2½ cents.	Pound...2½ cents.	Pound...2½ cents.	Pound...2½ cents.	713
				30 per cent.	714
				Pound...2½ cents.	715
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	716
Pound...1 cent.	Pound...1 cent.	Pound...1 cent.	Pound...1 cent.	Pound...1 cent.	717
				30 per cent.	718
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	719
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	720
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	721
				15 per cent.	722
All imported in United States vessels from beyond Cape of Good Hope, free; all other- wise imported, 10 cents per pound.	All imported in United States vessels from be- yond Cape of Good Hope, free; all other- wise imported, 10 cents per pound	Free.....	Free.....	All imported in U. S. vessels, free.	723
					724
					725
					726
					727
					728
					729
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	730
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	731
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	732
20 per cent.	28 per cent.	26 per cent.	23 per cent.	25 per cent.	733
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	2½ per cent.	734
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	1 per cent.	735
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	30 per cent.	736
				25 per cent.	737
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	738
Pound...10 cents.	Pound...10 cents.	Pound...10 cents.	Pound...10 cents.	Pound...10 cents.	739
Pound...12 cents.	Pound...12 cents.	Pound...12 cents.	Pound...12 cents.	Pound...12 cents.	740
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	741
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	5 per cent.	742
				30 per cent.	743
				Pound...10 cents.	744
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	745
Pound...5 cents.	Pound...5 cents.	Pound...5 cents.	Pound...5 cents.	Pound...6 cents.	746
				25 per cent.	747

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Acts of			
	April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	Acts of May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.	
748 Types for printing.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.....	
749 Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, frames and sticks.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	
750 Vanilla beans.....	.....	.....	.....
751 Velvets and velveteas.....	.....	.....	.....
752 Vises, iron and steel.....	.....	.....	35 per cent.....	
753 Vinegar.....	.....	Gallon... 8 cents.	Gallon... 8 cents.	
754 Vitriol, oil of (sulphuric acid).....	.....	Pound... 3 cents.	Pound... 3 cents.	
755 blue or Roman (sulphate of copper).....	.....	Pound... 4 cents.	Pound... 4 cents.	
756 green.....	.....	.....	.....
757 Wafers.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	
758 Washes.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....	
759 Waste or shoddy.....	.....	.....	.....
760 Watches and parts of.....	7½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	12½ per cent.....	
761 Wax, bees', bleached or not; also shoemaker's wax.....	.....	.....	.....
762 Weld.....	.....	.....	.....
763 Whalebone.....	.....	.....	.....
764 Wheat.....	.....	Bushel... 25 cents.	Bushel... 25 cents.	
765 flour.....	.....	Cwt... 50 cents.	Cwt... 50 cents.	
766 Whiting and Paris white.....	Pound... 1 cent.	Pound... 1 cent.	Pound... 1 cent.	
767 Wines, Madeira, n. o. p.....	Gallon... \$1.	Gallon... \$1.	Gallon... \$1; 50 cts.	
768 Sherry.....	Gallon... 60 cents.	Gallon... 60 cents.	Gallon... 50 cents.	
769 St. Lucar (and Canary, 1842) Lisbon, Oporto, and other Portugal.....	Gallon... 50 cents.	Gallon... 50 cents.	.....
770 Tenerife, Fayal, all western islands.....	Gallon... 40 cents.	Gallon... 40 cents.	.....
772 Malaga (and St. George).....	.....	.....	.....
773 Burgundy (and port, 1842) in bottles.....	Gallon... \$1.	Gallon... \$1.	.....
774 Burgundy (and port, 1842) in casks.....	Gallon... \$1.	Gallon... \$1.	.....
775 champagne in bottles.....	.....	.....	.....
776 claret, bottles and cases.....	.....	.....	.....
777 in casks.....	.....	.....	.....
778 of France and Spain, red, in casks.....	.....	.....	Gallon... 10 cents.	
779 of France and Spain, white, in casks.....	.....	.....	Gallon... 15 cents.	
780 of France and Spain, all in bottles.....	.....	.....	Gallon... 30 cents.	
781 white, of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Portu- gal, n. o. p., in casks.....	.....	.....	.....
782 white, of France, Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Portu- gal, n. o. p., in bottles.....	.....	.....	.....
783 white and red, of Spain, Ger- many, &c., in casks.....	.....	.....	Gallon... 15 cents.	
784 white and red, of Spain, Ger- many, &c., in bottles.....	.....	.....	.....
785 Rhenish.....	Gallon... \$1.	Gallon... \$1.	.....
786 Tokay.....	Gallon... \$1.	Gallon... \$1.	.....
787 red, of France, Austria, Prus- sia, Sardinia, and Portugal, n. e., in casks.....	.....	.....	.....
788 red, of France, Austria, Prus- sia, Sardinia, and Portugal, n. e., in bottles.....	.....	.....	.....
789 Sicily or Marsala.....	.....	.....	.....
790 others of Sicily.....	.....	.....	.....
791 other n. e., in bottles or cases.....	Gall. 70 cts; 30 cts.	Gallon... 30 cents.	Gallon... 30 cents.	
792 n. e., otherwise than in bottles or cases.....	Gall. 25 cts; 15 cts.	Gallon... 15 cents.	Gallon... 15 cents.	
793 Wire, cap or bonnet, covered iron or steel.....	.....	.....	.....
794 not above No. 18, (14).....	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 5 cents.	Pound... 6 cents.	
795 above No. 18, (14 to 25).....	Pound... 9 cents.	Pound... 9 cents.	Pound... 10 cents.	
796 above No. 25.....	.....	.....	.....
797 silvered or plated.....	.....	.....	.....
798 square, used for umbrella stretchers, cut in pieces, not exceeding length required.....	12 per cent.....	12 per cent.....	12 per cent.....	

tariff from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1832.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1833.	Act of September 1, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
5 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	25 per cent.	748
5 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	30 per cent.	749
Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	750
5 per cent.	23 per cent.	23 per cent.	23 per cent.	30 per cent.	751
Gallon ... 8 cents.	Gallon ... 8 cents.	Gallon ... 8 cents.	Gallon ... 8 cents.	Gallon ... 8 cents.	752
Pound ... 3 cents.	Pound ... 3 cents.	Pound ... 3 cents.	Pound ... 3 cents.	Pound ... 1 cent.	753
Pound ... 4 cents.	Pound ... 4 cents.	Pound ... 4 cents.	Pound ... 4 cents.	Pound ... 4 cents.	754
5 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	Pound ... 2 cents.	755
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	756
15 per cent.	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	See Soap.	757
15 per cent.	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound ... ¼ cent.	758
15 per cent.	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	7½ per cent.	759
15 per cent.	12½ per cent.	Free	Free	15 per cent.	761
Bushel ... 25 cents.	Bushel ... 25 cents.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	762
Cwt. ... 50 cents.	Cwt. ... 50 cents.	Bushel ... 25 cents.	Bushel ... 25 cents.	12½ per cent.	763
Pound ... 1 cent.	Pound ... 1 cent.	Cwt. ... 50 cents.	Cwt. ... 50 cents.	Bushel ... 25 cents.	764
Gal. 50 cts.; 25 cts.	Gallon ... 25 cents.	Pound ... 1 cent.	Pound ... 1 cent.	Cwt. ... 70 cents.	765
Gallon 50 & 25 cts.	Gallon ... 25 cents.	Gallon ... 25 cents.	Gallon ... 25 cents.	Pound ... 1 cent.	766
.....	.....	Gallon ... 25 cents.	Gallon ... 25 cents.	Gallon ... 60 cents.	767
.....	.....	Gallon ... 25 cents.	Gallon ... 25 cents.	Gallon ... 60 cents.	768
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon ... 60 cents.	769
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	770
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon ... 20 cents.	771
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	772
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon ... 35 cents.	773
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	774
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon ... 15 cents.	775
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon ... 40 cents.	776
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon ... 35 cents.	777
Gal. 6 cts.; 3 cts.	Gallon ... 3 cents.	Gallon ... 3 cents.	Gallon ... 3 cents.	Gallon ... 6 cents.	778
Gal. 10 cts.; 5 cts.	Gallon ... 5 cents.	Gallon ... 5 cents.	Gallon ... 5 cents.	.....	779
Gal. 22 cts.; 11 cts.	Gallon ... 11 cents.	Gallon ... 11 cents.	Gallon ... 11 cents.	.....	780
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon ... 7½ cents.	781
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	782
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon ... 20 cents.	783
Gallon ... 15 cents.	Gallon ... 7½ cents.	Gallon ... 7½ cents.	Gallon ... 7½ cents.	Gallon ... 12½ cents.	784
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon ... 20 cents.	785
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	786
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon ... 6 cents.	787
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	788
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon ... 20 cents.	789
Gallon ... 30 cents.	Gallon ... 15 cents.	Gallon ... 15 cents.	Gallon ... 15 cents.	Gallon ... 25 cents.	790
Gallon ... 15 cents.	Gallon ... 7½ cents.	Gallon ... 7½ cents.	Gallon ... 7½ cents.	Gallon ... 65 cents.	791
Pound ... 12 cents.	Pound ... 12 cents.	Pound ... 12 cents.	Pound ... 12 cents.	.....	792
Pound ... 5 cents.	Pound ... 5 cents.	Pound ... 5 cents.	Pound ... 5 cents.	Pound ... 12 cents.	793
Pound ... 9 cents.	Pound ... 9 cents.	Pound ... 9 cents.	Pound ... 9 cents.	Pound ... 5 cents.	794
5 per cent.	5 per cent.	Pound ... 9 cents.	Pound ... 9 cents.	Pound ... 8 cents.	795
.....	.....	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound ... 11 cents.	796
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 per cent.	797
Pound ... 2 cents.	12 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	12½ per cent.	798

II.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

	ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Acts of	Acts of	Acts of
		April 27, 1816; April 20, 1818; March 3, 1819.	May 22, 1824; Feb- ruary 11, 1825.	May 19, 1828; May 24, 1828; May 20, 1830; May 29, 1830.
799	Wood, or pastel .....	.....	.....	.....
800	Wood, Brazil .....	.....	.....	.....
801	Nicaragua	Free	Free	Free
802	red, cam, and logwood	Free	Free	Free
803	rose, satin, mahogany, cedar .....	.....	.....	.....
804	other, n. o. p., unmanufact'd	Free	Free	Free
805	boards, pl'ks, &c., not planed .....	.....	.....	.....
806	or wro't into shape for use .....	.....	.....	.....
807	boards, planks, &c., if wro't .....	.....	.....	.....
808	into shape for any specific .....	.....	.....	.....
809	purpose .....	.....	.....	.....
810	timber for building wharves .....	.....	.....	.....
811	fire .....	.....	.....	.....
812	manufactures n. o. p.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
813	Wool, raw, value less than 10 cents .....	.....	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
814	per pound .....	.....	.....	.....
815	other	Free	20 and 30 per cent.	Lb. 4 and 40 cents; 50 per cent.
816	Woolen yarn .....	.....	.....	.....
817	manufactures of wool or part .....	.....	.....	.....
818	wool, n. o. p.	25 and 30 per cent.	30 and 33½ per cent.	40 and 45 per cent
819	manufactures of wooler part .....	.....	.....	.....
820	wool, value not above 33½ .....	.....	.....	.....
821	cents per square yard .....	.....	25 per cent.	Sq. yd. 14 cents.
822	value exceeding \$4 per yard .....	.....	.....	45 and 50 per cent.
823	Worsted stuff, shawls, &c., of silk .....	.....	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
824	and worsted .....	.....	.....	.....
825	yarn .....	.....	.....	.....
826	Zinc, not manufactured, in sheets	Free	Free	Free
827	manufactures n. o. p. ....	.....	.....	.....
828	Unenumerated articles	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
829	Discriminating duties additional for .....	.....	.....	.....
830	foreign vessels	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.

* Act of July 13, 1832, imposed 5 per cent. on certain manufactures of wool, an error corrected by resolu

NOTE.—The act of April 27, 1816, contains the following provisions in regard to cotton and woolen
 "On cotton manufactures of all descriptions, or of which cotton is the material of chief value, and
 duty of 25 per centum ad valorem; and after the expiration of the three years aforesaid, a duty of 30
 chief value (except nankeens imported direct from China), the original cost of which at the place
 places beyond it, and of 10 per centum if imported from any other place, shall be less than 25 cents per
 shall be charged with duty accordingly: *Provided also*, That all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist
 taken to have cost 60 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly; and all bleached
 and deemed to have cost 75 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly, &c.

"On woolen manufactures of all descriptions, or of which wool is the material of chief value, except
 30th day of June next, until the 30th day of June, 1819, 25 per centum ad valorem; and after that day
 The act of May 22, 1824, repeats the above provision regarding the duty on cotton manufactures.
 Act of May 19, 1828, in fixing the duties on manufactures of woolen goods, provides:

"On manufactures of wool, or of which wool shall be a component part (except carpetings, blankets,
 at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 50 cents per square yard, shall be deemed to have cost
 1832, and from that time a duty of 45 per centum.

"Manufactures of wool, except flannels and baizes, the actual value of, &c., shall not exceed 33½
 "Manufactures of wool, &c., actual value exceeding 50 cents per square yard, not exceeding \$1 the
 per centum ad valorem to June 30, 1829, and from that time a duty of 45 per centum ad valorem.

"Manufactures of wool, &c., value exceeding \$1, not \$2.50 per yard, shall be deemed to have cost
 time a duty of 45 per centum.

"Manufactures of wool, &c., value, &c., exceeding \$2.50, not \$4 per square yard, shall be deemed to
 &c., until June 30, 1829, and from that time a duty of 45 per centum.

"Manufactures of wool, &c., the actual value of which, &c., shall exceed \$4 per yard, a duty of 45

tariff acts from April 27, 1816, to August 30, 1842, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of July 13, 1832; July 14, 1832.	Under operation of act of March 2, 1833.			Act of August 30, 1842.	
	Act of July 4, 1836.	Act of September 11, 1841.	As in force June 30, 1842.		
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Pound.....1 cent.	799
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	800
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	801
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	802
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	15 per cent.	803
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	804
.....	.....	.....	.....	20 per cent.	805
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 per cent.	806
.....	.....	.....	.....	20 per cent.	807
.....	.....	.....	.....	20 per cent.	808
25 per cent.	24 per cent.	23 per cent.	21½ per cent.	30 per cent.	809
Under 8 cts.; free.	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Under 7 cts. 5 per cent.	810
Lb. 4 cents and 40 per cent.	Lb. 4 cents and 38 per cent.	Lb. 4 cents and 32 per cent.	Lb. 4 cents and 26 per cent.	Lb. 3 cents and 30 per cent.	811
Lb. 4 cents and 40 per cent.	Lb. 4 cents and 38 per cent.	Lb. 4 cents and 32 per cent.	Lb. 4 cents and 26 per cent.	30 per cent.	812
50 per cent.	44 per cent.	38 per cent.	29 per cent.	40 per cent.	813
5 and 50 per ct.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	814
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	815
10 per ct.; free	Free.....	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	816
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	817
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	10 per cent.	818
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 per cent.	819
Free.....	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	820
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	821

tion of July 14, 1832.

manufactures:

on cotton twist, yarn, or thread as follows, viz: for three years next ensuing the 30th day of June next, a per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is the material of whence imported, with the addition of 20 per centum if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost 25 cents per square yard, and yarn, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than 60 cents per pound, shall be deemed and and colored yarn, the original cost of which shall have been less than 75 cents per pound, shall be taken

blankets, woolen rags, and worsted or stuff goods, shall be levied, collected, and paid, from and after the 20 per centum on the said articles."

changing the rate of cotton cloth to 30 cents instead of 25 cents, as heretofore.

worsted stuff goods, bombazines, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps, and bindings), the actual value of which, 50 cents the square yard, and be charged thereon with a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem, until June 30,

cents per square yard, pay 14 cents per square yard.

square yard, shall be deemed to have cost \$1 the square yard, and be charged thereon with a duty of 40

\$2.50 per square yard, and be charged with a duty thereon of 40 per centum to June 30, 1829, and from that

have cost at the place whence imported \$4 per square yard, and a duty of 40 per centum shall be levied

per centum ad valorem until June 30, 1829, and from that time a duty of 50 per centum."

S. Rep. 12—11

III.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the

ABBREVIATIONS.—P^t. gal. = proof gallon;

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1848.*	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.*
1	Abainthe.....	100 per cent.	80 per cent.	P ^t . gal., 50 cts.
2	Acetates: pyroligneate (1872) of ammonia.....	.....	.....	.....
3	of baryta.....	.....	.....	.....
3a	of copper.....	.....	.....	.....
4	of iron, strontia, or zinc.....	.....	.....	.....
5	of lead (sugar of lead) (1872), brown.....	.....	.....	Pound, 3 cts.
5a	white.....	.....	.....	.....
6	of magnesia and soda (1872) magnesia.....	.....	.....	.....
6a	of soda.....	.....	.....	.....
7	of lime.....	.....	.....	.....
8	of potash (1872) potassa.....	.....	.....	.....
8a	soda.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Acids, acetic (1872), acetous and pyroligneous 1864, specific gravity above 1.040 (1872), above 1.047.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
10	not above 1.040 (1872), not above 1.047.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
11	acetous.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free.....
12	arsenious, crude.....	.....	.....	.....
13	benzole.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
14	boracic.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
14a	carbolic liquid.....	.....	.....	.....
15	chromic.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
16	citric.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	20 per cent.
17	gallic.....	.....	.....	.....
18	muriatic.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
19	nitric (yellow and white).....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
20	not chemically pure.....	.....	.....	.....
21	oxalic.....	.....	4 per cent.	10 per cent.
22	picric and nitro-picric.....	.....	.....	.....
23	pyroligneous.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
24	sulphuric (oil of vitriol).....	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
24a	sulphuric fuming (Nordhausen).....	.....	.....	.....
25	tannic.....	.....	.....	.....
26	tartaric.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	20 per cent.
27	for medicinal use and in the fine arts, n. o. p. f.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
28	for chemical & manufacturing purposes, n. o. p. f.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
29	Aconite, root and leaf (1870), and bark.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Acorn coffee, and other substitutes for coffee.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Adhesive felt, for sheathing vessels.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
32	Agaric.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Alabaster and spar ornaments.....	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
34	Albata, unmanufactured, or in sheets.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
35	Albumen.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Alcohol, amylic (fusel oil).....	.....	.....	.....
37	Alcornoque.....	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
38	Ale, beer, and porter, in bottles.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Gal., 25 cts.
39	otherwise.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Gal., 15 cts.
40	Alkaline silicates.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Alkanet root.....	.....	.....	.....
42	Alkekengi.....	.....	.....	.....
43	Almonds.....	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	Pound, 2 cts.
44	shelled.....	.....	.....	Pound, 4 cts.
45	paste.....	.....	.....	.....
45a	shells.....	.....	.....	.....
46	Alum (patent, substitute, sulphurous and cake).....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, ½ ct.
47	Alumina, sulphate of.....	.....	.....	.....
47a	Aluminium or aluminum.....	.....	.....	.....
48	Amber beads.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
48a	Amber gum.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Ambergia.....	20 per cent.	4 p. r cent.	Free.....
50	Ammonia, crude.....	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
51	[refined] sulphate and carbonate.....	.....	.....	10 per cent.
52	muriate of, and sal.....	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
53	Anatomical preparations and skeletons.....	.....	.....	.....
54	Anchovies, preserved in oil, or otherwise.....	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
54a	Angelica root.....	.....	.....	.....
55	Animals, living.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....

* Acts of July 30, 1848, and of March 2, 1861, new tariffs; repeal previous duties. † Exempt from States and in actual use for the purposes of such immigration. All animals brought into the United petition. (Act of July 14, 1870.)

several tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive.

lbs. = pounds; n. o. p. = not otherwise provided for.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Pf. gal., 50 c.	Pf. gal., 75 cts	Pf. gal., \$2, \$2 50.	Pf. gal., \$2 50	Pf. gal., \$2 50	Pf. gallon, \$2	Pf. gallon, \$2	1
.....	.....	Pound, 70 cts	Pound, 70 cts	Pound, 70 cts	Pound, 70 cts	Pound, 25 cts	2
.....	.....	Pound, 40 cts	Pound, 40 cts	Pound, 40 cts	Pound, 40 cts	Pound, 25 cts	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound, 10 cts	3a
.....	.....	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 25 cts	4
Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 5 cts.	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound, 10 cts	5a
.....	.....	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound, 25 cts	6a
.....	.....	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	7
.....	Pound, 75 cts	Pound, 75 cts	Pound, 75 cts	Pound, 75 cts	Pound, 75 cts	Pound, 25 cts	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound, 25 cts	8a
Free	25 per cent..	Pound, 80 cts	Pound, 80 cts	Pound, 80 cts	Pound, 80 cts	Pound, 30 cts	9
Free	25 per cent..	Pound, 25 cts	Pound, 25 cts	Pound, 25 cts	Pound, 25 cts	Pound, 5 cts.	10
Free	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free	11
Free	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	12
Free	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Free	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 per cent..	14
15 per cent..	15 per cent..	15 per cent..	15 per cent..	15 per cent..	15 per cent..	15 per cent..	14a
20 per cent..	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	15
Free	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, \$1 50	Pound, \$1 50	Pound, \$1 50	Pound, \$1 50	Pound, \$1	16
Free	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free	Free	17
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	18
10 per cent..	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Free	Free	19
Free	10 per cent..	Asacetic acid	.....	.....	Free	Free	20
Free	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Free	Free	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	23
.....	Pound, 25 cts	Pound, \$2..	Pound, \$2..	Pound, \$2..	Pound, 1 cent	Free	24
Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts	Free	Pound, 1 ct..	24a
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, \$1..	25
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	10 per cent..	27
.....	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Free	Free	28
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	30
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	Free	Free	31
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	Free	Free	32
.....	.....	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	Free	30 per cent..	33
Free	Free	Pf. gal., \$2	Pf. gal., \$2	Pf. gal., \$2	Free	90 per cent of existing duty	34
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Pf. gallon, \$2	Free	35
Gal., 25 cts	Gal., 30 cts	Gal., 35 cts	Gal., 35 cts	Gal., 35 cts	Pf. gallon, \$2	Pf. gallon, \$2	36
Gal., 15 cts	Gal., 20 cts	Gal., 20 cts	Gal., 20 cts	Gal., 20 cts	Free	Free	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon, 35 cts	Gallon, 35 cts	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gallon, 20 cts	Gallon, 20 cts	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound, 1 cent	Pound, 1 ct..	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	42
Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts	Pound, 6 cts	Pound, 6 cts	Pound, 6 cts	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	43
Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	44
.....	.....	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	Free	45
Pound, 1 ct..	100 lbs., 60 cts	100 lbs., 60 cts	100 lbs., 60 cts	100 lbs., 60 cts	Free	Free	45a
.....	100 lbs., 60 cts	100 lbs., 60 cts	100 lbs., 60 cts	100 lbs., 60 cts	100 lbs., 60 cts	100 lbs., 60 cts	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 lbs., 60 cts	100 lbs., 60 cts	47
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	Free	Free	47a
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	48
10 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Free	Free	48a
10 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Free	Free	49
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free	Free	50
20 per cent..	30 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	Free	20 per cent..	51
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	10 per cent..	52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	50 per cent..	54
Free	Free	Free; 20 per ct	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Free	54a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 per cent..	55

duty: Teams of animals, including harness and tackle, actually owned by immigrants to the United States temporarily, and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purposes of exhibition or com-

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
56	Animals, specially imported, from beyond the sea, for breeding.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
57	Animal manures (See Guano).....	.....	.....	.....
58	Annatto (Roucou or Orleans).....	10 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free.....
58a	all extracts of.....	.....	.....	.....
58b	seed.....	.....	.....	.....
59	Anodyne (Hoffman's).....	.....	.....	.....
60	Antimony, crude, or regulus of.....	20 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
61	ore of, or sulphuret, crude.....	20 per cent..	8 per cent..	.....
62	Aquafortis.....	.....	.....	10 per cent..
63	Argols, crude (and brown tartar).....	5 per cent..	Free.....	Free.....
63a	Argol dust.....	.....	.....	.....
64	refined (cream tartar).....	.....	.....	.....
65	Arrack.....	100 per cent.	30 per cent..	Pf. gal., 50 c.
66	Arms, fire, n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
67	side, n. o. p. (See swords and sword blades).....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
68	Arrowroot.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	10 per cent..
69	Arsenic in all forms.....	15 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free.....
69a	Arseniate of aniline.....	.....	.....	.....
70	Articles worn by men, women, or children, of what- ever material (except silk or linen), n. o. p., made by hand.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
71	Asbestos, not manufactured.....	.....	.....	.....
72	Asbestos, manufactured.....	.....	.....	.....
73	Ashes, of wood, lye of, and beet root ashes.....	.....	.....	.....
74	Asphaltum.....	.....	4 per cent..	Free.....
75	Assafetida.....	20 per cent..	4 per cent..	10 per cent..
76	Asses' skins.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
77	Bacon.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 2 cts.
78	Bagatelle balls, ivory or bone.....	.....	.....	.....
78a	Balm of Gilead.....	.....	.....	.....
79	Balsam, copaliba, (1872) and fir or Canada.....	.....	.....	.....
80	medicinal, n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
81	Peruvian.....	.....	.....	.....
82	tinct.....	.....	.....	.....
82a	Bamboo reeds, no further mfg. than cut into suit- able lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sun-shades.....	.....	.....	.....
83	Bamboos, unmanufactured.....	.....	.....	10 per cent..
84	Bananas.....	20 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
85	Barilla.....	10 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free.....
86	Bark, sconeite.....	.....	.....	.....
87	calisaya.....	.....	.....	.....
88	canela alba.....	.....	.....	.....
89	cascarilla.....	.....	.....	.....
90	cinchona.....	.....	.....	.....
91	croton.....	.....	.....	.....
92	Lima.....	.....	.....	.....
93	Peruvian.....	15 per cent..	Free.....	10 per cent..
94	pomegranate.....	.....	.....	.....
95	quilla.....	15 per cent..	12 per cent..	Free.....
96	all medicinal, n. o. p.....	20 per cent..	8 per cent..	20 per cent..
97	hemlock and oak.....	.....	.....	.....
98	all other, of all kinds, n. o. p.....	20 per cent..	8 per cent..	10 per cent..
99	Barley.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Bush., 15 cts.
100	pearl or hulled.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Bush., 10 cts.
101	Barytes.....	.....	.....	.....
102	nitrate of.....	.....	.....	.....
103	sulphate of, crude or refined.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
104	Baskets, and other articles of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow, n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
105	Bay-rum water, distilled from the leaf, (1872) bay-rum or bay-water, whether distilled or compounded, and in proportion for greater strength than first-proof.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	Gallon, 25 cts.
106	Beads and bead ornaments.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
107	Beans, tonqua.....	.....	.....	.....
108	vanilla, (1872) or plants.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Beef.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 1 ct.
110	Beeswax.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	10 per cent..
111	Belladonna, root and leaf.....	.....	.....	.....

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	50
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	57
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	58
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	58a
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	5-b
Free	10 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts 10 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts 10 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts 10 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts 10 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts 10 per cent.	50
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	60
Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 6 cts	Pound, 6 cts	Pound, 6 cts	Pound, 6 cts	Free	Free	61
Free	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	10 per cent.	Free	62
Pf. gall., 50c.	Pf. gall., 75 cts	Pf. gall., 75 cts	Pf. gall., 75 cts	Pf. gall., 75 cts	Free	Free	63
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	Pound, 10 cts	Free	63a
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	Pf. gallon, \$2.	Pound, 10 cts	64
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	Free	Pf. gallon, \$2.	65
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	90 per cent of exlat'g rates.	90 per cent of exlat'g rates.	66
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	67
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	68
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	69
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	69a
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent of exlat'g rates.	70
Free	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	Free	Free	71
10 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	72
30 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	Free	Free	73
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts	Pound, 2 cts	Pound, 2 cts	Pound, 2 cts	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	74
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	75
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	76
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	(See skins)	77
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound, 2 cts	Pound, 2 cts	78
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	78a
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	79
30 per cent.	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	80
30 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Free	Free	81
30 per cent.	Pound, 30 cts	Pound, 30 cts	Pound, 30 cts	Pound, 30 cts	Free	Free	82
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	82a
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free	83
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	84
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	85
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	86
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	87
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	88
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	89
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	90
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	91
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	92
15 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	93
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	94
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	95
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	96
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	97
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free	98
Bushel, 15 cts	Bushel, 15 c.	Bushel, 15 c.	Bushel, 15 c.	Bushel, 15 c.	Bushel, 15 cts	Bushel, 15 cts	99
Bushel, 10 cts	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	100
Free	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	101
20 per cent.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	102
20 per cent.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	103
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	104
Gallon, 25 cts	Gallon, 50 c.	Gallon, \$1.50	Gallon, \$1.50	Gallon, \$1.50	Gallon, \$1.50	Gallon, \$1.50	105
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	106
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	107
Free	Pound, \$3	Pound, \$3	Pound, \$3	Pound, \$3	Pound, \$3	Free	108
Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	109
10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	110
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	111

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

	ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
112	Bells, broken, and bell-metal fit for remanufacture only	5 per cent.	Free	Free
118	Benzoates	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
114	Berries for dyeing, or in composing dyes, n. o. p.	5 per cent.	Free	Free
115	juniper			
116	laurel			
117	others, n. o. p.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
118	Bezoar stones			10 per cent.
119	Birds			Free
119a	stuffed			
120	Bismuth	20 per cent.	Free	Free
121	Bitter apples	30 per cent.	Free	Free
122	Bituminous substances, crude, n. o. p.		Free	20 per cent.
123	Blacking, of all descriptions			
124	Black lead (plumbago)	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
124a	Black salts and black tars			
125	Bladders, manufactures of			
125a	Bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals, n. o. p.			
125b	Blood, dried			
126	Bolting cloth		Free	Free
127	Bones, crude, not manufactured; ground and calcined, (1872) burned, steamed			
128	Bone black and ivory drop	20 per cent.	Free	Free
129	Bones and tips, not manufactured			10 per cent.
130	Bone ash, and dust, and burnt, for phosphates		Free	Free
131	dice, draughts, chessmen, chess balls, and bag-atelle balls			
132	manufactures of, n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
133	Bonnets, hats, &c., of straw, chip, grass, &c.*	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
134	Books, blank	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.
135	Books, maps, charts, &c., for use of the United States		Free	Free
136	printed, bound or not, periodicals, &c.	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	15 per cent.
137	printed and manufactured 20 years ago			
138	Borate of lime		12 per cent.	10 per cent.
139	Borax, crude or tincal	25 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
140	refined			Pound, 3 cts
140a	Bouillons, canneltile, and metal threads, filé or spinat			
141	Boxes, of paper, and other fancy boxes	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
142	Boxwood			Free
143	Braids, and other trimmings of grass, straw, chip, &c.			
144	Brandy (1870, and other spirits from grain, &c.)	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	
145	Brass (copper not component of chief value, 1869), bars or pigs	100 per cent.	30 per cent.	Pt. gallon, \$1
146	old, fit for remanufacture only	5 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.
147	manufactures of, n. o. p.	5 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.
148	Brazil paste	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
149	wood, in sticks	15 per cent.	12 per cent.	10 per cent.
150	Brazilletto	5 per cent.	Free	Free
151	Breccia, in blocks or slabs		Free	Free
152	Bricks, fire, (1861) bricks, fire-bricks, paving tiles	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.
153	Brime			Free
154	Brimstone, crude	15 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
155	in rolls or refined	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.
156	Bristles	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Pound, 4 cts
157	Britannia ware			30 per cent.
158	Bromine			
159	Bronze, and all manufactures of, n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
160	(if copper chief value, 1869)			
161	liquor	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
162	metal in leaf (copper not chief value, 1869)			
163	powder (copper not chief value, 1869)	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.
164	Brooms, of all kinds	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
165	Brushes, of all kinds	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.

* 1872 manufactures of straw 90 per cent. of existing rates.

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb., 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	113
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	113
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	114
							115
							116
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	117
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	118
Free	Free	Free; 20 p. c	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	119
							119a
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	120
Free	Pound, 10 c.	Pound, 10 c.	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Free	Free	121
30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	122
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	123
10 per cent.	Ton, \$10.	Ton, \$10.	Ton, \$10.	Ton, \$10.	Ton, \$10.	(See plumbago.)	124
						Free	124a
	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	125
						Free	125a
						Free	125b
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	126
							127
Free	Free	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	128
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free	129
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	130
		50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	90 per cent. of existing duties.	131
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent. of existing duties.	132
30 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	133
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	134
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	135
15 per cent.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	136
							137
10 per cent.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts.	Free	138
Free	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Free	139
Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 10 c.	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	140
						25 per cent.	140a
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent. of existing rates.	141
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	142
	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	143
Pf. gal., \$1.25	Pf. gal., \$1.50	Pf. gal., \$2.50 and #3.	Pf. gal., #3.	Pf. gal., #3.	Pf. gal., #2.	Pf. gall., #2.	144
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	90 per cent. of existing duties.	145
10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	90 per cent. of existing duties.	146
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent. of existing duties.	147
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	148
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	149
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	150
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	151
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	152
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	153
e. 63	Ton, \$30.	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Free	Free	154
Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10.	Ton, \$10.	155
Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	156
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent. of existing rates.	157
					Free	Free	158
per cent.	25 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per ct.	159
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	90 per ct.	160
				10 per cent.	10 per cent.	ingrates.	161
per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.		162
per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	163
per cent.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	164
							165

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
166	Buchu leaves.....	20 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free
166a	Bags, dried.....	Free	Free	Free
167	Balloons roots, bulbs.....	Free	Free	Free
168	Bullion, gold and silver.....	Free	Free	Free
169	Burgundy pitch.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	20 per cent..
170	Burning fluid.....	Free	Free	Free
171	Buhrstones, manufactured or bound up into mill- stones.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	20 per cent..
172	in blocks, rough, not bound up into millstones.....	10 per cent..	Free	Free
173	Butter.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 4 cts.
174	Buttons and button molds, n. o. p.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	30 per cent..
175	Cabinets of coins, medals, and other antiquities.....	Free	Free	Free
176a	Cables, tarred.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	Pound, 2½ cts.
177	Manilla, untarred.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	Pound, 3 cts.
177	all other, untarred.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	Pound, 3 cts.
179	Cachous, aromatic.....	Free	Free	Free
180	Cadmium.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Free
181	Calamine.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Free
182	Calomel.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	20 per cent..
183	Cameos, set in gold or other metal.....	50 per cent..	24 per cent..	25 per cent..
184	not set.....	10 per cent..	4 per cent..	5 per cent..
185	Camphor, crude.....	25 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free
186	refined.....	40 per cent..	30 per cent..	Pound, 6 cts.
187	Candles and tapers, adamantine.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Free
188	paraffine.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Free
189	spermaceti.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 8 cts.
190	stearine.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 4 cts.
191	wax, pure or mixed.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 8 cts.
192	tallow.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 2 cts.
193	all other, n. o. p.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 4 cts.
194	Candy, not colored.....	Free	Free	Pound, 4 cts.
195	Canes, for walking, finished or not.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
196	Cantharides.....	20 per cent..	8 per cent..	10 per cent..
197	Canvas, for sails.....	Free	Free	Free
198	Capers (pickles and sauces of all kinds, n. o. p. f.)....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
199	Cape, made on frames, of whatever material, worn by men, women, &c., n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
200	of fur.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
201	of silk. (See also manufactures of cotton, wool, &c.).....	Free	Free	30 per cent..
202	Carbon, animal.....	20 per cent..	Free	Free
203	Card cases, of whatever material.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
204	Cards, playing, costing not over 25 cents per pack ..	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
205	over 25 cents per pack.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
206	Carnelian, unmanufactured.....	Free	Free	Free
207	Carpets, n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
208	Aubusson, Axminster, Medallion, or whole carpet, value less than \$1.25 per yard.....	Free	Free	Free
209	Brussels, wrought by the Jacquard ma- chine, value less than \$1.25 per yard.....	Free	Free	Sq. yd., 40 cts.
210	Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay (1864, by Jacquard machine), value over \$1.25 per yard.....	Free	Free	Free
211	patent velvet, Tournay velvet, tapestry velvet (printed on warp, &c., 1864), value over \$1.25 per yard.....	Free	Free	Sq. yd., 50 cts.
212	Brussels, printed on warp, or otherwise ..	Free	Free	Sq. yd., 30 cts.
213	tapestry, on warp, or otherwise.....	Free	Free	Sq. yd., 30 cts.
214	treble ingrain, three-ply, worsted chain venetian.....	Free	Free	Sq. yd., 25 cts.
215	yarn, venetian, two-ply, ingrain.....	Free	Free	Sq. yd., 25 cts.
216	of cotton.....	Free	Free	Free
217	of flax.....	Free	Free	Free
218	of hemp or jute.....	Free	Free	Sq. yd., 4 cts.
219	of wool, also mixed, n. o. p.....	Free	Free	30 per cent..
220	druggets, bookings, printed, colored, or otherwise.....	Free	Free	Sq. yd., 20 cts.
221	Hasooks, rugs, screens, mats, bed-sides, covers, &c., pay duty as carpetings of like description.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
221	Carriages, and parts of.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 30, 1866; May 19, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 23, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 8, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Free.....	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Free	Free	166
Free.....	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	166a
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	167
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	168
.....	Gal., 50 cts..	Gal., 50 cts..	Gal., 50 cts..	Gal., 50 cts..	Gal., 50 cts..	Gal., 50 cts..	169
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	171
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	172
Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	173
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	174
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	175
Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	176
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	177
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	178
Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	179
50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	180
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	181
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	182
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	183
25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	184
5 per cent..	5 per cent..	5 per cent..	5 per cent..	5 per cent..	5 per cent..	5 per cent..	185
Free.....	Pound, 30 cts	Pound, 30 cts	Pound, 30 cts	Pound, 30 cts	Pound, 30 cts	Pound, 30 cts	186
Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 40 cts	Pound, 40 cts	Pound, 40 cts	Pound, 40 cts	Pound, 40 cts	Pound, 40 cts	187
.....	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	188
.....	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	189
Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	190
Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	191
Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	192
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	193
Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	Pound, 24 cts	194
Pn'd. 6 & 8 cts	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	195
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	196
10 per cent..	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Free.....	Free.....	197
.....	.....	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	90 per cent. of existing duties.	198
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	199
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	200
30 per cent..	25 per cent..	60 per cent..	60 per cent..	60 per cent..	60 per cent..	60 per cent..	201
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	202
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	203
30 per cent..	Pack, 15 cts	Pack, 25 cts.	Pack, 25 cts.	Pack, 25 cts.	Pack, 25 cts.	Pack, 25 cts.	204
30 per cent..	Pack, 25 cts.	Pack, 35 cts.	Pack, 35 cts.	Pack, 35 cts.	Pack, 35 cts.	Pack, 35 cts.	205
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	Free.....	206
.....	.....	.....	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	90 per ct. of exist- ing rates.	207
Sq. yd., 40 cts	Sq. yd., 45 cts	Sq. yd., 70 cts	Sq. yd., 44 cts & 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 44 cts & 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 44 cts & 35 pr. ct.	.....	208
.....	.....	.....	Sq. yd., 70 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 70 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 70 cts and 35 pr. ct.	.....	209
Sq. yd., 50 cts	Sq. yd., 55 cts	Sq. yd., 80 cts	Sq. yd., 40 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 40 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 40 cts and 35 pr. ct.	.....	210
Sq. yd., 30 cts	Sq. yd., 33 cts	Sq. yd., 50 cts	Sq. yd., 50 cts	Sq. yd., 50 cts	Sq. yd., 50 cts	.....	211
Sq. yd., 20 cts	Sq. yd., 33 cts	Sq. yd., 50 cts	Sq. yd., 28 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 28 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 28 cts and 35 pr. ct.	.....	212
Sq. yd., 25 cts	Sq. yd., 28 cts	Sq. yd., 40 cts	Sq. yd., 17 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 17 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 17 cts and 35 pr. ct.	90 per ct. of exist- ing du- ties.	213
Sq. yd., 25 cts	Sq. yd., 28 cts	Sq. yd., 35 cts	Sq. yd., 12 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 12 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 12 cts and 35 pr. ct.	.....	214
.....	.....	.....	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	.....	215
Sq. yd., 4 cts.	Sq. yd., 6 cts.	Sq. yd., 8 cts.	Sq. yd., 8 cts.	Sq. yd., 8 cts.	Sq. yd., 8 cts.	.....	216
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	.....	217
Sq. yd., 20 cts	Sq. yd., 20 cts	Sq. yd., 25 cts	Sq. yd., 25 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 25 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 25 cts and 35 pr. ct.	.....	218
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	219
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	220
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	221

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
222	Cassava, or Cassada.....			
223	Cassia.....	40 per cent.	4 per cent.	Pound, 4 cts.
224	buds, and ground.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Pound, 8 cts.
225	Cassia vera.....			
226	Castor beans (bushel of 50 pounds).....			10 per cent.
227	Castor, or castoreum.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
228	Catechu, or cutch.....	10 per cent.	Free.....	Free.....
229	Catgut, or whipgut, unmanufactured.....			
230	Catsup.....			
231	Cement, Roman.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
232	Chalk, billiard.....			
233	French and red.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
234	white, (1870) unmanufactured.....			
235	all n. o. p.....			
236	Chalk, unmanufactured.....			
236a	Chamomile flowers.....			
236b	Charcoal.....			
237	Charts and maps.....	10 per cent.	Free.....	Free.....
238	Cheese.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Pound, 4 cts.
239	Cheesmen and cheese-balls, bone or ivory.....			
240	Chicory, root.....			Pound, 20 cts.
241	ground, burnt, or prepared.....			Pound, 20 cts.
241a	China, root.....			
241b	Cinchona, root.....			
242	China-ware, plain.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
243	ornamental.....			
244	Chloroform.....			
245	Chocolate.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
246	Chronometers, box, ship's, or parts thereof.....	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
247	Cicuta, conium (or hemlock seed and leaf).....			
248	Cinnamon.....	30 per cent.	4 per cent.	Pound, 10 cts.
249	Civet, crude, in natural pot.....			
250	Clay, pipe and fire, unwrought or prepared.....	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Ton, \$3.....
251	Cliffstone.....			
252	unmanufactured.....			
253	Clippings of any kind, fit only for making paper.....			
254	Clocks, and parts thereof.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
255	Cloth, water-proof, n. o. p.....			
256	Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, &c. (except knit goods).....			Pound, 12 cts. & 25 per cent.
257	ready-made, of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material of chief value.....			Pound, 12 cts. & 25 per cent.
258	all other, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
259	Cloves.....	40 per cent.	4 per cent.	Pound, 4 cts.
260	Clove stems.....			
261	Coach furniture.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
262	Coal, anthracite.....			
263	bituminous and shale.....			Ton, \$1.....
264	all other, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Ton, 50 cts.
265	slack, or culm of, and coke.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	25 per cent.
265a	stores for American vessels.....			
266	Cobalt, and oxide of.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free.....
267	ores.....			Free.....
268	Cocculus indicus.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
269	Cochineal.....	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
270	Cocoa.....	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
271	Cocoa, prepared or manufactured.....			
272	leaves and shells (crude or fibre).....	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
273	nuts.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
	[Coffee, imported direct from the place of production in American vessels, or in foreign vessels exempt from discriminating duties; also, if production of Netherlands possessions imported from the Netherlands in the same manner (1848 and 1857).]			
274	Coffee (and substitutes, 1870), excluding chicory.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....

* (1872.) Metals and manufactures of metals 90 per cent. of existing rates.

tariffs from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1868; June 1, 1868.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 30, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 15 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 30 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Free	Free	222
Pound, 15 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	223
10 per cent.	Buschel, 50 cts.	Buschel, 60 cts.	Buschel, 60 cts.	Buschel, 60 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	224
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	225
Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Buschel, 60 cts.	Buschel, 60 cts.	226
					Free	Free	227
					Free	Free	228
					Free	Free	229
	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	230
20 per cent.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	231
		50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	232
Free	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	233
	Ton, \$1	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10	Free	Free	234
	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	235
					Free	Free	236
					Free	Free	236 a
Free	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	237
Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	238
		50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	239
Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 1 cent.	240
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 1 cent.	241
						Free	241 a
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	242
	40 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	243
		Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	244
Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 7 cts.	Pound, 7 cts.	Pound, 7 cts.	Pound, 7 cts.	Pound, 7 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	245
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	90 per ct. of exist'g rates.	246
					Free	Free	247
Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 30 cts.	Pound, 30 cts.	Pound, 30 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	248
					Free	Free	249
Ton, \$3	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$5	90 per ct. of exist'g rates.	250
		Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10			251
					Free	Free	252
					Free	Free	253
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	80 per cent. of exist- ing rates.	254
			45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.		255
							256
Pound, 12 cts. and 25 pr. ct.	Pound, 18 cts. and 30 pr. ct.	Pound, 24 cts. and 40 pr. ct.	Pound, 50 cts. and 40 pr. ct.	Pound, 50 cts. and 40 pr. ct.	Pound, 50 cts. and 40 pr. ct.		
Pound, 12 cts. and 25 pr. ct.	Pound, 18 cts. and 30 pr. ct.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	257
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per ct. of exist'g rates.	258
Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 15 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	259
10 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	260
					35 per cent.	35 per cent.	261
					Free	Free	262
Ton, \$1	Ton, \$1.10	Ton, \$1.25	Ton, \$1.25	Ton, \$1.25	Ton, \$1.25	Ton, 75 cents	263
Ton, 50 cents	Ton, 60 cents	Ton, 40 cents	Ton, 40 cents	Ton, 40 cents	Ton, 40 cents		264
25 per cent.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	Ton, 40 cents	265
						Free	265 a
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	266
Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	267
10 per cent.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Free	Free	268
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	269
Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	270
Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 9 cts.	Pound, 9 cts.	Pound, 9 cts.	Pound, 9 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	271
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 1 cent.	Free	272
Free	Free	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	273
Pound, 4, 5 c.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Free	274

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
275	Coins, gold and silver	Free	Free	Free
276	copper	Free	Free	Free
277	Cotr	25 per cent ..	19 per cent ..	Ton, \$10
278	yarn .....	.....	.....	Pound, 1 cent ..
278a	Colcothar, dry or oxide of iron .....	.....	.....	.....
279	Colloidion, fluid .....	.....	.....	.....
280	Colocynth, or colocynthida .....	.....	.....	.....
281	Cologne water and other perfumery of which alcohol forms the principal ingredient .....	.....	.....	.....
282	Colors, aniline .....	.....	.....	.....
283	barytes, combinations of, with acids or water .....	.....	.....	.....
284	Berlin blue .....	.....	.....	.....
285	blanc fixe .....	.....	.....	.....
286	carmine lake, dry or liquid .....	.....	.....	.....
287	Chinese blue .....	.....	.....	.....
288	chrome yellow (chromate of lead)	20 per cent ..	15 per cent ..	20 per cent ..
289	Dutch pink .....	.....	.....	.....
290	enameled white .....	.....	.....	.....
291	Frankfort black	20 per cent ..	15 per cent ..	20 per cent ..
292	French green, dry or moist .....	.....	.....	.....
293	Indian red .....	.....	.....	.....
294	ivory (drop) black	20 per cent ..	15 per cent ..	.....
295	mineral blue, dry or moist .....	.....	.....	Free
296	green, dry or moist .....	.....	.....	.....
297	painters', n. o. p. .....	.....	.....	.....
298	Paris green, dry or moist .....	.....	.....	.....
299	white, dry	20 per cent ..	15 per cent ..	100lbs., 35 cts.
300	ground in oil .....	.....	.....	.....
301	Prussian blue, dry or moist	20 per cent ..	4 per cent ..	10 per cent ..
302	rose pink .....	.....	.....	.....
303	satin white .....	.....	.....	.....
304	Spanish brown, dry or ground in oil .....	.....	.....	.....
305	ultramarine .....	.....	.....	.....
306	umber .....	.....	.....	100lbs., 50 cts.
307	Vandyke brown .....	.....	.....	20 per cent ..
308	Venetian red, dry or in oil .....	.....	.....	20 per cent ..
309	vermillion, dry or in oil	20 per cent ..	15 per cent ..	20 per cent ..
310	wash blue .....	.....	.....	.....
311	water colors, moist used in the manufacture of paper hangings, &c. n. o. p. .....	.....	.....	20 per cent ..
312	wood or pastel	10 per cent ..	4 per cent ..	Free
313	wood-lake, dry or in oil .....	.....	.....	.....
314	Coloring for brandy (not containing spirits) .....	.....	.....	.....
315a	Coltsfoot .....	.....	.....	.....
315	Columbo root .....	.....	.....	.....
316	Combs of all kinds, for the hair	30 per cent ..	24 per cent ..	30 per cent ..
317	Comfits, preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, n. o. p.	40 per cent ..	30 per cent ..	30 per cent ..
318	Compositions of glass or paste, set	30 per cent ..	24 per cent ..	30 per cent ..
319	Composition, scagliola, and other tops for tables, &c.	40 per cent ..	30 per cent ..	30 per cent ..
320	Compounds, or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value	30 per cent ..	24 per cent ..	30 per cent ..
321	Confectionery .....	.....	.....	.....
322	colored, valued at 30 cents or less per pound .....	.....	.....	.....
323	above 30 cents per lb., or sold by box, &c. .....	.....	.....	.....
324	Contrayerva root .....	.....	.....	.....
324a	Copper ore	Free	Free	5 per cent ..
325	old, fit for remanufacture only	5 per cent ..	Free	Pound, 1½ cts.
326	pigs, bars, ingots, or plates	5 per cent ..	Free	Pound, 2 cts.
327	braziers' sheets	20 per cent ..	15 per cent ..	25 per cent ..
328	other sheets	20 per cent ..	15 per cent ..	25 per cent ..
329	bolts, nails, spikes, rods, &c.	20 per cent ..	15 per cent ..	25 per cent ..
330	bottoms (still bottoms)	20 per cent ..	15 per cent ..	20 per cent ..
331	manufactures, n. o. p., of copper, or of which copper is component of chief value	30 per cent ..	24 per cent ..	30 per cent ..
332	Copper, regains of, and black or coarse .....	.....	.....	.....
333	sheathing 48 inches long, 14 inches wide; weight, from 14 to 34 ounces per sq. foot	Free	Free	Pound, 2 cts.
334	.....	.....	.....	.....

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 23, 28, 29, 1867; Feb. 8, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 13, 24, 1868.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 23, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	275
					45 per cent..	90 per cent. of existing duties.	276
Ton, \$10.....	Ton, \$15.....	Ton, \$15.....	Ton, \$15.....	Ton, \$15.....	Ton, \$15.....	Free.....	277
Pound, 1 ct..	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Free.....	278
		Pound, \$1.....	Pound, \$1.....	Pound, \$1.....	Pound, \$1.....	Free.....	278a
	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Free.....	Pound, \$1.....	279
						Free.....	280
		Gallon, \$3 & 50 per cent..	Gallon, \$3 & 50 per cent..	Gallon, \$3 & 50 per cent..	Gallon, \$3 & 50 per cent..	Gall., \$3, and 50 per cent..	281
	35 per cent..	Pound, \$1 & 35 per cent..	Pound, \$1 & 35 per cent..	Pound, \$1 & 35 per cent..	Lib. 50 cts. & 35 per cent..	Lib. 50 cts. and 35 per cent..	282
	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	283
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	284
	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	285
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	286
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	287
50 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	288
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	289
	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	290
50 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	291
	25 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	292
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	293
Free.....	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	294
	25 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	295
	25 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	296
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	297
	25 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	298
100 lbs. 35 cts.	100 lbs. 60 cts	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	299
	100 lbs. \$1.50	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts.	Pound, 1½ cts.	300
10 per cent..	25 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	301
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	302
	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	303
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	304
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	305
100 lbs. 50 cts.	100 lbs. 50 cts	100 lbs. 50 cts	100 lbs. 50 cts	100 lbs. 50 cts	100 lbs. 50 cts	100 lbs. 50 cts	306
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	307
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	308
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	309
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	310
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	311
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	312
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	313
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	314
	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	315
						Free.....	315a
50 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	90 per cent. of existing rates.	317
20 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	318
25 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	319
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	320
30 per cent..	Pound, 10 cts		Same as sp'ts.	Same as sp'ts.	Same as sp'ts.	Same as sp'ts.	321
							322
		Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts.	Pound, 15 cts	323
		50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	324
						Free.....	324a
5 per cent..	5 per cent..	5 per cent..	5 per cent..	Lib. fine, 3 cts	Lib. fine, 3 cts		325
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 4 cts.		326
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts.	Pound, 5 cts.		327
25 per cent..	30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35, 45 per ct.	45 per cent..		328
25 per cent..	30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35, 45 per ct.	45 per cent..		329
25 per cent..	30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35, 45 per ct.	45 per cent..		330
25 per cent..	30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35, 45 per ct.	45 per cent..		331
						90 per cent. of exist- ing rates	332
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35, 45 per ct.	45 per cent..		333
				Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.		334
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 3½ cts.	45 per cent..		

III.— Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

[illegible]

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
366	Cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bed tickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloons stuffs, and goods of like description, weighing over 5 ounces per square yard, and not exceeding in value 16 cents per square yard, not over 100 threads per square inch, warp and filling.....sq. yd.			
367	over 100, not over 140 threads per square inch, warp and filling.....sq. yd.			
368	over 140, not over 200 threads per square inch, warp and filling.....sq. yd.			
369	over 200 threads per square inch, warp and filling.....sq. yd.			
370	Cotton goods, plain woven, value above 16 cents per square yard.....			25 per cent..
371	goods, plain woven, not included in the foregoing schedules, unbleached, valued over 16 cents per square yard; bleached, valued over 20 cents per square yard; colored, valued over 25 cents per square yard, and cotton jeans, denims, and drillings unbleached, valued at over 20 cents per square yard, and all other cotton goods, value exceeding 25 cents per square yard.....			
372	bagging, not gunny bags and gunny cloth, or other manufactures not otherwise provided for, suitable to the uses to which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or part of hemp, jute, flax, or other material.....	25 per cent..	10 per cent..	
373	valued at 10 cents or less (7 cents or less, 1870).....			Pound, 1½ cts.
374	over 10 cents per square yard (7 cents per square yard, 1870).....			Pound, 2 cts.
374a	bags, cotton bags, and bagging, and all other like manufactures not herein otherwise provided for, except bagging for cotton composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags, or other material.....			
375	bobbinet.....	25 per cent..	10 per cent..	30 per cent..
376	braids.....			
377	cape (gloves, 1861), hose, leggings, mits, socks (stockings, 1861), made on frames, bleached or colored.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	30 per cent..
378	carpets and carpetings.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
379	coach laces.....	25 per cent..	10 per cent..	
380	cords, gimps, galloons, braces, or suspenders.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
381	drawers, shirts, and other articles made on frames.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	25 per cent..
382	embroidered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle or other process.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
383	gloves and stockings.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
384	hat bodies.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
385	lace, insertings, trimmings.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	30 per cent..
386	lace, colored.....			30 per cent..
387	nankeens.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	
388	velvets.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	25 per cent..
389	manufactures n. o. p.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	30 per cent..

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
	Unbleached. Bleached. Colored, printed, painted, or stained.	Unbleached. Bleached. Colored, printed, painted, or stained.	Unbleached. Bleached. Colored, printed, painted, or stained.	Unbleached. Bleached. Colored, printed, painted, or stained.	Unbleached. Bleached. Colored, printed, painted, or stained.	Unbleached. Bleached. Colored, printed, painted, or stained.	
	Cents. 3 Cents. 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6	Cents. 3 Cents. 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6	Cents. 3 Cents. 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6	Cents. 3 Cents. 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6	Cents. 3 Cents. 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6	Cents. 3 Cents. 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6	
	and 10 per ct.	and 10 per ct.	and 10 per ct.	and 10 per ct.	and 10 per ct.	and 10 per ct.	
	6 6 6 7 7 7	6 6 6 7 7 7	6 6 6 7 7 7	6 6 6 7 7 7	6 6 6 7 7 7	6 6 6 7 7 7	
							366
							367
							368
							369
25 per cent..	30 per cent..						370
		35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..		371
						30 pr. ct. of existing rates.	372
Pound, 1½ c.	Pound, 2½ c.	Pound, 3 cts	Pound, 3 cts	Pound, 3 cts	Pound, 2 cts		373
Pound, 2 c..	Pound, 3 cts	Pound, 4 cts	Pound, 4 cts	Pound, 4 cts	Pound, 3 cts		374
		25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	40 per cent..	374a
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..		375
							376
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..		377
		40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..		378
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..		379
25 per cent..	30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	20 pr. ct. of existing duties.	380
							381
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..		382
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..		383
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..		384
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..		385
25 per cent..	30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..		386
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..		387
							388
							389

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
390	Cotton, mfg'ts. wholly cotton, bleached, printed, &c.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	.....
391	Court-plaster	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
392	Cowhage or cowitch down .....	.....	.....	20 per cent.
393	Crayons of all kinds	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
394	Cream of tartar	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
395	Crockery ware, white, glazed, &c.	.....	.....	.....
396	Crocus colcothar .....	.....	.....	.....
397	Cubebs	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
398	Cubio niter .....	.....	.....	.....
399	Cudbear	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	Free
400	Curacos	100 per cent.	30 per cent.	.....
400a	Curling stones or quoits .....	.....	.....	.....
401	Currauts, Zante, and other	40 per cent.	8 per cent.	Pound 2 cts.
401a	Curry and curry powders .....	.....	.....	.....
402	Cutlery of all kinds o. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
403	Cuttle-fish bone	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	.....
403a	Cyanite or klanite .....	.....	.....	.....
404	Dandelion root, raw or prepared .....	.....	.....	.....
405	Dates, green, ripe, or dried	40 per cent.	8 per cent.	Pound 1 cent.
406	Dentifrices .....	.....	.....	.....
407	Diamond dust or bort .....	.....	.....	.....
408	Diamonds, glassiers', set or not (1872, in rough or uncut)	15 per cent.	12 per cent.	10 per cent.
409	other, not set	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.
410	set	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	25 per cent.
411	Dice, ivory or bone .....	.....	.....	.....
412	Divi-divi .....	.....	.....	Free
413	Dolls of all kinds	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
414	Downs for beds or bedding	25 per cent.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
415	Dragon's blood	15 per cent.	Free	Free
416	Draughts, ivory or bone .....	.....	.....	.....
417	Druggets .....	.....	.....	Sq. yd. 30 cts.
418	Drugs, medicinal, and other, crude, n. o. p. ....	.....	.....	20 per cent.
419	crude, used exclusively for dyeing .....	.....	.....	Free
420	Dutch and bronze metal in leaf, copper not chief value	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
421	Dye-stuffs, articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, n. o. p.	20 per cent.	Free	Free
422	Dye-woods, Brazil, Nicaragua, and other, in sticks. decoctions of logwood and other dye- woods	5 per cent.	Free	Free
423	.....	.....	.....	Free
424	Dyes for the hair .....	.....	.....	.....
425	Earthenware, brown or common	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	20 per cent.
426	all other, white	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	.....
427	(white), glazed, edged, printed, painted, &c., n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	25 per cent.
428	Eggs .....	.....	.....	.....
428a	Elocampane root .....	.....	.....	.....
429	Embroideries, gold, silver, or other metal, n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
430	Emery, manufactured, ground, or pulverized (1872) emery grains .....	.....	8 per cent.	Free
431	ore or rock	20 per cent.	8 per cent.	Free
432	Engravings, bound or unbound	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
433	Envelopes, paper	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
434	Ergot .....	.....	.....	10 per cent.
435	Esparto (Spanish grass) and other grasses and pulp for manufacture of paper .....	.....	.....	.....
436	Essences, or essential oils, all n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
437	Ethers of all kinds and ethereal preparations, fluid (n. o. p. f.) .....	.....	.....	20 per cent.
438	Ethers, fruit, essences or oils of apple, pear, peach, &c., made of fusel oil or fruit	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	.....
439	Explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, &c., valued not over 20 cents per pound .....	.....	.....	.....
440	Explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, &c., valued above 20 cents per pound .....	.....	.....	.....
441	Extracts, perfumes, or appliances to the hair, mouth, or skin	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
442	Extracts, ethereal, fluid .....	.....	.....	.....
443	of annatto .....	.....	.....	.....
444	of dye-woods, n. o. p.	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 2, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 10, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
						90 per cent. of exist. duties	390
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	391
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	392
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	393
Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	394
		40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	395
		25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	396
20 per cent.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Free	397
Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free	398
					Free	Free	399
					Free	Free	400
Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts.	Pound, 1 cent.	401
						Free	401a
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent. of exist'g rates	402
	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Free	Free	403
					Free	Free	403a
	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	404
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 1 ct.	405
	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	406
					Free	Free	407
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	408
5 per cent.	5 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	409
25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	410
		50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	90 per cent. of exist'g rates	411
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	412
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	413
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Free	414
Free	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Free	Free	415
		50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	90 per cent. of exist'g rates	416
Sq. yd., 20 cts.	Sq. yd., 20 cts.	Sq. yd., 25 cts.	Sq. yd., 25 cts.	Sq. yd., 25 cts.	Sq. yd., 25 cts.	90 per cent. of exist'g rates	417
		& 35 per ct.	& 35 per ct.	& 35 per ct.	& 35 per ct.	90 per cent. of exist'g rates	418
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	419
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	420
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	90 per cent. of exist'g rates	421
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	422
Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	423
	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	424
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	425
							426
25 per cent.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	427
					Free	Free	428
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	428a
							429
Free	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 2 cts.	430
Free	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Free	Ton, \$6	431
10 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	432
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent. of exist'g rates	433
10 per cent.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Free	434
					Free	Free	435
30 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	436
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	437
	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	438
		Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	439
		& 20 per ct.	& 20 per ct.	& 20 per ct.	& 20 per ct.	& 20 per ct.	440
30 per cent.	50 per cent.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	441
		& 20 per ct.	& 20 per ct.	& 20 per ct.	& 20 per ct.	& 20 per ct.	442
		50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	443
		Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1	444
Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	445

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
445	Extracts of indigo	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
446	of logwood	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
447	of madder (garancine)	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
448	of opium, n. o. p.			
449	of safflower			
450	Eyelets of every description			
451	Fans, all, n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
452	palm-leaf			
452a	Farina			
453	Fashion-plates, engraved, steel or wood			
454	Feather-beds	25 per cent.	19 per cent.	20 per cent.
455	Feathers, artificial and ornamental, prepared of whatever material, n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
456	for beds or bedding, (1872) bed and downs	25 per cent.	19 per cent.	20 per cent.
457	ostrich, vulture, and other ornamental, crude			
458	ostrich, vulture, dressed or manufactured			
459	Feldspar	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
460	Fibrin, in all forms			
461	Fig blue	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
462	Figs	40 per cent.	8 per cent.	Pound, 3 cts.
463	Filberts			
464	Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats, not over 10 inches long			
465	Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats, over 10 inches long			
466	Finishing powder			
467	Fire-crackers, box of forty packs, not exceeding 80 in each pack, and in the same proportion for greater numbers	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
468	Fire-screens, all kinds	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
469	Fire-wood	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	20 per cent.
470	Fish, all foreign-caught, not in barrels or half bar- rels, and n. o. p.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
471	all fresh, for daily consumption		15 per cent.	30 per cent.
472	all, in oil, n. o. p.		30 per cent.	30 per cent.
473	* pickled, in barrels, excepting herrings, mackerel and salmon, n. o. p.			Barrel, \$1.50.
474	for bait			
475	gins (isinglass)	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
476	skins, raw	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
477	Plats, for ornamenting hats, &c.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
478	Flax, straw			
479	tow of	15 per cent.	12 per cent.	Ton, \$5.
480	unmanufactured (1870, not hackled or dressed)	15 per cent.	Free	Ton, \$15.
481	hackled ("dressed line")	15 per cent.	Free	Ton, \$15.
481a	burlaps, and like manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which either shall be the component material of chief value (except bagging for cotton)			
482	manufactures of flax and jute or hemp, or of which these are the compo- nents of chief value, n. o. p.; (1864) all other manufac- tures of flax or of which flax shall be the component ma- terial of chief value, n. o. p. f.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.
483	ditto, value 30 cents or less per square yard			
484	ditto, value above 30 cents per square yard (see Linens)			
485	yarns, flax, or linen, for carpets, not exceed- ing No. 8 Lea, valued at 24 cents or less per pound			
486	ditto, valued above 24 cents per pound			
487	thread, or linen thread, twine, and pack thread	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
488	Flint, and ground flint stones, (1872) flints			Free
489	Flints	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
490	Floor cloth, of whatever material, n. o. p.	25 per cent.	19 per cent.	See Oil-cloth.
491	Flour, of sago			
492	Flowers, all medicinal, n. o. p.			
493	artificial and ornamental, or parts thereof	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
494	crude, used in dyeing			Free
494a	dried and prepared			
495	Folia digitalis			
495a	Fossils			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Free	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	445
Free	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	446
Free	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free	447
.....	.....	100 per cent..	100 per cent..	100 per cent..	Pound, \$6..	Pound, \$6..	448
.....	.....	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Free	449
50 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	Mille, 6 cents	Mille, 6 cents	450
.....	.....	Each, 1 cent.	Each, 1 cent.	Each, 1 cent.	Each, 1 cent.	35 per cent..	451
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	452
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Free	Free	452a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	453
30 per cent..	40 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	454
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	Free	455
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	456
.....	20 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	457
.....	40 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	458
20 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	459
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	460
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	461
Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts.	462
.....	.....	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	463
.....	Pound, 2 cts. & 25 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts. & 30 per ct.	90 per ct. of exist'g rates.	464
.....	.....	Pound, 6 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts. & 30 per ct.	20 per cent..	465
.....	.....	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	.....	466
30 per cent..	Box, 50 cts.	Box, \$1..	Box, \$1..	Box, \$1..	Box, \$1..	Box, \$1..	467
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	468
30 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Free	469
Pound, ½ ct.	Pound, ½ ct.	Pound, ½ ct.	Pound, ½ ct.	Pound, ½ ct.	Pound, ½ ct.	100 lbs., 50 cts	470
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	471
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	472
Barrel, \$1.50.	Barrel, \$1.50.	Barrel, \$1.50.	Barrel, \$1.50.	Barrel, \$1.50.	Barrel, \$1.50.	Barrel, \$1.50.	473
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	474
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	Free	475
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	20 per cent..	476
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	477
Ton, \$5..	Ton, \$5..	Ton, \$5..	Ton, \$5..	Ton, \$5..	Ton, \$5..	Ton, \$5..	478
Ton, \$15..	Ton, \$15..	Ton, \$15..	Ton, \$15..	Ton, \$15..	Ton, \$15..	Ton, \$10..	479
Ton, \$15..	Ton, \$15..	Ton, \$15..	Ton, \$15..	Ton, \$15..	Ton, \$20..	Ton, \$20..	480
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ton, \$40..	Ton, \$40..	481
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 per cent..	481a
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	482
.....	.....	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	483
.....	.....	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	484
.....	.....	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	485
.....	.....	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	486
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	487
Free	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free	Free	488
Free	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free	489
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See Oil-cloth.	See Oil-cloth.	490
.....	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Free	491
.....	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Free	492
20 per cent..	40 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	493
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	494
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	494a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	495
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	495a

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872; May 9, 1874.										
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	496									
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	497									
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	498									
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	499									
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	500									
20 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	501									
Free	Ton, \$3	Ton, \$3	Ton, \$3	Ton, \$3	Ton, \$3	90 per cent. of existing rates.	502									
				Pound, 2 cts. & 15 per ct.	Pound, 2 cts & 15 per ct.		503									
						30 per cent..	503a									
						35 per cent..	503b									
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free	Free	504									
20 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	505									
10 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	506									
10 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	507									
						Free	507a									
20 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	508									
	20 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	Free	508a									
						90 per cent of existg. rates	509									
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	510									
5 per cent..	5 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	511									
25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	512									
						Free	512a									
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	90 per cent. of existing rates.	513									
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..		514									
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..		515									
Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 8 cts	Pound, 8 cts	Pound, 8 cts	Pound, 8 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 8 cts	516									
30 per cent..	40 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	35 per cent..	517									
						25 per cent..	517a									
Pound, 3 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 2 cts	Free	518									
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	518a									
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	Free	519									
							520									
25 per cent..	30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..		521									
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	90 per ct. of existing duties.	522									
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..		523									
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..		524									
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..		525									
	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..		526									
Rough plate cylinder.	Crown, polished, and all other.	Rough, fluted, or rolled.	Cast, polished.	Cast, polished, silvered, or looking-glass plate.	Rough plate, fluted, or rolled.	Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window.	Polished cylinder and crown.	Cast or polished, not silvered.	Cast or polished, silvered or looking-glass plate.	Rough plate, fluted, or rolled.	Unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window.	Polished cylinder and crown.	Cast or polished, not silvered.	Cast or polished, silvered or looking-glass plate.		
Cts. 1	Cts. 1½	Cts. 2	Cts. 3	Cts. 4	Cts. 2	Cts. 1½	Cts. 2½	Cts. 3	Cts. 4	Cts. 2	Cts. 1½	Cts. 2½	Cts. 3	Cts. 4		
1	2	1	5	6	1	2	4	5	6	1	2	4	5	6	90 per ct. of existing duties.	527
14	4	1	5	6	1	2	4	5	6	1	2	4	5	6		528
2	4	1½	8	10	1½	2½	6	8	10	1½	2½	6	8	10		529
3	5	2	25	35	2	3	20	25	35	2	3	20	25	35		530
		50	50	60			40	50	60			40	50	60		531

6, 1872, and remained so until May 9, 1874, when the error was corrected.

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
532	Gloves, kid or leather, all.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
533	Blue.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
534	Glycerine.....			
535	Gold, articles of, n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
536	dust (bullion and coin).....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
537	leaf (package of 500 leaves).....	15 per cent..	12 per cent..	20 per cent..
538	and silver epanlets, galloons, laces, tassels, tresses and wings, knots and stars.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
539	ore.....			
540	size.....			
541	and silver sweepings.....			
542	Goldbeaters' skins.....			10 per cent..
543	Grapes.....	30 per cent..	8 per cent..	20 per cent..
544	Grass cloth.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	25 per cent..
545	manufactures, n. o. p.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	30 per cent..
546	Grasses, and pulp of, for manufacture of paper.....			
547	Grease, all not specified.....			10 per cent..
547a	for use as soap stock only, n. o. p. f.....			
548	Grindstones, rough or unfinished.....	5 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free.....
549	finished.....	5 per cent..	4 per cent..	10 per cent..
550	Guano (and other animal manures, 1870).....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
551	Gums, all, n. o. p. (crude).....			
552	aloe.....	20 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
553	amber.....		4 per cent..	10 per cent..
554	Arabic.....		4 per cent..	10 per cent..
555	Australian.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
556	Barbary.....			
557	bedellium.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
558	benzoin, or Benjamin.....			
559	cape.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	Free.....
560	copal.....			
561	damar.....		8 per cent..	10 per cent..
562	East India.....			
563	gamboge.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
564	galbanum.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	10 per cent..
565	guaiac.....			
566	Joddo.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
567	kowrie.....			
568	mastic.....			
569	myrrh.....			Free.....
570	olibanum.....			
571	sandarac.....			
572	senegal.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
573	shellac.....	5 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free.....
574	tragacanth.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
575	substitute, or burnt starch.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	10 per cent..
576	Gunny bags and cloth (for other use than cotton bagging).....	30 per cent..	15 per cent..	
577	ditto, valued not over 10 cents per square yard.....			
578	ditto, valued over 10 cents per square yard.....			
578a	ditto, fit only for remanufacture.....			
579	Gunpowder, valued at 20 cents or less per pound.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
580	valued at above 20 cents per pound.....	30 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
581	Gunwads, sporting, of all descriptions.....			
582	Gutta-percha, crude.....		4 per cent..	Free.....
583	manufactured.....			
583a	Gut and worm gut, manufactured or unmanufactured for whip and other cord.....			
583b	Guts, salted.....			
584	Hair, horse and cow, not cleaned or dressed.....			
585	of all kinds, not cleaned or manufactured, and all long horsehair used for weaving, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
586	of all kinds, cleaned, but not manufactured.....			10 per cent..
587	curled, for mattresses and beds.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
588	goats', unmanufactured (other than Angora).....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	See Wool.....
589	hogs' (1872) not fit for bristles.....			
590	human, uncleaned, not drawn.....			
591	cleaned or prepared (not manufactured).....	20 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
592	all manufactures of, n. o. p.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	25 per cent..

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 3, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872; May 9, 1874.	
30 per cent.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	532
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	533
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	534
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	535
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	536
20 per cent.	Pkgs., \$1. 50.	Pkgs., \$1. 50.	Pkgs., 1. 50.	Pkgs., \$1. 50.	Pkgs., \$1. 50.	90 per cent. of existing rates.	537
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	538
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	539
Free	Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	540
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	541
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	542
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	543
25 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	544
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	545
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	546
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	10 per cent.	547
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Ton, \$1. 50.	Ton, \$1. 50.	547a
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Ton, \$2. 00.	Ton, \$2. 00.	548
10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	549
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	550
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	551
10 per cent.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Free	Free	552
10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	553
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	554
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	555
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	556
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	557
Free	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Free	Free	558
Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Free	Free	559
Free	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Free	Free	560
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	561
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free	562
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	563
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	564
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	565
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	566
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	567
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	568
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	569
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	570
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	571
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	572
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	573
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	574
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	575
15 per cent.	15 per cent.						576
		Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	577
		Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	578
30 per cent.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts. & 20 per ct.	579
30 per cent.	Pound, 6 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts. & 20 per ct.	580
Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	581
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	Free	Free	582
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	90 p. ct. of ex- isting duties.	583
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	583a
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	583b
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	584
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	585
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	586
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	587
		Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	See Wool.	See Wool.	588
	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Pound, 1 ct.	20 per cent.	589
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	590
25 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	591
					40 per cent.	40 per cent.	592

* Resolution Jan. 10, 1871.

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 3, 1861.
593	Hair bonnets, hats, and hoods.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
594	bracelets, braids, chains, curls, or ringlets.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
595	braids, plaits, flats, laces, trimmings, sparterre, tissues, &c., used for ornamenting hats, bon- nets, and all manufactures, n. o. p.			
596	Hair-cloth (hair seating, 1870), 18 inches wide or over.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	25 per cent..
597	less than 18 inches wide.....			
598	crinoline cloth.....			
599	Hair-dyes, oils, perfumeries, cosmetics, restoratives, and other applications for the hair.....			
600	Hair pencils.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
601	pins, of iron wire.....			
602	Hams.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 2 cts.
603	Harness furniture, n. o. p.	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
604	Haachika, mats, screens, and rugs, n. o. p.			
605	Hats, of straw, chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or other vegetable substance, or of hair, whale- bone, or other material, n. o. p.	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
606	of fur.....			30 per cent..
607	of silk.....			
608	of wool, value not exceeding 40 cts. per pound.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
609	above 40 cents, not exceeding 60 cents per pound.....			
610	above 60 cents, not exceeding 80 cents per pound.....			
611	above 80 cents per pound.....			
612	Hatters' plush, of silk and cotton (cotton chief material).....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
612a	Hellebore root.....			
613	Hemp, unmanufactured.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	Ton, \$35....
614	India.....			Ton, \$15....
615	Manila, and other like substitutes for hemp.....			Ton, \$15....
615a	Manila necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the foreign trade.....			
616	Russian.....			Ton, \$35....
617	sunna.....			Ton, \$19....
618	sow of (codilla).....	15 per cent..	12 per cent..	Ton, \$10....
619	yarn of, untarred.....			Pound, 4 cts.
620	manufactures, n. o. p. (See Linen).....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
621	Henbane leaf (hyoscyamus).....			
622	Herrings, pickled or salted.....			Barrel, \$1....
623	Hide-cuttings, raw and in the hair, for glue stock.....			
624	Hides, raw, and skins of all kinds, dried, salted, or pickled, (1872) raw or uncured.....	5 per cent..	4 per cent..	5 per cent..
625	Hollow ware, glazed or tinned.....			Pound, 2½ cts.
625a	Hones and whetstones.....			
626	Honey.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	Gall., 10 cts..
627	Hoofs.....			
628	Hops.....			10 per cent..
628a	Hop roots for cultivation.....			
629	Horns and horn-tips.....	5 per cent..	4 per cent..	10 per cent..
629a	Horn strips.....			
630	Horn, manufactures of, n. o. p.	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
631	Household furniture, n. o. p.	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
632	Ice.....		Free.....	Free.....
633	Indian madder, root and ground.....		Free.....	Free.....
634	India rubber, crude, and milk of.....		4 per cent..	Free.....
635	raw, or unmanufactured (bottles, slabs, and sheets).....	10 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free.....
636	manufactures of, mixed with silk and other materials.....			
637	braces, suspenders, webbing or other fabrics, wholly or part of India rubber, n. o. p.	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
638	shoes and boots.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	20 per cent..
639	articles, wholly of India rubber, n. o. p.	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	20 per cent..
640	Indigo.....	10 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free.....
641	carmined.....			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1846; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 2, 1865; Mar. 10, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 23, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 8, 1872.	
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	503
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	594
.....	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	505
25 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Sq. yd., 40 cts	Sq. yd., 40 cts	506
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sq. yd., 30 cts	Sq. yd., 30 cts	507
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	508
.....	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	599
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	600
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 per cent.	90 p.ct. of ex- ist'g rates.	601
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	602
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 p.ct. of ex- ist'g rates.	603
.....	.....	.....	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	90 p. ct. of ex- ist'g rates.	604
30 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	605
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	606
20 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	607
.....	.....	Pound, 24 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 30 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 30 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.	.....	608
.....	.....	.....	Pound, 30 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 30 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 30 cts & 35 per ct.	90 per ct. of exist- ing du- ties.	609
.....	.....	.....	Pound, 40 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 40 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 40 cts & 35 per ct.	.....	610
.....	.....	.....	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.	.....	611
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	.....	612
Ton, \$40	Ton, \$40	Ton, \$40	Ton, \$40	Ton, \$40	Free	Free	612a
Ton, \$25	Ton, \$25	Ton, \$25	Ton, \$25	Ton, \$25	Free	Free	613
Ton, \$25	Ton, \$25	Ton, \$25	Ton, \$25	Ton, \$25	Free	Ton, \$25	614
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615
Ton, \$40	Ton, \$40	Ton, \$40	Ton, \$40	Ton, \$40	Free	Free	615a
Ton, \$10	Ton, \$15	Ton, \$15	Ton, \$15	Ton, \$15	Free	Ton, \$15	616
Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10	Free	Ton, \$10	617
Pound, 4 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Free	Pound, 5 cts	618
30 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	619
Barrel, \$1	Barrel, \$1	Barrel, \$1	Barrel, \$1	Barrel, \$1	Free	Free	620
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Barrel, \$1	Barrel, \$1	621
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	622
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	623
Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 3 cts	Pound, 3½ cts	Pound, 3½ cts	Pound, 3½ cts	Pound, 3½ cts	90 p. ct. of ex- ist'g duties.	624
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	625
Gall., 10 cts	Gall., 15 cts	Gall., 20 cts	Gall., 20 cts	Gall., 20 cts	Gall., 20 cts	Free	625a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Gall., 20 cts	626
10 per cent.	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Pound, 5 cts	Free	627
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Pound, 5 cts	628
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	Free	628a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 p. ct. of ex- ist'g duties.	629
30 per cent.	25 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	Free	630
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	See furniture	631
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	632
Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free	633
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free	634
.....	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	.....	635
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90 per ct. of exist- ing du- ties.	636
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	.....	637
30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	.....	638
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	639
.....	.....	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	640
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 per cent.	641

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

	ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1891.
641a	India or Malacca joints not further manufactured than out into suitable lengths for the manufacture into which they are intended to be converted			
642	Ink, printers', and ink powder.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
643	Instruments, musical, all kinds.			20 per cent.
644	philosophical.			50 per cent.
644a	Insulators, for use exclusively in telegraphy except made of glass			
645	Iodine, crude.			10 per cent.
646	resublimed.			15 per cent.
647	salts of.			15 per cent.
648	Ipecacuanha.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
649	Iridium.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free
650	Iris, or orris root.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free
651	Iron, old scrap	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Ton, \$6.
652	cast			
653	wrought.			
654	pig	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Ton, \$6.
655	in bars, blooms, bolts, loops, rods, slabs (more advanced than pig, less than bars), or other form			
656	bars, rolled or hammered, n. o. p., including flats not less than 1 inch nor more than 7 inches wide, nor less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch nor more than 2 inches thick, and rounds less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more than 4 inches diameter, and squares not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more than 4 inches square	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Ton, \$15.
657	ditto, including flats not less than 1 nor more than 7 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, value under \$50 per ton.			
658	ditto, including flats not less than 1 nor more than 7 inches wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick, value over \$50 per ton.			
659	bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flats less than 7 inches wide, rounds less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more than 4 inches in diameter, and squares less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more than 4 inches square.			
660	ditto, including flats not less than 1 inch nor more than 6 inches wide, nor less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch nor more than 2 inches thick, and rounds not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch nor more than 2 inches in diameter, and squares not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch nor more than 3 inches square.			
661	ditto, including flats less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and not above 2 inches thick, nor less than 1 inch or more than 6 inches wide, rounds less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more than 2 inches in diameter, and squares less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or more than 2 inches square			
662	other descriptions of rolled or hammered, n. o. p.			Ton, \$20.
663	bars, for railroads or inclined planes, made to pattern and fitted to be laid down, not above 6 inches high			Ton, \$12.
664	band, hoop, slit and rolled or hammered (1863), and scroll, from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 6 inches wide, not below $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick (1864)	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Ton, \$20.
665	ditto, from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 6 inches wide, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, not less than No. 20 wire gauge.			
666	ditto, thinner than No. 20 wire gauge.			
667	boiler, and other plate			Ton, \$20.
668	not less than 3-16 inch thick.			
669	rods, nail or spike, slit, rolled, or hammered			Ton, \$20.
670	sheet, smooth or polished, all			Pound, 2 cts.
671	galvanized, or coated with zinc			Pound, 3 cts.
672	other, common or black, not thinner than No. 20 wire gauge			Ton, \$20.
673	thinner than No. 20, not thinner than No. 25			Ton, \$25.
674	thinner than No. 25			Ton, \$30.
675	squares, marked on one side			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; July 28, 1866; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 23, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 23, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	Free	641a
20 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	642
30 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	643
						40 per cent.	644
10 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Free	25 per cent.	644a
15 per cent.	Pound, 75 cts	Pound, 75 cts	Pound, 75 cts	Pound, 75 cts	Pound, 75 cts	Free	645
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free	Pound, 75 cts	646
10 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Free	15 per cent.	647
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	648
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	649
Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Free	650
					Ton, \$6		651
Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6		652
					Ton, \$6		653
					Ton, \$7		654
As iron in bars.							655
Ton, \$15							656
	Ton, \$17						657
	Ton, \$18						658
	Ton, \$20						659
		Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	90 per ct. of exist- ing du- ties.	660
		Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		661
Ton, \$20	Ton, \$25	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		662
Ton, \$12	Ton, \$13.50	100 lbs., 60 & 70 cents.	100 lbs., 70 cts	100 lbs., 70 cts	100 lbs., 70 cts		663
Ton, \$20	Ton, \$25	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		664
		Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		665
Ton, \$20	Ton, \$25	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		666
		Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		667
Ton, \$20	Ton, \$25	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		668
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.		669
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		670
		Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		671
Ton, \$20	Ton, \$23	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		672
Ton, \$25	Ton, \$23	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		673
Ton, \$20	Ton, \$23	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		674
	Pound, 2½ cts & 30 per ct.	Pound, 2 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 2 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 2 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 2 cts. & 30 per ct.		675

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
676	Iron squares, all other, of iron or steel.....			
677	anchors, and parts thereof.....			Pound, 1½ cts.
678	andirons, cast.....			
679	anvils.....			Cwt, \$1.25
680	axles, or parts thereof.....			Pound, 2 cts.
681	blacksmiths' hammers or sledges.....			Pound, 2 cts.
682	bits, wrought.....			Pound, 2 cts.
683	butts, cast.....			Pound, 2 cts.
684	castings, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	25 per cent.
685	cables or chains, or parts thereof.....			Cwt., \$1.25
686	chains, trace, halter, or fence, of wire or rods ½ inch in diameter or more.....			Pound, 1½ cts.
687	chains, trace, halter, or fence, of wire or rods under ½ inch in diameter, not less than ¼ inch in diameter.....			Pound, 2 cts.
688	chains, trace, halter, or fence, of wire or rods under ¼ inch in diameter, not under No. 9 wire gauge.....			Pound, 2½ cts.
689	chains, trace, halter, or fence, of wire or rods under No. 9 wire gauge.....			25 per cent.
690	batters' irons.....			Pound, 1 ct.
691	hinges, cast.....			Pound, 2 cts.
692	wrought.....			Pound, 1½ cts.
693	hollow ware, glazed, tinned.....			Pound, 2½ cts.
694	malleable, in castings.....			Pound, 2 cts.
695	mill irons and cranks.....			Pound, 1½ cts.
695a	moaisic.....			
696	nails and spikes, cut.....			Pound, 1 ct.
697	board nails, wrought (spikes and rivets).....			Pound, 2 cts.
698	nails, horseshoe.....			Pound, ¾ cts.
699	nuts and washers, wrought, ready-punched.....			Ton, \$25
700	pipe, cast, for steam, gas, or water.....			Pound, ½ ct.
701	railroad chairs, wrought.....			Ton, \$25
702	sad-irons.....			Pound, 1 ct.
703	screws, bed.....			Pound, 1½ cts.
704	wood-screws, over 2 inches in length.....			Pound, 5 cts.
705	under 2 inches in length.....			Pound, 8 cts.
706	washed or plated, and all other.....			30 per cent.
707	stoves and stove plates, of cast iron.....			Pound, 1 ct.
708	tailors' irons.....			Pound, 1 ct.
709	tacks, sprigs, brads, cut, not exceeding 16 ounces per mille.....			Mille, 2 cts.
710	exceeding 16 ounces per mille.....			Pound, 2 cts.
711	taggers' iron.....			10 per cent.
712	tire, for locomotives.....			Pound, 1½ cts.
713	tubes, flues, &c., for steam, gas, and water, wrought.....			Pound, 2 cts.
714	vessels, cast iron, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Pound, 1 ct.
715	wire, bright, coppered, or tinned, drawn and finished, not above ½ inch in diameter, nor thinner than No. 16 wire gauge.....			100 lbs, 75 cts. & 15 per ct.
716	thinner than No. 16, not thinner than No. 25.....			100 lbs, \$1.50 & 15 per ct.
717	beyond No. 25.....			100 lb, \$2 and 15 per cent.
718	covered, cotton, silk, &c. (additional).....			Pound, 5 cts.
719	wrought, for ships, locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 pounds or more.....			Pound, 1½ cts.
720	all manufactures of, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
721	liquor.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
722	sulphate of.....			Pound, ¼ cent.
722a	iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails, and bolts necessary for construction of vessels built in United States for foreign trade.....			
723	Isinglass. (See Fish glue).....			30 per cent.
724	Istle, or tampico fiber.....			
725	Italian cloth, wholly or part wool, worsted, &c., valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard.....			
726	valued above 20 cents per square yard.....			
727	all weighing 4 ounces or over, per square yard.....			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 6, 1861; Dec. 24, 1881.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 23, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
.....	Pound, 5 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts. & 30 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts. & 30 per ct.		676
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		677
.....	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		678
Cwt., \$1.25..	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		679
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		680
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		681
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		682
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		683
35 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..		684
Cwt., \$1.25..	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		685
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	90 per ct. of exist- ing du- ties.	686
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		687
Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.		688
25 per cent..	30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..		689
Pound, 1 ct..	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		690
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		691
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		692
Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3½ cts	Pound, 3½ cts	Pound, 3½ cts	Pound, 3½ cts		693
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		694
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.		695
.....	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Ton, \$15....	695 a
Pound, 1 ct..	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		696
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		697
Pound, 3½ cts	Pound, 4½ cts	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.		698
Ton, \$35....	Ton, \$30....	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.		699
Pound, 1 ct..	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		700
Ton, \$25....	Ton, \$30....	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.		701
Pound, 1 ct..	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		702
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		703
Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 8 cts.		704
Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 9 cts.	Pound, 11 cts	Pound, 11 cts	Pound, 11 cts	Pound, 11 cts		705
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..		706
Pound, 1 ct..	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		707
Pound, 1 ct..	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		708
Mille, 2 cts..	Mille, 2 cts..	Mille, 2½ cts.	Mille, 2½ cts.	Mille, 2½ cts.	Mille, 2½ cts.		709
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.		710
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	90 per ct. of exist- ing du- ties.	711
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.		712
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ & 3½ cts.	Pound, 3½ cts	Pound, 3½ cts	Pound, 3½ cts		713
Pound, 1 ct..	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		714
100 lbs. 75 cts & 15 per ct.	Pound, 1½ cts & 15 per ct.	Pound, 2 cts. & 15 per ct.	Pound, 2 cts. & 15 per ct.	Pound, 2 cts. & 15 per ct.	Pound, 2 cts. & 15 per ct.		715
160 lbs. \$1.50 & 15 per ct.	Pound, 3 cts. & 15 per ct.	Pound, 3½ cts & 15 per ct.	Pound, 3½ cts & 15 per ct.	Pound, 3½ cts & 15 per ct.	Pound, 3½ cts & 15 per ct.		716
100 lbs. \$2 & 15 per ct.	Pound, 4 cts. & 15 per ct.	Pound, 4 cts. & 15 per ct.	Pound, 4 cts. & 15 per ct.	Pound, 4 cts. & 15 per ct.	Pound, 4 cts. & 15 per ct.		717
Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.		718
Pound, 1½ cts	.....	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.		719
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..		720
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..		721
Pound, ½ ct..	Pound, ½ ct.	Pound, ½ ct..	Pound, ½ ct.	Pound, ½ ct.	Pound, ½ ct..		722
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	722 a
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	Free	723
.....	.....	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct..	Free	724
.....	.....	.....	Sq. yd., 6 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 6 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 6 cts. and 35 pr. ct.	90 per ct. of exist- ing du- ties.	725
.....	.....	.....	Sq. yd., 8 cts and 40 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 8 cts. and 40 pr. ct.	Sq. yd., 8 cts. and 40 pr. ct.		726
.....	.....	.....	Pound, 50 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Pound, 50 cts and 35 pr. ct.	Pound, 50 cts. and 35 pr. ct.		727

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
728	Ivory and vegetable ivory, unmanufactured.....	5 per cent.	Free	Free
729	nuts.....	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
730	all manufactures, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
731	Jalap.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
732	Japanned coach and harness furniture and hard- ware, n. o. p.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.
733	leather of all kinds.....	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	30 per cent.
734	ware, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
735	Jellies, of all kinds.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
736	Jet and manufactures of jet, and imitations thereof..	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
737	unmanufactured.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
738	Jewelry, imitations, and all other.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	25 per cent.
738a	Joss-stick or joss-light.....	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
739	Juice, lemon and lime.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
740	other fruit.....	Free	Free	Free
741	Juniper berries.....	25 per cent.	10 per cent.	Ton, \$10
742	Junk, old.....	Free	Free	Ton, \$5.
743	Jute, unmanufactured.....	25 per cent.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
744	butts.....			
745	all manufactures, n. o. p.....			
746	woven fabrics, wholly or part of jute, valued at 30 cents or less per sq. yd. over 30 cents per square yard.....			25 per cent. 30 per cent.
747				
748	yarns of.....			
749	Kaoline.....			
750	Kelp.....	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	Free
751	Kermes, mineral.....	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	10 per cent.
752	Kirschwasser.....	100 per cent.	30 per cent.	1st proof gal- lon, 50 cts.
753	Kryolite.....			
754	Lac, crude, button, shell, or dye.....	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
755	Lac spirits.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
756	sulphur.....	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
757	Laces and insertings, thread.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
758	Lactarin.....			
759	Lampblack.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
760	Lard.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 2 cts.
761	Lastings (1863), mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufacture of cloth woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such man- ner as to be fit for (1861) shoes, slippers, booties, gaiters (repealed March 2, 1867), and buttons (March 29, 1867, exclusively), not combined with India rubber.....	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
762	Laurel berries.....			
763	Lava, unmanufactured.....			
764	Lead, ore, and dross.....			
765	old scrap, fit for remanufacture only.....			Pound, 1 ct.
766	bars or pigs.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 1 ct.
767	pipes.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts
768	shot.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts
769	sheets.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts
770	pencils, in wood.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
771	not in wood.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
772	nitrate of.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 3 cts.
773	sugar of.....			Pound, 3 cts.
774	manufactures of, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
775	white and red, dry or ground in oil.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts
776	Leather, japanned, patent, or enameled.....			30 per cent.
777	tanned, all, n. o. p.....			20 per cent.
778	sole and bend, (1872) Spanish, or other sole, and bend or belting.....	30 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
778a	uppers of all kinds, n. o. p. f.....			
779	calfskin, upper, (1872) calfskins tanned, or tanned and dressed.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	25 per cent.
780	all manufactures, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
780a	old scrap.....			
781	Leaves, for dyeing, crude, (1872) or medicinal.....			Free
782	all others, n. o. p.....			20 per cent.
783	palm, unmanufactured.....			Free

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 8, 1872.	
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free	Free	728
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free	Free	729
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	90 per ct. of exist. rates.	730
10 per cent..	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Free	Free	731
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	90 per ct. of exist. ing rates.	732
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..		733
30 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..		734
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..		735
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..		736
					Free	Free	737
25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	738
					Free	Free	738a
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	739
		25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	740
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free	Free	741
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	742
Ton, \$10	Ton, \$15	Ton, \$15	Ton, \$15	Ton, \$15	Ton, \$15	Ton, \$15	743
Ton, \$5	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Ton, \$6	Free	744
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	745
25 per cent..	25 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	See Flax	746
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	See Flax	747
	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	748
	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$5	749
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	750
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	751
Pf. gal., 50 cts	Pf. gal., 75 cts	Pf. gal., \$2, \$2.50.	Pf. gal., \$2.50	Pf. gal., \$2.50	Pf. gall., \$2 ..	Pf. gall., \$2 ..	752
					Free	Free	753
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	754
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	755
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	756
20 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	90 per ct. of exist. rates.	757
					Free	Free	758
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	759
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	760
Free	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	90 per ct. of exist. rates.	761
					Free	Free	762
					Free	Free	763
	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts.	90 per ct. of exist- ing du- ties.	764
Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts.		765
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.		766
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts.		767
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts.		768
Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts.		769
30 per cent..	Gross, \$1 ..	Gross, 50 cts and 30 pr. ct.	Gross, 50 cts	Gross, 50 cts	Gross, 50 cts		770
30 per cent..	Gross, \$1 ..	Gross, \$1 ..	Gross, \$1 ..	Gross, \$1 ..	Gross, \$1 ..		771
Pound, 3 cts	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.		772
Pound, 3 cts	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 20 cts.	See Acetate ..	773
30 per cent..	30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	90 per ct. of exist- ing du- ties.	774
Pound, 2½ cts	100 lbs., \$2.40	Pound, 3 cts	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.		775
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..		776
30 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..		777
20 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	15 per cent..	778
						20 per cent..	778a
25 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	25 per cent..	779
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	90 per ct. of exist. duties.	780
						Free	780a
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	781
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Free	782
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	783

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 1, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1881.
784	Leeches.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Free
785	Lemons.....	20 per cent..	8 per cent..	.....
786	Lemon peel (1870—not preserved, capdied or other- wise prepared).....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	10 per cent..
787	Lichens, all, prepared or not.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 3 cts.
788	Licorice, juice.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 3 cts.
789	paste and in rolls.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 3 cts.
790	root.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Free
791	Lime.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	10 per cent..
792	white.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	.....
793	chloride of (bleaching powder).....	10 per cent..	4 per cent..	100 lbs, 15 cts.
794	citrate of.....	20 per cent..	8 per cent..	10 per cent..
795	Limes.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	.....
796	Linen, plain.....	20 per cent..	24 per cent..	.....
797	embroidered or tamboured.....	80 per cent..	.....	.....
798	brown or bleached, brown holland, blay linens, coatings, damaska, and drills, &c., or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, value 30 cents or less per square yard.....	.....	.....	25 per cent..
799	the same, over 30 cents per square yard.....	.....	.....	30 per cent..
800	the same, brown or bleached, including bur- laps, canvas, coat-bottom, crash, diaper, drills, and coatings, other than brown or bleached, value 30 cents or less per square yard.....	.....	.....	.....
801	the same, value over 30 cents per square yard.....	.....	.....	Free
802	rags (for making paper).....	.....	.....	.....
803	yarns, for carpets, not over No. 8, Lea, value 24 cents or less per pound.....	.....	.....	.....
804	over No. 8, Lea, value over 24 cents per pound.....	.....	.....	.....
805	Liquors.....	100 per cent.	30 per cent..	1st proof gal lon, 50 cents.
806	Litharge, dry or in oil.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 1½ cts.
806a	Lithographic stones, not engraved.....	.....	.....	.....
807	Litmus, prepared or not.....	.....	.....	.....
807a	Loadstones.....	.....	24 per cent.	30 per cent..
808	Macaroni.....	30 per cent..	4 per cent..	Pound, 15 cts.
809	Mace.....	40 per cent..	.....	.....
810	Machinery, for beet-sugar factories.....	.....	.....	.....
811	steam-plow.....	.....	.....	.....
812	imported for repair only.....	.....	.....	.....
813	adapted to the cultivation of the soil, and machinery for steam towage on canals, under regulations for the term of 2 years.....	.....	.....	.....
814	for the manufacture of flax and linen goods.....	.....	8 per cent..	Free
815	Mackerel.....	.....	.....	barrel, \$2.
816	Madder root, ground or prepared.....	5 per cent..	Free	Free
817	Magnesia, carbonate of.....	.....	.....	30 per cent..
818	calcined.....	.....	.....	20 per cent..
818a	Magnets.....	.....	.....	.....
819	Malt.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
820	Manganese.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	10 per cent..
820a	oxide and ore of.....	.....	.....	.....
821	Mangoes.....	.....	.....	.....
822	Manna.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	10 per cent..
823	Manuscripts.....	.....	.....	Free
824	Maps (see Charts and maps.).....	.....	.....	.....
825	Marachino.....	100 per cent.	30 per cent..	.....
826	Marble, white statuary, brocatella, sienna, and verd antique, in block, rough, or squared (un- manufactured).....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	30 per cent..
827	veined, and all other, u. o. p.....	.....	.....	30 per cent..
828	all sawed, dressed, or polished marble, mar- ble alabs and paving tiles not above 2 inches thick.....	.....	.....	.....
829	ditto, more than 2 inches in thickness.....	.....	.....	.....

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 4, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 23, 24, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	784
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	785
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free.....	Free.....	786
Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Free.....	Free.....	787
Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	90 pr. ct. of exist'g rates	788
Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	90 pr. ct. of exist'g rates	789
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free.....	Free.....	790
Pound, 24 cts.	Pound, 24 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	791
100 lbs, 30 cts.	100 lbs, 30 cts.	100 lbs, 30 cts.	100 lbs, 30 cts.	100 lbs, 30 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	792
10 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	100 lbs, 30 cts.	Free.....	793
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	794
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	795
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	796
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	797
25 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	.....	See Flax....	798
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	.....	See Flax....	799
.....	.....	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	800
Free.....	Free.....	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	40 per cent..	801
.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	802
.....	.....	20 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	803
.....	.....	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	804
Pf. gal., 50 cts.	Pf. gal., 75 cts.	Pf. gal., \$2.50	Pf. gal., \$2.50	Pf. gal., \$2.50	Pf. gal., \$2....	Pf. gal., \$2....	805
Pound, 1½ cts.	Pound, 2½ cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	806
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	806a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	807
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	Free.....	807a
Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 30 cts.	Pound, 40 cts.	Pound, 40 cts.	Pound, 40 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	808
.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	809
.....	.....	.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	810
.....	.....	.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	811
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	812
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	813
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	814
Barrel, \$2.	Barrel, \$2.	Barrel, \$2.	Barrel, \$2.	Barrel, \$2.	Barrel, \$2.	Barrel, \$2.	815
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	816
30 per cent..	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	817
20 per cent..	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	818
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	818a
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	819
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free.....	820
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	820a
Free.....	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Free.....	Free.....	821
.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	822
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	823
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825
50 per cent..	Cub. ft., 75 cents.	Cub. ft., \$1 & 25 per cent.	Cub. ft., \$1 & 25 per cent.	Cub. ft., \$1 & 25 per cent.	Cub. ft., \$1 & 25 per cent.	Cub. ft., \$1 & 25 per cent.	826
20 per cent..	40 per cent..	Cu. ft., 50 cts. & 20 pr. ct.	Cu. ft., 50 cts. & 20 pr. ct.	Cu. ft., 50 cts. & 20 pr. ct.	Cu. ft., 50 cts. & 20 pr. ct.	Cu. ft., 50 cts. & 20 pr. ct.	827
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sq. ft., 25 cts. & 30 pr. ct.	Sq. ft., 25 cts. & 30 pr. ct.	828
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Each add'n'l inch, pr. sq. ft., 10 cts.	Each add'n'l inch, pr. sq. ft., 10 cents.	829

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
830	Marble, ditto, exceeding 6 inches in thickness.....			
831	all other manufactures, n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
832	Marine coral.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Free.....
833	Marrow (1872), crude.....			10 per cent..
833a	Marshmallows.....			
833b	Matico leaf.....			
834	Mate, cocoa-nut.....			20 per cent..
835	Matting, floor, China, and all other of flags, jute, or grass.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	20 per cent..
836	cocoa, or coir.....			
837	Matting, screens, hassocks, rugs, and all other (not exclusively of vegetable material).....			30 per cent..
838	Meats, prepared.....			30 per cent..
839	Medals, gold and silver, and copper.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
840	Medicinal barks, flowers, leaves, plants, roots, n. o. p.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
841	Medicinal preparations, n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
842	preparations or compositions, patent, se- cret, or proprietary.....			
842a	Meerschaum, crude or raw.....			
843	Melada, concentrated.....			
844	Mercurial preparations, n. o. p.....			20 per cent..
845	Metal, converted, cast, or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process.....			
846	manufactures of, n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
847	silver-plated, in sheets or other form.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	20 per cent..
848	Metals, unmanufactured, n. o. p.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
848a	Milk, condensed or preserved.....			
848b	Mica and mica waste.....			
849	Minerals and bituminous (mineral) substances, crude, n. o. p.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
850	Mineral or medicinal waters, in bottles, &c. (not over 1 quart, 1864).....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
851	over 1 quart (additional per quart or frac- tion thereof.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
852	otherwise than in bottles, &c.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
852a	all not artificial.....			
853	Molasses.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	Gallon, 2 cts.
854	concentrated.....			Pound, 1 cent
855	Morocco skins. (See Skins).....			
856	Morphia, morphine, and all other salts of.....			Ounce, \$1.
857	Mosaics, real and imitation, not set.....		4 per cent..	5 per cent..
858	set in gold or other metal.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	25 per cent..
859	Moss, Iceland, and other, crude.....			10 per cent..
860	for beds or mattresses (1872), and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
861	Mother-of-pearl.....	5 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free.....
862	Mungo.....			
863	Munjeet, or Indian madder.....			Free.....
864	Murexide.....			
865	Music, printed with lines, bound or unbound.....	10 per cent..	4 per cent..	10 per cent..
866	Musical instruments (copper not of chief value, 1869) cat-gut strings or gut-cord for.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
866a				
867	Musk, crude, in natural pod.....			
868	Muskets.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
868a	Mustard-seed, brown and white.....			
869	Mustard, ground, in bulk.....			20 per cent..
870	inclosed in glass or tin.....			
871	Natron.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
872	Needles, sewing, darning, knitting, and all other.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
873	for knitting or sewing machines.....			
874	Nickel.....	5 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free.....
875	oxide, and alloy of nickel with copper.....			
876	Nitric ether, spirits of.....			
877	Nutgalls.....	5 per cent..	Free.....	Free.....
878	Nutmegs.....	40 per cent..	4 per cent..	Pound, 15 cts.
879	Nuts, all, n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	Pound, 1 cent
880	for dyeing or composing dyes, n. o. p.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
880a	cocoa and Brazil, or cream.....			
881	Nux vomica.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free.....
882	Oak bark.....			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Ang. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 3, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 23, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
					As marble in block.*	As marble in block.	830
30 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	831
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	832
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	833
						Free	834a
						Free	835b
20 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	834
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	835
	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	836
40 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	837
50 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	838
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	839
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	840
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	841
	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	842
Lb. 1 1/2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 1/2 cts.	Pound, 2 1/2 cts.	Pound, 2 1/2 cts.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	842a
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	843
							844
30 per cent.	25 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent. of existing duties.	845
30 per cent.	25 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.		846
30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.		847
						20 per cent.	848
						Free	848a
						Free	849b
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	849
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Each 3 cts. & 25 per cent.	Each 3 cts. & 25 per cent.	Each 3 cts. & 25 per cent.	Each 3 cts. & 25 per cent.	Each 3 cts. & 25 per cent.	850
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Quart, 3 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Quart, 3 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Quart, 3 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Quart, 2 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Quart, 3 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	851
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	852
Gall. 5, 6 cts.	Gall. 6 cts.	Gall. 8 cts.	Gall. 8 cts.	Gall. 8 cts.	Gall. 5 cts.	Gall. 5 cts.	852a
Lb. 2 1/2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 1/2 cts.	Pound, 2 1/2 cts.	Pound, 2 1/2 cts.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	853
25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	See skins.	854
Ounce, \$1.	Ounce, \$2.	Ounce, \$2.50	Ounce, \$2.50	Ounce, \$2.50	Ounce, \$1.	Ounce, \$1.	855
5 per cent.	5 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	856
25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	857
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free	858
							859
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	860
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	861
						Pound, 12 cts.	862
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	863
						Free	864
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	865
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	866
						Free	866a
						Free	867
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent. of ex at g rates.	868
						Free	868a
30 per cent.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	869
As carbon- ates of soda.	Pound, 16 cts.	Pound, 16 cts.	Pound, 16 cts.	Pound, 16 cts.	Pound, 16 cts.	Pound, 14 cts.	870
25 per cent.	As carbon- ates of soda.	As carbon- ates of soda.	As carbon- ates of soda.	As carbon- ates of soda.	As carbon- ates of soda.	As soda ash.	871
	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.		872
Free	10 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	90 pr. cent. of exist'g rates.	873
						Pound, 30 cts.	874
Free	Free	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	90 pr. cent. of exist'g rates.	875
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 30 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	876
Pound, 2 cts.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	877
						Pound, 20 cts.	878
						Pound, 2 cts.	879
						Free	880
						Free	880a
						Free	881
						Free	882

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
883	Oakum.....	Free	Free	Free
884	Oatmeal.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
885	Oats.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Bush, 10 cts.
886	Ochers, or ochery earths, dry.....	30 per cent.	15 per cent.	100 lbs, 35 cts.
887	ground in oil.....	30 per cent.	15 per cent.	100 lbs, \$1.35.
888	Oil-cloth, for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, valued at 50 cts. or less per square yard.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	20 per cent.
889	ditto, over 50 cents per square yard.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
890	all other (except silk).....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
891	silk.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
891a	foundations of floor-cloth, canvas, made of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which either shall be the component material of chief value.....			
892	Oils, aniline, crude.....			
893	all animal, n. o. p.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
894	all essential, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	20 per cent.
895	all expressed, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	20 per cent.
896	almonds, essential.....			
897	expressed or fixed.....			
898	amber, essential, crude.....			
899	rectified.....			
899a	ambergis.....			
900	anise, or anise-seed, essential.....			
900a	anthon, or rosemary.....			
901	apple, peach, apricot, strawberry, raspberry, and all fruit others made of fusel oil or fruit, n. o. p.....			
902	bay leaves, essential.....			
903	Oils, bay or laurel, (fixed) or (expressed).....			
904	bay-rum essence (1872) or oil.....			
905	behen (cenne).....			
906	bergamot, essential.....			
907	cajeput, essential.....			
908	caraway, essential.....			
909	cassia, essential.....			
910	castor (expressed).....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
910a	cedrat.....			
910b	chamomile.....			
911	cinnamon, essential.....			
912	citronella.....			
913	civet.....			
914	cloves.....			
915	coal, crude.....			
916	refined (see Oil, Illuminating).....			
917	cocoa-nut.....	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	10 per cent.
918	cognac, or cinnanthic ether.....			
919	cotton-seed.....			
920	croton.....			
921	cubebs.....			
922	fennel.....			
923	fish, n. o. p. (of foreign fisheries).....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
924	flax-seed.....			Gall., 20 cts.
925	fruit (see Oils, apples, &c.).....			
926	hemp-seed.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Gall., 20 cts.
927	illuminating and naphtha, benzine, and ben- zole, refined or produced from distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, or other bituminous substances used for like purposes.....			Gall., 10 cts.
927a	jacmine or jessamine.....			
928	juniper.....			
929	laurel (fixed or expressed).....			
929a	lavender.....			
930	lemons, essential.....			
931	linseed.....			Gall., 20 cts.
932	mace.....			
933	mustard, not salad.....			
934	neat's-foot.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
935	olive, in flasks or bottles, (salad).....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
936	not salad and not in flasks or bottles.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	10 per cent.
937	orange, essential.....			
938	origanum, or red thyme, essential.....			
939	white thyme.....			
940	roses, or otto.....			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 25, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	883
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Pound, 4 cts.	884
Bush., 10 cts.	Bush., 10 cts.	Bush., 10 cts.	Bush., 10 cts.	Bush., 10 cts.	Bush., 10 cts.	Bush., 10 cts.	885
100 lbs., 35 cts.	100 lbs., 50 cts.	100 lbs., 50 cts.	100 lbs., 50 cts.	100 lbs., 50 cts.	100 lbs., 50 cts.	100 lbs., 50 cts.	886
100 lbs., \$1.35	100 lbs., \$1.50	100 lbs., \$1.50	100 lbs., \$1.50	100 lbs., \$1.50	100 lbs., \$1.50	100 lbs., \$1.50	887
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..		888
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	45 per cent..	45 per cent..	45 per cent..	90 pr. ct. of	889
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	40 per cent..	45 per cent..	45 per cent..	45 per cent..	exist, duties	890
40 per cent..	40 per cent..	50 per cent..	60 per cent..	60 per cent..	60 per cent..		891
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 per cent..	891a
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Free.....	Free.....	892
20 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	893
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	894
.....	Pound, \$1.50	Pound, \$1.50	Pound, \$1.50	Pound, \$1.50	Pound, \$1.50	Free.....	895
.....	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Free.....	896
.....	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Free.....	897
.....	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Free.....	898
.....	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Free.....	899
.....	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Free.....	899a
.....	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Free.....	900
.....	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	901
.....	Pound, \$17.50	Pound, \$17.50	Pound, \$17.50	Pound, \$17.50	Pound, \$17.50	Ounce, 50 cts.	902
.....	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	903
.....	Ounce, \$2....	Ounce, \$2....	Ounce, \$2....	Ounce, \$2....	Ounce, \$2....	Ounce, 50 cts.	904
.....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Gal., 30 cts.	Gal., 30 cts.	905
.....	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, \$1....	Free.....	906
.....	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Free.....	907
.....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, 50 cts.	Free.....	908
20 per cent..	Gal., 50 cts.	Gallon, \$1....	Gallon, \$1....	Gallon, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Free.....	909
.....	.....	Gallon, \$1....	Gallon, \$1....	Gallon, \$1....	Gallon, \$1....	Gallon, \$1....	910
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free.....	910a
.....	Pound, \$2....	Pound, \$2....	Pound, \$2....	Pound, \$2....	Free.....	Free.....	910b
.....	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, \$2....	Free.....	911
.....	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	Pound, 50 cts.	Free.....	912
Pound, 70 cts.	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$2....	Pound, \$2....	Pound, \$2....	Free.....	Free.....	913
.....	Gal., 10 cts.	Gallon, 10, 15	Gal., 15 cts.	Gal., 15 cts.	Pound, \$2....	Pound, \$2....	914
.....	20 per cent..	cents,	.....	.....	Gal., 15 cts.	Gal., 15 cts.	915
10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	10 per cent..	Free.....	Free.....	916
Ounce, \$2....	Ounce, \$4....	Ounce, \$4....	Ounce, \$4....	Ounce, \$4....	Ounce, \$4....	Ounce, \$4....	917
.....	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Ounce, 30 cts.	Ounce, 30 cts.	918
.....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	919
.....	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, \$1....	Pound, \$1....	920
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Pound, 50 cts.	Free.....	921
Gal., 20 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	922
Gal., 30 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 30 cts.	Gal., 30 cts.	923
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	924
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	925
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	926
Gal., 10 cts.	Gal., 20 cts.	Gal., 30 40 cts.	Gal., 40 cts.	Gal., 40 cts.	Gal., 40 cts.	Gal., 40 cts.	927
.....	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Free.....	Free.....	927a
.....	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Pound, 20 cts.	Free.....	Pound, 20 cts.	928
.....	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Free.....	Free.....	929
Gal., 20 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Free.....	Pound, 50 cts.	929a
.....	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Gal., 30 cts.	Gal., 30 cts.	930
.....	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Gal., 25 cts.	Gal., 25 cts.	931
.....	Gal., 25 cts.	Gal., 25 cts.	Gal., 25 cts.	Gal., 25 cts.	Free.....	Free.....	932
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Gal., 25 cts.	Gal., 25 cts.	933
30 per cent..	Gal., 50 cts.	Gallon, \$1....	Gallon, \$1....	Gallon, \$1....	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	934
10 per cent..	Gal., 25 cts.	Gal., 25 cts.	Gal., 25 cts.	Gal., 25 cts.	Gallon, \$1....	Gallon, \$1....	935
.....	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Gal., 25 cts.	Gal., 25 cts.	936
.....	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 25 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	Pound, 50 cts.	937
.....	Pound, 30 cts.	Pound, 30 cts.	Pound, 30 cts.	Pound, 30 cts.	Free.....	Free.....	938
.....	Ounce, \$1.50	Ounce, \$1.50	Ounce, \$1.50	Ounce, \$1.50	Free.....	Free.....	939
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free.....	Free.....	940

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
941	palm, or palm-bean	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	10 per cent.
942	petroleum, crude			
942a	poppy			
943	rape-seed	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Gall., 20 cts
944	rum, essential (1872) rum essence or oil			
945	salad oil			
946	seal		4 per cent.	10 per cent.
947	sesame seed			
948	spermaceti	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
949	valerian			
950	volatile, n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	
951	whale	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
951a	oil cake			
952	Olives	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
953	Opium	30 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, \$1.
954	prepared for smoking and all preparations of n. o. p.			
955	Oranges	20 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
956	peel, (not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared, 1870)	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
956a	Oranges Lads and flowers			
957	Orchid, in the weed or liquid			
958	Orpiment, (sulphide of arsenic)	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	Free
959	Osier or willow, prepared for basket-makers' use	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
959a	Osmium			
960	Oysters			
961	Paddy	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 4 ct.
962	Paintings, n. o. p.	Free	Free	10 per cent.
963	Paintings, on glass or glasses	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
964	Paints, all n. o. p.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
964a	Palladium			
965	Palm leaf, unmanufactured	10 per cent.	Free	Free
966	Palm nuts and kernels			
967	Pamphlets	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	15 per cent.
968	Paper, all n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
969	manufactures of, or of which paper is a com- ponent material	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
970	waste or clippings			Free
971	Paper hangings, and paper for screens or fire-boards	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.
972	printing, unsized, used for books and news- papers exclusively	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.
972a	sized or glued, suitable only for printing pa- per			
973	sheathing	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
974	Paper stock, (see Grass, 1872) crude of every de- scription, including all grasses, fibers, rags other than wool, waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, waste, bagging, gunny bags and gunny cloth, old or refuse, to be used in mak- ing and fit only to be converted into paper, and un- fit for any other manufacture, and cotton waste whether for paper stock or other purposes			
975	Papers, illustrated			
976	Papier-maché, manufactures of	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
977	Paraffine			
978	Parchment	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
979	Parian ware, plain, white not decorated			
980	gilded, ornamented, or decorated			
981	Patent size, (mordant, 1846)	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	
982	Paving stones	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
983	Paving tiles	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
984	Peanuts or ground beans			
985	shelled			
986	Pearls, not set	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.
987	Pearls, set	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	25 per cent.
988	Pebbles, for spectacles			30 per cent.
988a	Pellitory root			
989	Pencils, slate	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.
990	red chalk	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	
991	Penholders or parts thereof			
992	Penknives, jack-knives, and pocket-knives			
993	Pens, metallic, (other than gold or silver)	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	
994	Pen-tips			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free	941
.....	Gal., 10 cts.	Gal., 10, 20 cts.	Gal., 20 cts.	Gal., 20 cts.	Gallon, 20 cts	Gal., 20 cts.	942
.....	20 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	942a
Gal., 20 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	Gal., 23 cts.	943
.....	Ounce, \$2.	Ounce, \$2.	Ounce, \$2.	Ounce, \$2.	Ounce, \$2.	Ounce, 50 cts.	944
.....	Gal., 50 cts.	Gallon, \$1.	Gallon, \$1.	Gallon, \$1.	Gallon, \$1.	Gallon, \$1.	945
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	946
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gal., 30 cts.	Free	947
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	948
.....	Pound, \$1.50	Pound, \$1.50	Pound, \$1.50	Pound, \$1.50	Pound, \$1.50	Free	949
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	951
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	951a
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Free	952
Pound, \$1.	Pound, \$2.	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$1.	Pound, \$1.	953
.....	80 per cent.	100 per cent.	100 per cent.	100 per cent.	Pound, \$6.	Pound, \$6.	954
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	955
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free	956
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	956a
.....	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free	957
Free	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	958
20 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	959
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	959a
Pound, 1 cent.	pound, 3 cent.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	Free	Free	960
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	961
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	962
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	963
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	964
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	964a
10 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	Free	Free	965
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	Free	Free	966
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	967
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	968
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	of existing	of existing	969
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	rates.	rates.	970
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	971
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	972
.....	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	972a
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	973
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	974
.....	.....	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	975
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	976
.....	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	977
20 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	978
.....	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	979
.....	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	980
.....	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	981
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	982
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	983
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	984
.....	.....	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	Pound, 1 1/2 cts.	985
.....	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	986
.....	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	987
.....	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	988
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	Free	988a
20 per cent.	30 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	989
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	990
.....	Dozen, 10 cts.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	991
.....	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	992
.....	Gross, 10 cts.	Gross, 10 cts.	Gross, 10 cts.	Gross, 10 cts.	Gross, 10 cts.	Gross, 10 cts.	993
.....	& 25 per ct.	& 25 per ct.	& 25 per ct.	& 25 per ct.	& 25 per ct.	& 25 per ct.	994
.....	Gross, 10 cts.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	994

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
995	Pepper, n. o. p. (unground).....	30 per cent.	4 per cent.	
996	black.....	40 per cent.	4 per cent.	Pound, 3 cts.
997	cayenne.....		4 per cent.	Pound, 3 cts.
998	cayenne ground.....			Pound, 4 cts.
999	all ground.....			
1000	Percussion caps.....			
1001	Perfumeries, all n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1002	of which alcohol forms the principal ingredient.....			
1003	Periodicals.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
1003a	Persia, or extract of orchil and cudbear.....			
1003b	Peruvian bark.....			
1004	Pewter, manufacturers of, or of which pewter is ma- terial of chief value.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1005	(1872) and britannia metal, old, fit for man- ufacture only.....	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Pound, 1 cent
1005a	Phanglein.....			
1006	Philosophical and scientific apparatus and instru- ments (copper not chief value).....			30 per cent.
1007	Philosophical apparatus and instruments imported for philosophical, literary, or religious corpora- tions.....			Free.
1008	Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes.....			
1009	Pickles, all n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1010	Pimento.....		4 per cent.	Pound, 2 cts
1011	ground.....	40 per cent.	4 per cent.	
1012	Pine-apples.....	20 per cent.	8 per cent.	Free
1013	Pins, solid head or other.....			
1014	Pipes and pipe bowls, n. o. p., (of every description).....			
1015	Pipe cases, stems, tips, mouth-pieces, and metallic mountings for pipes, and all parts of pipes or pipe fixtures, and all smokers' articles.....			
1016	Pipes, clay, common or white.....			100lbs., 35 cts
1017	Pitch.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1018	Plaits and plaitings for bonnets.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	
1019	Plantains.....	20 per cent.	8 per cent.	Free
1020	Plants, crude, for dyeing or composing dyes.....	Free	Free	Free
1021	medicinal, n. o. p.....			
1021a	fruit, tropical and semi-tropical for purposes of propagation and cultivation.....	Free	Free	Free
1022	all n. o. p.....	Free	Free	Free
1023	Plaster of Paris, unground, (sulphate of lime) ground, (sulphate of lime) calcined.....	Free 20 per cent.	Free 15 per cent.	Free 10 per cent.
1026	Plated ware of all kinds, (copper not chief value).....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	20 per cent.
1027	Plates engraved, of steel, wood, or other n. o. p.....	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	30 per cent.
1028	copper.....			
1029	Plantina, unmanufactured.....	Free	Free	Free
1030	articles of, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1031	vases or retorts (or parts thereof), for chem- ical uses.....			Free
1032	Plumbago, (see Black lead).....		15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1033	Plums, (dried).....	30 per cent.	8 per cent.	Pound, 1 cent
1034	Pocket-books of all kinds.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1035	Polishing powder, all.....			
1036	Polishing stones.....	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	Free
1036a	Polypodium.....			
1037	Pomades.....			
1038	Porcelain, plain, white and not decorated.....			30 per cent.
1039	gilded, ornamented, or decorated in any manner.....			
1040	Pork.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	30 per cent.
1041	Potash, acetate of.....			Pound, 1 cent
1042	bichromate of.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1043	chlorate of.....			Pound 3 cts.
1044	chromate of.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound 3 cts.
1045	hydriodate of.....		15 per cent.	15 per cent.
1046	iodate and iodide of.....			
1047	nitrate of, crude, (see Saltpeter).....			
1048	refined.....			
1049	prussiate of, red.....		15 per cent.	
1050	yellow.....		15 per cent.	15 per cent.
1051	Potassae, muriate of.....			
1052	Potassium.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	
1053	Potatoes.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Bushel 10 cts

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 8, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 15 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	985
Pound, 8 cts.							986
Pound, 8 cts.							987
Pound, 8 cts.	Pound, 15 cts.	Pound, 18 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	988
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	989
50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	1000
							1001
15 per cent.	20 per cent.	Gallon, \$3 & 50 per cent. 25 per cent.	Gallon, \$3 & 50 per cent. 25 per cent.	Gallon, \$3 & 50 per cent. 25 per cent.	Gallon, \$3 and 50 per cent. 25 per cent.	Gallon, \$3 & 50 per cent. 25 per cent.	1002
						Free	1003
						Free	1003a
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent of exist'g rates	1004
Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Free	1005
30 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	Free	1005a
						40 per cent.	1006
Free	Free	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	1007
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1008
Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 15 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	1009
Free	Free	Pound, 18 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	1010
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1011
50 per cent.	50 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent of exist'g rates	1012
		Gross, \$1 50 & 75 per cent.	Gross, \$1 50 & 75 per cent.	Gross, \$1 50 & 75 per cent.	Gross, \$1 50 & 75 per cent.	Gross, \$1 50 & 75 per cent.	1013
							1014
100 lbs. 35 cts.	100 lbs. 35 cts.	75 per cent.	75 per cent.	75 per cent.	75 per cent.	75 per cent.	1015
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1016
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1017
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	1018
Free	Free	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	1019
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	1020
		20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	1021
Free	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Free	1021a
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	1022
10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	1023
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1024
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	20 per cent.	1025
25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	1026
Free	Free	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	90 per cent of exist'g rates	1027
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free		1028
		40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.		1029
							1030
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free		1031
10 per cent.	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$15	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10	Free	1032
Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 24 cts.	Pound, 24 cts.	1033
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1034
25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	1035
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	1036
						Free	1036a
30 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	1037
	35 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	45 per cent.	1038
30 per cent.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	1039
Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	1040
10 per cent.	Pound, 75 cts.	Pound, 75 cts.	Pound, 75 cts.	Pound, 75 cts.	Pound, 75 cts.	Pound, 75 cts.	1041
Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	1042
15 per cent.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	1043
	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	1044
	Pound, 75 cts.	Pound, 75 cts.	Pound, 75 cts.	Pound, 75 cts.	Pound, 75 cts.	Pound, 75 cts.	1045
	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 24 cts.	Pound, 24 cts.	Pound, 24 cts.	Pound, 24 cts.	Pound, 24 cts.	1046
	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	1047
	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	Pound, 10 cts.	1048
15 per cent.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	1049
Bush, 10 cts.	Bush, 25 cts.	Bush, 25 cts.	Bush, 25 cts.	Bush, 25 cts.	Bush, 25 cts.	Free	1050
						Free	1051
							1052
							1053

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
1054	Poultry, prepared in cans, &c.			30 per cent.
1055	Printed matter, n. o. p.			15 per cent.
1056	Prunes.	40 per cent.	8 per cent.	Pound, 2 cts.
1057	Pulp, dried.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1058	of grass for the manufacture of paper.			
1058a	Pulu.			
1059	Pumice and pumice-stones.	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	Free
1060	Pumpkins.	20 per cent.	8 per cent.	
1061	Putty.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
1062	Quassia wood.		15 per cent.	Free
1062a	Quickgrass root.			
1063	Quicksilver.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1064	Quills.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1065	Quinine, sulphate, and all other salts of.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1066	Rags, all, of whatever material, n. o. p.	5 per cent.	Free	Free
1067	for making paper.			
1068	woolen.	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	
1068a	Railroad ties of wood.			
1069	Raisins, all n. o. p.	40 per cent.	8 per cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
1070	sultana, muscatelle, bloom.			Pound, 2 cts.
1071	Rasps, not over 10 inches in length.			
1072	exceeding 10 inches.			
1073	Ratafia.	100 per cent.	30 per cent.	1st proof gal- lon 50 cts.
1074	Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured.	10 per cent.	Free	Free
1075	wholly or partially manufactured.			20 per cent.
1076	Rod precipitate.			20 per cent.
1076a	Rennets, raw or prepared.			
1077	Resins crude, n. o. p.			Free
1078	Gum, n. o. p.			20 per cent.
1079	Rhubarb.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1080	Rice, cleaned.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
1081	not cleaned.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
1082	Rifles.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1083	Roofing-slates.	25 per cent.	19 per cent.	30 per cent.
1084	tiles.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1085	Roots, bulbous, all n. o. p.	Free	Free	Free
1085a	medicinal, n. o. p.			
1085b	Root flour.			
1086	Rope waste, for manufacture of paper.			
1087	Rose-leaves.			
1088	Rotenstone.	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	Free
1089	Rubies, not set.	10 per cent.	4 per cent.	5 per cent.
1090	set.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	25 per cent.
1091	Rum.			
1092	Russia sheetings, flax or hemp.			25 per cent.
1093	Rye.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Buschel, 15 cts.
1094	flour.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1095	Saddlery, common, tinned, and japanned.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	
1096	all n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1097	Safflower.	5 per cent.	Free	Free
1098	Saffron.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1099	cake.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1100	Sago and sago flour (1872) and crude.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
1101	Sail-duck.			25 per cent.
1101a	Saint John's beans.			
1102	Saleratus.			
1102a	Salacene.			
1102b	Salep or saloup.			
1103	Salmon, pickled.			Barrel, \$3.
1104	preserved.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1105	Salt, in bulk.			Buschel, 4 cts.
1106	in sacks, barrels, &c.			Buschel, 6 cts.
1107	Salt-peter, crude.	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
1108	partially refined.	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
1109	refined.	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
1110	Salts, epsom, (sulphate of magnesia).	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1111	glauber.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

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30 per cent. 15 per cent. Pound, 5 cts. 20 per cent.	35 per cent. 25 per cent. Pound, 5 cts. 20 per cent.	35 per cent. 25 per cent. Pound, 5 cts. 20 per cent.	35 per cent. 25 per cent. Pound, 5 cts. 20 per cent.	35 per cent. 25 per cent. Pound, 5 cts. 20 per cent.	35 per cent. 25 per cent. Pound, 2½ cts. 20 per cent. Free.	35 per cent. 25 per cent. Pound, 1 ct. 20 per cent. Free.	1054 1055 1056 1057 1058
Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	1058a 1059
Pound, 1 ct. Free.	Pound, 1½ cts. 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts. 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts. 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts. 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts. Free.	100 lbs. \$1.50 Free.	1060 1061 1062
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 & 15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	90 per cent. of exis'g duties	1062a 1063
20 per cent. 20 per cent. 10 per cent.	30 per cent. 45 per cent. 10 per cent.	30 per cent. 45 per cent. 10 per cent.	30 per cent. 45 per cent. 10 per cent.	30 per cent. 45 per cent. 10 per cent.	30 per cent. 45 per cent. 10 per cent.	Free. 20 per cent.	1064 1065 1066
10 per cent.	Free 10 per cent.	Free 10 per cent.	Free 10 per cent. pound, 12 cts	Free Pound, 12 cts	Free Pound, 12 cts	90 per cent. of existing rates.	1067 1068
Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Free.	1068a
	Pound, 2 cts & 35 per ct. Pound, 3 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts & 30 per ct. Pound, 6 cts & 30 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts & 30 per ct. Pound, 6 cts & 30 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts & 30 per ct. Pound, 6 cts & 30 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts & 30 per ct. Pound, 6 cts & 30 per ct.	Pound, 2½ cts 90 per cent. of exis'g rates.	1069 1070 1071
Proof gal. 50 cents.	Proof gall. 75 cents.	Proof gall. \$2, \$2.50.	Proof gall. \$2.50.	Proof gall. \$2.50.	Pr. gall., \$2	90 per cent. of exis'g rates.	1072
Free 20 per cent. 20 per cent.	Free 25 per cent. 20 per cent.	Free 25 per cent. 20 per cent.	Free 25 per cent. 20 per cent.	Free 25 per cent. 20 per cent.	Free 25 per cent. 20 per cent.	Pf. gall., \$2	1073
Free 20 per cent. 10 per cent. Pound, 1 ct. Pound, ½ ct. 30 per cent.	Free 20 per cent. Pound, 50 cts. Pound, 1½ cts. Pound, 1 ct. 35 per cent.	Free 20 per cent. Pound, 50 cts. Pound, 1½ cts. Pound, 2 cts. 35 per cent.	Free 20 per cent. Pound, 50 cts. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 2 cts. 35 per cent.	Free 20 per cent. Pound, 50 cts. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 2 cts. 35 per cent.	Free 20 per cent. Free. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 2 cts. 35 per cent.	Free. 25 per cent. 20 per cent. Free. 20 per cent. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 2 cts. 90 per cent. of exis'g rates.	1074 1075 1076 1076a 1077 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082
30 per cent. 20 per cent. Free.	35 per cent. 20 per cent. 30 per cent.	35 per cent. 20 per cent. 30 per cent.	35 per cent. 20 per cent. 30 per cent.	35 per cent. 20 per cent. 30 per cent.	35 per cent. 20 per cent. 30 per cent.	35 per cent. 20 per cent. 30 per cent.	1083 1084 1085
						Free.	1085a
						Free.	1085b
						Free.	1086
						Free.	1087
Free 5 per cent. 25 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts. Free 5 per cent. 25 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts. Free 10 per cent. 25 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts. Free 10 per cent. 25 per cent.	Pound, 50 cts. Free 10 per cent. 25 per cent.	Free. Free. 10 per cent. 25 per cent.	Free. Free. 10 per cent. 25 per cent.	1088 1089 1090
25 per cent. Bush, 15 cts. 10 per cent.	30 per cent. Bush, 15 cts. 10 per cent.	35 per cent. Bush, 15 cts. 10 per cent.	35 per cent. Bush, 15 cts. 10 per cent.	35 per cent. Bush, 15 cts. 10 per cent.	35 per cent. Bush, 15 cts. 10 per cent.	35 per cent. Bush, 15 cts. 10 per cent.	1091 1092 1093 1094
30 per cent. Free 10 per cent. 10 per cent. Pound, ½ ct. 25 per cent.	35 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent. Pound, 1½ cts. 30 per cent.	35 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent. Pound, 1½ cts. 30 per cent.	35 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent. Pound, 1½ cts. 30 per cent.	35 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent. Pound, 1½ cts. 30 per cent.	35 per cent. Free. Free. 10 per cent. Pound, 1½ cts. 30 per cent.	90 per ct. of exis'g rates Free. Free. Free. 90 per cent. of exis'g rates.	1095 1096 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101
	Pound, 1½ cts.	Pound, 1½ cts.	Pound, 1½ cts.	Pound, 1½ cts.	Pound, 1½ cts.	Free.	1101a
						Pound, 1½ cts.	1102
						Free.	1102a
Barrel, \$3. 30 per cent. 100 lbs, 12 cts. 100 lbs, 18 cts. Pound, 2 cts. Pound, 1 ct. Pound, 2 cts. 20 per cent.	Barrel, \$3. 30 per cent. 100 lbs, 18 cts. 100 lbs, 24 cts. Pound, 3 cts. Pound, 2 cts. Pound, 1 ct. Pound, ½ ct.	Barrel, \$3. 30 per cent. 100 lbs, 18 cts. 100 lbs, 24 cts. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 2 cts. Pound, 1 ct. Pound, ½ ct.	Barrel, \$3. 30 per cent. 100 lbs, 18 cts. 100 lbs, 24 cts. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 2 cts. Pound, 1 ct. Pound, ½ ct.	Barrel, \$3. 30 per cent. 100 lbs, 18 cts. 100 lbs, 24 cts. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 2 cts. Pound, 1 ct. Pound, ½ ct.	Barrel, \$3. 30 per cent. 100 lbs, 18 cts. 100 lbs, 24 cts. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 2 cts. Pound, 1 ct. Pound, ½ ct.	Barrel, \$3. 30 per cent. 100 lbs., 8 cts. 100 lbs, 12 cts. Pound, 1 ct. Pound, 2 cts. Pound, 2 cts. Pound, 1 ct. Pound, ½ ct.	1103 1104 1105 1106 1107 1108 1109 1110 1111

III.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
1112	Salts, rochelle	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1113	and preparation of, n. o. p.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1114	of tin			10 per cent.
1115	Sandal-wood			Free.
1116	Santonine			
1117	Sardines, preserved in oil or otherwise	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
1118	Sarsaparilla, crude	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1118a	Sassafras bark and root			
1119	Sauces of all kinds, n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1119a	Sauerkraut			
1120	Sausage, Bologna			20 per cent.
1120a	Sausages-kins			
1121	Saws, cross-cut			Lineal ft. 8 cents.
1122	mill pit and drag, not over 9 inches wide			Lineal ft. 12 cents.
1123	over 9 inches wide			Lineal ft. 20 cents.
1124	hand, not over 24 inches long			
1125	over 24 inches in length			
1126	back, not over 10 inches in length			
1127	over 10 inches in length			
1128	Scagliola tops for tables, &c.	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
1129	Scammony, or resin of			
1130	Scilla or squilla	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1131	Screws, other than iron, n. o. p.			
1132	Sealing-wax	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1133	Sea-weed, n. o. p.			
1134	used for beds or mattresses	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1135	Seed-lac	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.
1136	Seeds, agricultural, n. o. p.			Free.
1137	all n. o. p.	Free	Free	Free
1138	anise	20 per cent.	4 per cent.	10 per cent.
1139	star			
1140	annatto			
1141	canary			
1142	caraway			
1143	cardamom			
1144	castor			
1144a	china			10 per cent.
1145	ciouta (conia or hemlock)			
1146	coriander			
1147	cumin			
1148	fennel			
1149	fenugreek			
1150	flax	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	Bush, 16 cts.
1151	flower, n. o. p.			
1151a	forest trees			
1152	garden, n. o. p.	Free	Free	Free
1153	hemp	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	Bush, 10 cts.
1154	hemlock			
1155	horticultural, n. o. p.			Free
1156	linseed	10 per cent.	Free	Bush, 16 cts.
1157	medicinal, n. o. p.		15 per cent.	Free
1158	mustard, brown and white			
1159	oil (of like character with hemp and rape seed)			
1160	rape	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	Bush, 10 cts.
1161	sesame			
1161a	sugar-cane			
1162	worm-seed, Levant			
1163	for manufacturing purposes, n. o. p.		Free	Free
1164	Seines			Pound, 6 cts.
1165	Senna, in leaves			
1166	Shaddocks	20 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
1167	Shale (ton 28 bushels of 80 pounds)			
1167a	Shark-skins			
1168	Shell, tortoise and other, unmanufactured	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free
1169	boxes, and other manufactures	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1170	Shell-fish			
1171	Shingle-bolts		Free	Free

[illegible]

III.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
1172	Shrimps.....			
1173	Shrubs, n. o. p.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
1174	Silicates of soda, or other alkaline silicates.....			
1175	Silk-worm eggs.....			
1176	Silk, raw or reeled from the cocoon, not manufac- tured.....	15 per cent..	Free.....	Free.....
1177	cocoons.....			Free.....
1178	in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown organzine.....	15 per cent..	12 per cent..	15 per cent..
1179	twist, of silk, or of silk and mohair.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1180	floss.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	30 per cent..
1181	waste.....			Free.....
1182	for sewing, in the gum and purified.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1183	spun, for filling, in skeins or cops.....			
1184	aprons, bonnets, braids.....			
1185	button cloth.....			30 per cent..
1186	buttons and ornaments for dresses.....			30 per cent..
1187	chemisettes, cords, dress, and piece silk.....			
1188	fringes.....			30 per cent..
1189	galloons.....			30 per cent..
1190	gloves, handkerchiefs, hats, hose.....			
1191	lace.....			30 per cent..
1192	mantillas, mits, pelerines, pongees.....			
1193	ribbons.....			30 per cent..
1194	scarfs, shawls, stockings, suspenders.....			
1195	tassels.....			30 per cent..
1196	trimmings.....			30 per cent..
1197	turbans, veils.....			
1198	velvets, value not over \$3 per square yard.....			25 per cent..
1199	over \$3 per square yard.....			30 per cent..
1200	vestings, watch chains, webbing.....			
1201	manufactures of, embroidered.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1202	all other, n. o. p.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	30 per cent..
1203	value not over \$1 per sq. yd.....			20 per cent..
1204	over \$1 per sq. yd.....			30 per cent..
1205	Silver, manufactures of, n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1206	leaf (package of 500 leaves).....	15 per cent..	12 per cent..	20 per cent..
1207	ore.....			
1208	Silver-plated metal, in sheets or other form.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1209	Sirup of sugar-cane juice.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	Pound, 3 ct
1210	Sisal grass, unmanufactured.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	Ton, \$10.....
1211	manufactures of, n. o. p.....			20 per cent..
1212	Skates, costing 20 cents or less a pair.....			Pair, 6 cts
1213	above 20 cents a pair.....			30 per cent..
1214	Skins, raw, n. o. p.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	5 per cent..
1215	tanned and dressed, n. o. p.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
1215a	dressed and finished, n. o. p.....			
1216	dried, salted, or pickled.....			5 per cent..
1217	Angora goat, raw or unmanufactured, wool on.....			
1217a	without wool on.....			
1218	asses'.....			30 per cent..
1218a	raw and unmanufactured.....			
1219	sheep, raw or unmanufactured, wool on, washed or unwashed.....			15 per cent..
1220	goat, raw.....			
1221	calf, tanned.....			25 per cent..
1221a	for morocco, tanned but unfinished.....			
1222	Slate, chimney pieces, mantels, pencils, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of, n. o. p.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	30 per cent..
1223	Slates.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	30 per cent..
1224	Smalts.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Free.....
1224a	Snails.....			
1225	Soap stocks and stuffs.....	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	10 per cent..
1226	fancy, perfumed, honey, transparent, all toilet and shaving soap.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1227	all other, n. o. p.....	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1228	Soda, ash.....	10 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free.....
1229	bicarbonate of.....			Pound, 1 ct.
1230	carbonates of, all, n. o. p.....		8 per cent..	20 per cent..

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 25, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 23, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Free.....	30 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Free.....	Free.....	1172
					30 per cent.	20 per cent.	1173
					Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.	1174
					Free.....	Free.....	1175
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	1176
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	1177
5 per cent.	25 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1178
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	1179
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1180
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	1181
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	1182
		25 & 35 per ct.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1183
		60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1184
	See Lastings	See Lastings	See Lastings	See Lastings	See Lastings	See Lastings	1185
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	1186
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1187
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1188
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1189
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1190
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1191
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1192
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1193
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1194
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1195
40 per cent.	40 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1196
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1197
40 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1198
40 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1199
40 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1200
40 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1201
40 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1202
40 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1203
40 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1204
40 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1205
40 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1206
40 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1207
40 per cent.	30 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	60 per cent.	1208
Pound, 2 & 2½ cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts.	Pound, 2½ cts.	Pound, 2½ cts.	Pound, 1½ cts.	See Sugar...	1209
Ton, \$10.	Ton, \$15.	Ton, \$15.	Ton, \$15.	Ton, \$15.	Ton, \$15.	Ton, \$15.	1210
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	1211
Pair, 8 cents.	Pair, 8 cents.	Pair, 8 cents.	Pair, 8 cents.	Pair, 8 cents.	Pair, 8 cents.	Pair, 8 cents.	1212
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	1213
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	1214
							1215
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III.—Comparative statement of the rates of impost duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
1231	Soda, caustic			
1232	hypoehosphate of			20 per cent.
1233	nitrate of, or cubic niter			
1234	sal, or brinal	20 per cent.	8 per cent.	20 per cent.
1235	Sparterie, for making or ornamenting hats, &c.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1235a	Spectacles, Brazil pebbles, and pebbles for			
1236	Spelter, in blocks or pigs	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Pound, 1 ct.
1237	in sheets	15 per cent.	12 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts
1238	manufactures of	15 per cent.	12 per cent.	30 per cent.
1239	Spices, all, n. o. p.		4 per cent.	20 per cent.
1240	if ground or prepared			
1241	Spirits, distilled from grain, and all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a com- ponent part of chief value.	100 per cent.	30 per cent.	1st pf. gall. 40 cents.
1242	Spirituous liquors, n. o. p. (1864, under 1st proof.)			33½ per cent.
1243	beverages and bitters containing spirits, n. o. p.			1st pf. gall. 50 cents.
1244	Sponges	20 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
1245	Spunk (1872), crude	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1246	Starch, burnt (see Gum, substitute)			10 per cent.
1247	of potatoes or corn			
1248	of rice, or any other material	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1249	Statuary, n. o. p.		Free.	10 per cent.
1250	Stave-bolts		Free.	Free.
1251	Staves, for pipes, hogheads, or other casks			Free.
1252	other (undressed)			20 per cent.
1252a	Staves, acre			
1253	Steel, unmanufactured, n. o. p.	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	
1254	in ingots, bars, coils, and sheets	15 per cent.	12 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts
1255	valued at 7 cents or less per pound			
1256	valued at above 7 cents, not above 11 cents per pound			Pound, 2 cts.
1257	valued at above 11 cents per pound			
1258	in any other form, n. o. p.			20 per cent.
1259	wire, not less than ¼ inch in diameter, valued at 7 cents or less per pound			Pound, 1½ cts
1260	valued at above 7 cents, not above 11 cents per pound			Pound, 2 cts.
1261	valued at above 11 cents per pound			
1262	less than ¼ inch in diameter, not less than No. 16 wire gauge			Pound, 2 cts.
1263	less or finer than No. 16			& 15 per ct.
1264	crinoline, corset, and hat wire			Pound, 2½ cts & 15 per ct.
1265	all, n. o. p.			20 per cent.
1266	railway bars			
1267	part steel			
1268	squares			
1269	manufactures of, n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1270	Stereotype plates	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1271	Stick lac			Free.
1272	Stones for building (1870, freestone, sandstone, granite, and all building and monumental, except marble)	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
1273	Stones, precious, not set	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	5 per cent.
1274	set	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	
1275	Stoneware, above the capacity of 10 gallons			Free.
1276	common and not ornamented			20 per cent.
1277	all other, gilt, painted, printed, or glazed	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	25 per cent.
1277a	Storax or styrax			
1278	Straw, manufactures of, n. o. p.	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1278a	unmanufactured			
1279	Strings, of gut, for musical instruments or other purposes	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 18, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of Mar. 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Pound, 1 ct. 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts 20 per cent.	1231
Pound, ½ ct. 30 per cent.	Pound, ½ ct. 30 per cent.	Pound, ½ ct. 30 per cent.	Pound, ½ ct. 30 per cent.	Pound, ½ ct. 30 per cent.	Free	Pound, ½ ct. Free.	1232
Pound, 1 ct. Pound, 1½ cts 30 per cent. 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts Pound, 2 cts. 35 per cent. 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts Pound, 2½ cts 35 per cent. 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts Pound, 2½ cts 35 per cent. 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts Pound, 2½ cts 35 per cent. 20 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts Pound, 2½ cts 35 per cent. Pound, 20 cts Pound, 30 cts	Pound, 1½ cts Free. { 50 per ct. of ext'g rates. Pound, 20 cts Pound, 30 cts	1233 1234 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240
1st pf. gal., 50 cents. 3½ per cent.	1st pf. gal., \$1 50 per cent.	Pf. gallon, \$2, \$2.50. Gall., 50 cts. & 100 per ct.	Pf. gal., \$2.50 Gall., 50 cts. & 100 per ct.	Pf. gal., \$2.50 Gall., 50 cts. & 100 per ct.	Pf. gallon, \$2 Gall., 50 cts. & 100 per ct.	Pf. gallon, \$2 Not less than 50 per cent.	1241 1242
Gall., 50 cts.	Gall., 75 cts.	Gall., \$2, \$2.50	Gallon, \$2.50	Gallon, \$2.50	Gallon, \$2	Pf. gallon, \$2	1243
10 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent.	20 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent.	20 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent.	20 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent.	20 per cent. 10 per cent. 10 per cent.	20 per cent. 10 per cent. 40 per cent.	30 per cent. Free 10 per cent.	1244 1245 1246
20 per cent.	Pound, ½ ct. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 3 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 3 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 3 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 1 cent & 20 per ct.	Pound, 1 cent & 20 per ct.	1247
10 per cent. Free Free 20 per cent.	10 per cent. Free 10 per cent. 20 per cent.	10 per cent. Free 10 per cent. 20 per cent.	10 per cent. Free 10 per cent. 20 per cent.	10 per cent. Free 10 per cent. 20 per cent.	10 per cent. Free 10 per cent. 20 per cent.	10 per cent. Free 10 per cent. 20 per cent.	1248 1249 1250 1251 1252 1252a
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		1253 1254 1255
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 3 cts. Pound, 3½ cts & 10 per ct.	Pound, 3 cts. Pound, 3½ cts & 10 per ct.	Pound, 3 cts. Pound, 3½ cts & 10 per ct.	Pound, 3 cts. Pound, 3½ cts & 10 per ct.		1256 1257
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.		1258
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts		1259
Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 3½ cts	Pound, 3 cts Pound, 3½ cts & 10 per ct.	Pound, 3 cts. Pound, 3½ cts & 10 per ct.	Pound, 3 cts. Pound, 3½ cts & 10 per ct.	Pound, 3 cts. Pound, 3½ cts & 10 per ct.		1260 1261
Pound, 2 cts. & 15 per ct. Pound, 2½ cts & 15 per ct.	Pound, 2 cts. & 20 per ct. Pound, 2½ cts & 20 per ct.	Pound, 2½ cts & 20 per ct. Pound, 3 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 2½ cts & 20 per ct. Pound, 3 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 2½ cts & 20 per ct. Pound, 3 cts. & 20 per ct.	Pound, 2½ cts & 20 per ct. Pound, 3 cts. & 20 per ct. Pound, 9 cts. & 10 per ct.	90 percent of exist- ing du- ties.	1262 1263 1264
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.		1265 1266 1267 1268
30 per cent. 20 per cent. Free	35 per cent. 25 per cent. Pound, 10 cts	45 per cent. 25 per cent. Pound, 10 cts	45 per cent. 25 per cent. Pound, 10 cts	45 per cent. 25 per cent. Pound, 10 cts	45 per cent. 25 per cent. Free		1269 1270 1271
10 per cent. 5 per cent. 25 per cent. Free 20 per cent. 25 per cent.	20 per cent. 5 per cent. 25 per cent. 20 per cent. 20 per cent. 35 per cent.	20 per cent. 10 per cent. 25 per cent. 20 per cent. 25 per cent. 40 per cent.	20 per cent. 10 per cent. 25 per cent. 20 per cent. 25 per cent. 40 per cent.	20 per cent. 10 per cent. 25 per cent. 20 per cent. 25 per cent. 40 per cent.	Ton, \$1.50 10 per cent. 25 per cent. 20 per cent. 25 per cent. 40 per cent.	Ton, \$1.50 10 per cent. 25 per cent. 20 per cent. 25 per cent. 40 per cent.	1272 1273 1274 1275 1276 1277
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	Free	1277a
						90 per cent of existing du- ties.	1278
						Free	1278a
20 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Free	1279

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of impost duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
1279a	Strontia, oxide of, or protoxide of strontium.....			
1280	Strychnine, and its salts.....			20 per cent.
1281	Substances expressly used for manures.....			Free.
1281a	Succinic acid.....			
1282	Sugar.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
1283	raw, muscovado or brown.....			
1284	not above No. 12 Dutch standard.....			
1285	white, and clayed (not refined).....			Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct.
1286	above No. 12 (No. 12, not above No. 15, 1862).....			
1287	above No. 15, not above No. 20, not stove-dried.....			
1288	all (raw or muscovado, repealed December 22, 1870), not above No. 7 Dutch standard.....			
1289	ditto, above No. 7, not above No. 10.....			
1290	ditto, above No. 10, not above No. 13.....			
1291	ditto, above No. 13, not above No. 16.....			
1292	ditto, above No. 16, not above No. 20.....			
1293	ditto, above No. 20.....			
1294	all refined loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, granulated (and all stove-dried or other sugar above No. 20, 1862).....			Pound, 2 cts.
1295	all, after being refined, when tintured, col- ored, or adulterated, &c.....			Pound, 4 cts.
1296	ditto, value less than 30 cents per pound.....			
1297	ditto, value above 30 cents per pound, or sold by box, package, or otherwise. (See Candy).....			
1297a	Sugar of milk.....			
1298	Sulphur, flour of.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1299	Sumac.....	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Free.....
1300	Sweetmeats, jars filled with, preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses, n. o. p.....	40 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
1301	Sword-blades.....			
1302	Swords.....			
1303	Tallow.....	10 per cent.	8 per cent.	Pound, 1 ct.
1303a	Talc.....			
1303b	Tamarinds.....			
1304	Tannin.....			
1305	Taploca.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1306	Tar.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1307	Tartar emetics or tartarate of antimony.....			20 per cent.
1308	Tartar plants.....			
1309	Teas of all kinds.....			
1310	imported direct from place of growth, in Amer- ican vessels or in foreign vessels, by treaty exempt from discriminating duties.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....
1311	Teasels.....			10 per cent.
1312	Teeth, manufactured.....			10 per cent.
1312a	unmanufactured.....			
1313	Terra alba.....			
1313a	aluminous.....			
1314	japonica.....	10 per cent.	Free.....	Free.....
1315	Terne tin and tagger tin.....	15 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
1316	Tica, crude.....			
1317	Tiles, encaustic.....			80 per cent.
1318	Timber, hewn or sawed.....			20 per cent.
1318a	squared or sided, n. o. p. f.....			
1319	round, unmanufactured, n. o. p.....			
1320	ship.....			
1321	used in building wharves.....			20 per cent.
1322	Tin, in bars, blocks, or pigs (1872), grain tin.....	5 per cent.	Free.....	Free.....
1323	manufactures of, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	30 per cent.
1324	in plates or sheets (1872), terne and taggers.....	15 per cent.	8 per cent.	10 per cent.
1325	foil.....	15 per cent.	12 per cent.	10 per cent.
1326	plates, galvanized, coated with any metal.....			Pound, 2 cts.
1327	muriate and oxide of.....			
1328	Tinctures, medicinal, and for the toilet.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	
1329	Tobacco, in leaf, unmanufactured, not stemmed.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	25 per cent.

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
20 per cent. Free	30 per cent. Free	Ounce, \$1.50. Free	Ounce, \$1.50. Free	Ounce, \$1.50. Free	Ounce, \$1.50. Free	Free Ounce, \$1. Free	1278a 1280 1281 1281 1282a 1283 1284
Pound, 2 cts., 2½ cents.	Pound, 2½ cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.			1285
Pound, 2½ cts., 3 cents.	Pound, 3 cts. Pound, 3½ cts.	Pound, 3½ cts. Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 3½ cts. Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 3½ cts. Pound, 4 cts.			1286 1287
					Pound, 1½ cts. Pound, 2 cts. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 3½ cts. Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 1½ cts. Pound, 2 cts. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 2½ cts. Pound, 3½ cts. Pound, 4 cts.	1288 1289 1290 1291 1292 1293
Lb. 4c., 5c.	Pound 4 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	1294
Lb. 6c., 8c.	Pound, 10 cts.						1295
		Pound, 15 cts.	Pound, 15 cts.	Pound, 15 cts.	Pound, 15 cts.	Pound, 15 cts.	1296
		50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	1297
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Ton, \$20 and 15 per cent.	Ton, \$20 and 15 per cent.	Ton, \$20 and 15 per cent.	Ton, \$20 and 15 per cent.	Ton, \$20 and 15 per cent.	1297a 1298
Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	1299
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1300
					35 per cent.	90 per cent. of exist'g duties.	1301 1302
Pound 1 cent	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 cent	Pound, 1 ct.	1303
						Free	1303a
						Free	1303b
		Pound, \$2.	Pound, \$2.	Pound, \$2.	Pound, \$2.	Pound, \$2	1304
10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	1305
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1306
Pound 10 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	1307
Pound 15 cts, 20 cents.	Pound, 20 cts	Pound, 25 cts	Pound, 25 cts	Pound, 25 cts	Free	Free	1308
					Pound, 15 cts		1309
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	1310
10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1311
		20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	1312
						Free	1312a
						Free	1313
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	1313a
10 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	90 per cent. of ext'g rates.	1314 1315
		20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	1316
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1317
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1318
						Cubic foot, 1 cent.	1318a
					Free	Free	1319
					Free	Free	1320
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1321
Free	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	15 per cent.	Free	1322
20 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	90 per cent. of ext'g rates.	1323
10 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	15 per cent.	1324
10 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	90 per cent. of ext'g rates.	1325
Pound 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts. 30 per cent.	Pound, 2½ cts. 30 per cent.	Pound, 2½ cts. 30 per cent.	Pound, 2½ cts. 30 per cent.	Pound, 2½ cts. 30 per cent.	Pound, 2 cts. 90 per cent. of ext'g rates.	1326 1327
25 per cent.	Pound, 25 cts	Pound, 35 cts	Pound, 35 cts	Pound, 35 cts	Pound, 35 cts	Pound, 35 cts	1328

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
1330	Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, stemmed	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	25 per cent..
1331	ditto, additional, int'l rev. tax			
1332	smoking (exclusively of stems or leaves, or of leaf with stem), and all fine-cut shorts and refuse of chewing tobacco			
1333	ditto, internal-revenue tax			
1334	stems			
1335	chewing, fine-cut, plug, or twist; all twisted by hand or otherwise prepared from the leaf, without the use of machine or in- strument, not pressed or sweetened; also stemmed and all kinds of manufact- ured tobacco	40 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..
1336	ditto, internal-revenue tax			
1337	unmanufactured, n. o. p.			
1338	cigars and cheroots	40 per cent..	30 per cent..	
1339	ditto, internal-revenue tax			
1340	value \$5 or less per mille (1864, \$15 or less)			Pound, 20 cts
1341	value over \$5, not over \$10 per mille, (1864, \$15, not over \$30)			Pound, 40 cts
1342	value over \$10, (1862, not over \$20) per mille (1864, over \$30, not over \$45)			Pound, 60 cts and 10 p'ct.
1343	(1862, over \$20 per mille), (1864, over \$45 per mille)			
1344	cigarettes, weighing over 3 lbs. per 1,000 ..	As cigars ..	As cigars ..	As cigars ..
1345	ditto, internal-revenue tax			
1346	weighing not over 3 lbs. per 1,000			
1347	ditto, internal rev. tax			
1348	snuff of tobacco, or as substitute for to- bacco, ground, dry, damp, pickled, scented, and otherwise	40 per cent..	30 per cent..	Pound, 10 cts
1349	ditto, internal-revenue tax			
1350	snuff flour, unprepared, in whole or part ..			
1351	Tooth washes, pastes, &c.	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1352	Toys, wooden and other, for children (except dolls) ..	Free	Free	Free
1353	Trees, fruit, shade, lawn, &c., ornamental, n. o. p. ..	5 per cent..	4 per cent..	Free
1354	Turneric	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	
1355	Turpentine, spirits of			
1355a	Venice			
1356	Turtles (green)	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	10 per cent..
1357	Tutenag (tutenngo), in blocks or pigs	5 per cent..	4 per cent..	Pound, 1 ct.
1357a	Tripoli			
1358	in sheets	15 per cent..	12 per cent..	Pound, 1½ ct.
1359	manufactures of	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1360	Type-metal	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
1361	Types, new	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
1362	old, and fit only to be remanufactured	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Free
1363	Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, not silk (1872), all other	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1364	silk (1872) or alpaca	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1364a	and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel or any other metal			
1364b	Umbrella sticks, crude, to wit: all partridge-hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other sticks and canes in the rough or no further manufactured than cut into lengths for umbrella, parasol or sun- shade sticks or walking canes			
1364c	Uranium, oxide of			
1364d	Vaccine virus			
1365	Varnish, valued at \$1.50 or less per gallon			20 per cent..
1366	valued at above \$1.50 per gallon			20 per cent..
1367	Vegetable substances for beds or mattresses			20 per cent..

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 23, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 18, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
25 per cent..	Pound, 35 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	1330
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound, 32 cts	Pound, 32 cts	Pound, 20 cts	1331
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	1332
.....	.....	Pound, 16 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 16 cts	Pound, 16 cts	Pound, 20 cts	1333
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	Pound, 15 cts	1334
30 per cent..	Pound, 35 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	1335
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound, 32 cts	Pound, 32 cts	Pound, 20 cts	1336
.....	.....	.....	.....	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	1337
.....	.....	.....	Pound, \$3 & 50 per cent.	Pound, \$3 50 & 25 per cent	Pound, \$2.50 and 25 pr. ct.	Pound, \$2.50 and 25 pr. ct.	1338
.....	.....	.....	.....	Mille, \$5....	Mille, \$5....	Mille, \$5....	1339
Pound 20 cts.	Pound, 35 cts	Pound, 75 cts and 20 pr. ct	.....	.....	.....	.....	1340
Pound 40 cts.	Pound, 60 cts	Pound, \$1 25 and 30 pr. ct.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1341
Pound 60 cts. and 10 pr. ct	Pound, 80 cts and 10 pr. ct	Pound, \$2 & 50 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1342
.....	Pound, & \$1 10 per cent.	Pound, \$3 & 60 per cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1343
As cigars...	As cigars...	As cigars...	Pound, \$3 & 50 per cent.	Pound, \$2.50 & 25 pr. ct.	Pound, \$2.50 and 25 pr. ct.	Pound, \$2.50 and 25 pr. ct.	1344
.....	.....	.....	.....	Mille, \$5....	Mille, \$5....	Mille, \$5....	1345
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound, \$2.50 & 25 pr. ct.	Pound, \$2.50 & 25 pr. ct.	Pound, \$2.50 & 25 pr. ct.	1346
.....	.....	.....	.....	Mille, \$1.50..	Mille, \$1.50..	Mille, \$1.50..	1347
Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 35 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	1348
.....	.....	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 32 cts	Pound, 32 cts	Pound, 20 cts	1349
.....	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	Pound, 50 cts	1350
20 per cent..	35 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	1351
Free	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	1352
Free	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..	20 per cent..	1353
Gall., 10 cts.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	1354
.....	Gall., 15 cts.	Gall., 30 cts.	Gall., 30 cts.	Gall., 30 cts.	Gall., 30 cts.	Gall., 30 cts.	1355
10 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	Free	1356
Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	90 p. ct. of ex- ist'g duties.	1357
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	1357a
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	Pound, 2½ cts	90 p. ct. of ex- ist'g rates.	1358
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	90 p. ct. of ex- ist'g rates.	1359
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	90 p. ct. of ex- ist'g rates.	1360
20 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	25 per cent..	Free	1361
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	1362
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	50 per cent..	50 per cent..	45 per cent..	1363
30 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	35 per cent..	60 per cent..	60 per cent..	60 per cent..	1364
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 per cent..	1364a
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	1364b
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	1364c
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Free	1364d
20 per cent..	Gall., 50 cts. & 20 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 20 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 20 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 20 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 20 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 20 pr. ct.	1365
20 per cent..	Gall., 50 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	1366
20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	20 per cent..	Free	1367

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1840.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
1368	unmanufactured, n. o. p.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	.....
1369	for cordage, unmanufactured n. o. p.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	Ton, \$10
1370	Vegetables, n. o. p.....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	10 per cent..
1371	for dyeing	5 per cent..	Free	Free
1372	prepared	40 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..
1373	Vellum	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1374	Verdigris (subacetate of copper)	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	10 per cent..
1375	Vermicelli and all similar preparations	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1376	Vermuth .....	.....	.....	.....
1377	Vinegar	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	Gallon, 6 cts..
1378	acetous or concentrated .....	.....	.....	.....
1379	Vitriol, blue, or Roman (sulphate of copper) $\frac{1}{2}$	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
1380	green (sulphate of iron)	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ ct..
1381	white (sulphate of zinc)	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
1382	Wafers	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1383	Walnuts, all kinds .....	.....	.....	.....
1384	Waste, flocks, or shoddy of wool	5 per cent..	4 per cent..	10 per cent..
1385	all, n. o. p .....	.....	.....	10 per cent..
1386	Watches, gold and silver, &c.	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	15 per cent..
1387	Watch cases, movements, parts of watches	10 per cent..	8 per cent..	15 per cent..
1388	materials	10 per cent..	4 per cent..	15 per cent..
1389	jewels .....	.....	.....	.....
1389a	Wax, bay or myrtle, Brazilian and Chinese .....	.....	.....	.....
1390	Weld	5 per cent..	Free	Free
1391	Whalebone, the produce of foreign fisheries	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
1392	all manufactures, n. o. p .....	.....	.....	30 per cent..
1392a	unmanufactured .....	.....	.....	.....
1393	Wheat	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	BusHEL, 20 cts..
1394	flour	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	.....
1395	Whiting, dry	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cts..
1396	.....	.....	.....	.....
1398	ground in oil	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	.....
1397	Wines of all kinds (1870, not over 22 per cent. alcohol)	40 per cent..	30 per cent..	40 per cent..
1398	value not over 50 cents per gallon (1870, not over 40 cents per gallon) .....	.....	.....	.....
1399	value over 50 cents per gallon, not over \$1 per gallon (over 40 cents, not over \$1) .....	.....	.....	.....
1400	value over \$1 per gallon .....	.....	.....	.....
1401	champagne and other sparkling, in bottles of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each, or less .....	.....	.....	.....
1402	champagne and other sparkling, in bottles of over $\frac{1}{2}$, not over 1 pint .....	.....	.....	.....
1403	champagne and other sparkling, in bottles of over 1 pint, not over 1 quart .....	.....	.....	.....
1404	champagne and other sparkling, in bottles of over 1 quart each (extra) .....	.....	.....	.....
1405	Wine bottles, extra .....	.....	.....	.....
1406	Wood, unmanufactured, n. o. p	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	20 per cent..
1407	in logs, and round unmanufactured timber (and ship timber) n. o. p .....	.....	.....	.....
1407a	lumber and timber necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the foreign trade .....	.....	.....	.....
1408	manufactures of, or of which wood is the chief component part, n. o. p	30 per cent..	24 per cent..	30 per cent..
1408a	hubs for wheels, posts, gun-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or stocks, rough-hewn or sawed only .....	.....	.....	.....
1408b	pickets and palings .....	.....	.....	.....
1408c	laths .....	.....	.....	.....
1408d	shingles .....	.....	.....	.....
1408e	pine clapboards .....	.....	.....	.....
1408f	spruce clapboards .....	.....	.....	.....
1409	cedar, lignum-vitæ, lance-wood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, and all cabinet wood unmanufactured, n. o. p	20 per cent..	8 per cent..	Free
1410	the same, manufactures of	40 per cent..	30 per cent..	30 per cent..
1411	poplar and other woods for the manufacture of paper .....	.....	.....	.....

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 3, 1861; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 10, 1868; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Ton, \$5 & 10 per cent.	Ton, \$5 & 10 per cent.	Ton, \$5 & 10 per cent.	Ton, \$5 & 10 per cent.	Ton, \$5 & 10 per cent.	Ton, \$5 & 10 per cent.	10 per cent.	1368
Ton, \$10 per cent.	Ton, \$15 per cent.	Ton, \$15 per cent.	Ton, \$15 per cent.	Ton, \$15 per cent.	Ton, \$15 per cent.	10 per cent.	1369
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	1370
35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1371
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	1372
Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Free	Free	1373
35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	Free	1374
Gall., 6 cts.	Gall., 6 cts.	Gall., 10 cts.	Gall., 10 cts.	Gall., 10 cts.	Pf. Gall., \$2. Gall., 10 cts. See Acetic acid.	Same as wines Gall., 10 cts.	1375
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	Pound, 5 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Pound, 5 cts.	Pound, 4 cts.	1376
Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	1377
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1378
35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	Free	1379
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1380
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	1381
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1382
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1383
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1384
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1385
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1386
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1387
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1388
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1389
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	1390
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1391
35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1392
Bush., 20 cts.	Bush., 20 cts.	Bush., 20 cts.	Bush., 20 cts.	Bush., 20 cts.	Bush., 20 cts.	Bush., 20 cts.	1393
Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	Pound, 1 ct.	1394
100 lbs., \$1.50	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	Pound, 2 cts.	1395
50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.	1396
Gall., 20 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 20 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 20 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 20 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 20 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 25 cts.	Gall., 25 cts.	1397
Gall., 50 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 50 cts. & 25 pr. ct.	Gall., 60 cts.	Gall., 60 cts.	1398
Gall., \$1 and 25 pr. cent.	Gall., \$1 and 25 pr. cent.	Gall., \$1 and 25 pr. cent.	Gall., \$1 and 25 pr. cent.	Gall., \$1 and 25 pr. cent.	Gall., \$1 and 25 pr. cent.	Gall., \$1 and 25 pr. cent.	1399
Dozen, \$3	Dozen, \$3	Dozen, \$3	Dozen, \$3	Dozen, \$3	Dozen, \$3	Dozen, \$3	1400
Dozen, \$6	Dozen, \$6	Dozen, \$6	Dozen, \$6	Dozen, \$6	Dozen, \$6	Dozen, \$6	1401
Each, 2 cts.	Each, 2 cts.	Each, 2 cts.	Each, 2 cts.	Each, 2 cts.	Gallon, \$2	Gallon, \$2	1402
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Each, 3 cts.	Each, 3 cts.	1403
Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	1404
35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	1405
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1406
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1407
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1408
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1409
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1410
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1411

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861
1412	Wood, boards, planks, staves, laths, scantling, spars, hewn and sawed timber, and timber used in building wharves (1872), spars, timber hewn, timber used for building wharves	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1412a	timber squared or sided, n. o. p. f.			
1412b	sawed boards, planks, deal, and other lumber of hemlock, sycamore, white-wood and bass-wood			
1412c	all other sawed lumber			
1412d	in addition, if planed or finished, for each side			
1412e	if planed on one side and tongued and grooved			
1412f	if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved			
1412g	empty casks and barrels, sugar-box shooks, packing boxes of wood, n. o. p. f.			
1413	Wool, unmanufactured	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	
1414	sheep, unmanufactured, valued 20 cents or less per pound; also hair of alpacas, goat, and other like animals (1861, less than 18 cents per pound); 1864, 12 cents or less per pound)		Free	5 per cent.
1415	ditto, value 18 to 24 cents per pound; (1864, 12 to 24 cents)			Pound, 3 cts.
1416	ditto, value above 24 cents per pound; (1864, 24 to 32 cents)			Pound, 9 cts.
1417	ditto, value over 32 cents per pound			Pound, 9 cts.
1418	mixed, to reduce value to 18 cents per pound or less, to evade duty			Pound, 9 cts.
1419	on sheepskins, washed or unwashed			15 per cent.
1420	Class I.—Clothing wools, unwashed, value 32 cents or less per pound			
1421	value exceeding 32 cts. per pound			
1422	Class II.—Combing wools, value 32 cents or less per pound			
1423	value exceeding 32 cts. per pound			
1424	Class III.—Carpet wools, value 12 cents or less per pound			
1425	value exceeding 12 cts. per pound			
1426	of Class I, washed			
1427	of all classes, scoured			
1428	Woolen rags			
1429	Woolen and worsted yarns	25 per cent.	19 per cent.	
1430	ditto, for carpets, valued less than 50 cents per pound, not exceeding No. 14			25 per cent.
1431	ditto, for carpets, valued less than 50 cents per pound, exceeding No. 14			30 per cent.
1432	ditto, not exceeding 40 cents per pound			
1433	ditto, over 40 cents, not exceeding 60 cents per pound			
1434	ditto, over 60 cents, not exceeding 80 cents per pound			
1435	ditto, above 80 cents per pound			
1436	ditto, valued over 50 cents, not over \$1 per pound			Pound, 12 cts. & 15 per cent.
1437	ditto, over \$1 per pound			Pound, 12 cts. & 25 per cent.
1438	Woolen balmorals (blankets, flannels, hats, knit-goods, 1867), composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool, n. o. p., value not over 40 cents per pound			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 2, 1865; Mar. 10, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
30 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1412 cubic ft. 1 ct. 1412a
						M ft. board msr., \$1.	1412b
						M ft. board msr., \$2.	1412c
						M ft. board msr., 50 cts	1412d
						M ft. board msr., \$1.	1412e
						M ft. board msr., \$1.50.	1412f
						30 per cent.	1412g 1413
5 per cent.	5 per cent.	Pound, 3 cts.					1414
Pound, 3 cts	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.					1415
Pound, 9 cts.	Pound, 9 cts.	Pound, 10 cts & 10 per ct.					1416
		Pound, 12 cts & 10 per ct.					1417
Pound, 9 cts.	Pound, 9 cts.	Pays highest duty.					1418
15 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Same as other wool.		1419
			Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts	Pound, 10 cts		1420
			& 11 per ct.	& 11 per ct.	& 11 per ct.		1421
			Pound, 12 cts & 10 per ct.	Pound, 12 cts & 10 per ct.	Pound, 12 cts & 10 per ct.		1422
			Pound, 10 cts & 11 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts & 11 per ct.	Pound, 10 cts & 41 per ct.		1423
			Pound, 12 cts & 10 per ct.	Pound, 12 cts & 10 per ct.	Pound, 12 cts & 10 per ct.		1424
			Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.		1425
			Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.	Pound, 6 cts.		1426
			Doubleduty	Doubleduty	Doubleduty		1427
			Treble duty	Treble duty	Treble duty.		1428
		Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 12 cts.	Pound, 12 cts		1429
25 per cent.	30 per cent.	Pound, 16 cts & 25 per ct.					1430
20 per cent.	25 per cent.	35 per cent.				90 per ct. of existg duties.	1431
			Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.		1432
			Pound, 30 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 30 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 30 cts & 35 per ct.		1433
			Pound, 40 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 40 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 40 cts & 35 per ct.		1434
			Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.		1435
Pound, 12 cts & 15 per ct.	Pound, 12 cts & 20 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 25 per ct.					1436
Pound, 12 ct. & 25 per ct.	Pound, 12 cts & 30 per ct.	Pound, 24 cts & 30 per ct.					1437
			Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.		1438

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
1439	Woolen balmorals, &c., over 40 cents, not over 60 cents per pound.....			
1440	ditto, over 60 cents, not over 80 cents per pound.....			
1441	ditto, over 80 cents per pound.....			
1442	composed wholly or in part of wool.....			
1443	balmoral skirts and skirtings, and goods of similar description, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, made up or manufactured, except knit goods.....			
1444	belts, endless, for paper or printing machines.....			25 per cent..
1445	beltings, bindings, braids, buttons, or barrel button, and buttons of other form for tassels or ornaments, cords, dress trimmings, fringes, galloons, gimps, headnets, webbings, wrought by hand or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, or mohair, or of which wool, worsted, or mohair is a component material ("Unmixed with silk" repealed March 29, 1867).....			
1446	blanketing for printing machines.....			25 per cent..
1447	blankets, value not exceeding 28 cents per pound.....			Pound, 6 cts. & 10 per ct.
1448	value exceeding 28 cents, not exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 6 cts. & 25 per ct.
1449	value exceeding 40 cents per pound.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	Pound, 12 cts. & 20 per ct.
1450	bunting, and all stained, colored, or printed goods.....			30 per cent..
1451	cloth, n. o. p.....			Pound, 12 cts. & 25 per ct.
1452	delaines, cashmere delaines, mualin delaines, barege delaines, gray or uncolored goods of similar description.....			25 per cent..
1453	ditto, valued not exceeding 40 cents per square yard.....			
1454	ditto, valued exceeding 40 cents per square yard.....			
1455	ditto, stained, colored, or printed.....			30 per cent..
1456	flannels (baizes, bockings, and floor-cloth, 1846 and 1857).....	25 per cent..	19 per cent..	
1457	unbleached, valued 30 cents or less per square yard.....			25 per cent..
1458	unbleached, valued above 30 cents per square yard.....			30 per cent..
1459	all colored (printed, or part silk, until 1864).....			30 per cent..
1460	all colored, printed, or part silk (from 1864).....			
1461	hats.....	20 per cent..	15 per cent..	20 per cent..
1462	hat bodies.....			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 28, 20, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1862; June 6, 1872.	
			Pound, 30 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 30 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 30 cts & 35 per ct.		1430
			Pound, 40 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 40 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 40 cts & 35 per ct.		1440
			Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.		1441
		Pound, 24 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.		1442
	Pound, 18 cts and 30 per ct.	Pound, 24 cts & 40 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 40 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 40 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 40 per ct.		1443
5 per cent.	30 per cent.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.		1444
			Pound, 50 cts & 50 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 50 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 50 per ct.		1445
5 per cent.	30 per cent.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 20 cts & 35 per ct.		1446
Pound, 6 cts & 10 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts & 15 per ct.	Pound, 12 cts & 20 per ct.	See Balmo- rals.				1447
Pound, 6 cts & 25 per ct.	Pound, 6 cts & 30 per ct.	Pound, 24 cts & 25 per ct.	See Balmo- rals.			90 per ct. of exist- ing du- ties.	1448
Pound, 12 cts & 30 per ct.	Pound, 12 cts & 25 per ct.	Pound, 24 cts & 30 per ct.	See Balmo- rals.				1449
4 per cent.	35 per cent.	50 per cent.	Sq. yd., 20 cts & 35 per ct.	Sq. yd., 20 cts & 35 per ct.			1450
Pound, 12 cts & 25 per ct.	Pound, 18 cts & 30 per ct.	Pound, 24 cts & 40 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.	Pound, 50 cts & 35 per ct.		1451
50 per cent.		See Manfctrs n. o. p.					1452
	Sq. yd., 2 cts & 25 per ct.	See Manfctrs n. o. p.					1453
	50 per cent.	See Manfctrs n. o. p.					1454
4 per cent.	Sq. yd., 2 cts & 50 per ct.	See Manfctrs n. o. p.					1455
							1456
5 per cent.	50 per cent.	Pound, 24 cts & 30 per ct.	See Balmo- rals, &c.				1457
4 per cent.	35 per cent.	Pound, 34 cts & 35 per ct.	See Balmo- rals, &c.				1458
4 per cent.	30 per cent.	Pound, 24 cts & 35 per ct. 50 per cent.	See Balmo- rals, &c.				1459
4 per cent.	30 per cent.	Pound, 24 cts & 35 per ct.	See Balmo- rals, &c.	See Balmo- rals, &c.	See Balmo- rals, &c.		1460
25 per cent.	25 per cent.	See Manfctrs of wool, n. o. p.	See Manfctrs of wool, n. o. p.	See Manfctrs of wool, n. o. p.	See Manfctrs of wool, n. o. p.		1461
							1462

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

	ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Act of July 30, 1848.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 2, 1861.
1463	hosiery (knit goods).....			
1464	listings	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.
1465	Woolen shawls			Pound, 12 cts and 25 per ct.
1466	shirts and drawers made on frames.....			
1467	women's and children's dress goods, wholly or in part of wool, worsted, mohair, alpaca, or goats' hair, gray or uncolored, valued not over 30 cents per sq. yard.....			
1468	ditto, valued over 30 cents per sq. yard.....			
1469	ditto, stained, colored, or printed, valued not over 30 cents per square yard.....			
1470	ditto, stained, colored, or printed, valued over 30 cents per square yard.....			
1471	women's and children's dress goods, and real or imitation Italian cloths, com- posed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, valued at not exceeding 20 cents per square yard.....			
1472	ditto, valued at above 20 cents per square yard.....			
1473	ditto, all weighing 4 ounces and over per square yard.....			
1474	manufactures of wool or of which wool shall be the component material of chief value, n. o. p.....	30 per cent.	24 per cent.	Pound, 12 cts and 25 per ct.
1475	ditto, value over \$1 per square yard, or weighing less than 12 ounces per square yard.....			
1476	ditto, value over \$2 per square yard.....			
1477	manufactures of worsted, n. o. p.....			
1478	ditto, of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, except such as are composed in part of wool, n. o. p., value not over 40 cents.....			
1479	ditto, from 40 to 60 cents.....			
1480	from 60 to 80 cents.....			
1481	above 80 cents.....			
1482	Xylonite, or xylotile.....			
1483	Yams	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1483a	Yeast cakes.....			
1484	Yellow metal or sheathing metal (not of iron, nor copper component of chief value), ungalvanized, in sheets of 48 by 14 inches, weighing from 14 to 34 ounces per square foot.....			
1485	Zaffre.....			
1486	Zinc, in blocks or pigs.....	5 per cent.	4 per cent.	Pound, 1 ct.
1487	in sheets.....	15 per cent.	12 per cent.	Pound, 1½ cts
1488	oxide of, dry or ground in oil.....			Pound, 1½ cts
1489	manufactures, n. o. p.....		12 per cent.	30 per cent.
1490	Unenumerated articles, crude.....	20 per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.
1491	worked or manufactured.....			20 per cent.
1492	Goods, wares, and merchandise (except raw cotton and raw silk reeled from the cocoon, 1865) of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when im- ported directly from the place or places of their growth or production (1872), except wool, raw cot- ton and raw silk as reeled from the cocoon or not further advanced than trams, thrown, or organ- sine			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
30 per cent.	30 per cent.	Pound, 20 cts and 30 per ct Pound, 24 cts and 40 per ct Pound, 24 cts and 40 per ct Pound, 20 cts and 30 per ct	See Balmo- rals, &c. Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct See mnfrs. n. o. p.	See Balmo- rals, &c. Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct	See Balmo- rals, &c. Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 50 cts and 30 per ct		1463 1464 1465 1466
Pound, 12 cts and 25 per ct	Pound, 18 cts and 30 per ct	Sq. yd., 4 cts. and 25 per ct Sq. yd., 6 cts. and 30 per ct Sq. yd., 4 cts. and 30 per ct Sq. yd., 6 cts. and 35 per ct	See mnfrs. of wool, n. o. p. See mnfrs. of wool, n. o. p. See mnfrs. of wool, n. o. p. See mnfrs. of wool, n. o. p.				1467 1468 1469 1470
			Sq. yd., 6 cts. and 35 per ct Sq. yd., 8 cts. and 40 per ct Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct	Sq. yd., 6 cts. and 35 per ct Sq. yd., 8 cts. and 40 per ct Pound, 30 cts and 35 per ct	Sq. yd., 6 cts. and 35 per ct Sq. yd., 8 cts. and 40 per ct Pound, 50 cts and 30 per ct	90 per ct. of exist'g duties.	1471 1472 1473
Pound, 12 cts and 25 per ct	Pound, 18 cts and 30 per ct	Pound, 24 cts and 40 per ct	Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct	Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct	Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct		1474
	Pound, 18 cts and 35 per ct						1475
		Pound, 24 cts and 45 per ct 50 per cent.					1476 1477
			Pound, 20 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 30 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 40 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct	Pound, 20 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 30 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 40 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct	Pound, 20 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 30 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 40 cts and 35 per ct Pound, 50 cts and 35 per ct		1478 1479 1480 1481
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free.	Free.	1482 1483 1483a
	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	Pound, 3 cts.	90 per ct. of exist'g rates	1484
Pound, 1 cent	Pound, 1½ cts	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free.	1485
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 2 cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts		1486
Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	Pound, 1½ cts	90 per ct. of exist'g rates.	1487 1488
30 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.		1489
10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	1490
20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	1491
	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	1492

III.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several

SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS, ETC.		Act of July 30, 1846.	Act of March 3, 1857.	Act of March 2, 1861.
1	Articles, goods, wares, and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed.	Free	Free	Free
2	Household (1861, and personal) effects, old and in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them and not intended for any other person or persons of for sale (1870, not exceeding \$500).	Free	Free	Free
3	Oil, spermaceti, whale, and all other, the produce of American fisheries.	Free	Free	Free
4	Paintings and statuary (1870, fountains), the production of American artists residing abroad, and imported as objects of taste and not of merchandise (1870, verified by United States consul or minister).	Free	Free	Free
5	Personal and household effects (1861, not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad.	Free	Free	Free
6	Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects not merchandise, professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States (excluding machinery, 1861).	Free	Free	Free
7	Books, maps, charts, mathematical and nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all articles whatever imported for the use of the United States.		Free	Free
8	Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings and drawings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, (1861, regalia), gems (omitted, 1870), and all collections of antiquity (omitted, 1870); provided the same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary (1861, or religious, omitted, 1870) purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.		Free	Free
9	Books, maps, or charts imported by the authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress for the use of the Library of Congress.		Free	Free
10	Copper for United States Mint.		Free	Free
11	Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, and botany (1870, when imported for cabinets as objects of taste or science, and not for sale).	Free	Free	Free
12	Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts.	Free	Free	Free
13	Railroad iron, partially or wholly worn, imported under bond, to be withdrawn and exported after the said railroad iron shall have been repaired or remanufactured.			Free
14	Any cask, barrel, carboy, or other vessel of American manufacture, exported or sent out of the country filled with the products of the United States, returned to the United States empty.			
15	Produce of the forests of the State of Maine on the St. John's River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewn in the province of New Brunswick by American citizens (the same being unmanufactured in whole or part).			
16	The same regarding the produce of the forests of the State of Maine on the St. Croix River.			
17	Upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to.			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 25, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	1
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	2
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	3
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	4
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	5
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	6
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	7
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	8
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	9
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	10
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	11
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	12
Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	13
		Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	14
		Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	15
		Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	16
			Int. rev. tax.	Int. rev. tax.	Int. rev. tax.	Int. rev. tax.	17

III.—Comparative Statement of the rates of import duties under the several

	SPECIAL EXEMPTIONS, ETC.	Act of July 30, 1842.	Act of Mar. 3, 1857.	Act of Mar. 3, 1861.
18	Any object of art imported by any individual or association of individuals for presentation as a gift to the United States Government			
19	Paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions, or to any State, or to any municipal corporation			
20	Life-boats and life-saving apparatus, specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life			
21	Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cake, and seeds imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden			
21a	Paintings, statuary, and photographic pictures imported into the United States for exhibition by any association duly authorized under the laws of the United States, or any State, for the promotion and encouragement of science, art, or industry, and not intended for sale			
22	Animals brought into the United States temporarily and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association: <i>Provided</i> , That bond be first given, in accordance with the regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in the United States, or if not re-exported within said six months			
23	American manufactures, the following, to wit, casks, barrels, or carboys, and other vessels, and grain-bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported, containing American produce, and declaration be made of intent to return the same empty, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury			
24	Books, maps, and charts imported by authority for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress: <i>Provided</i> , That the duty shall not have been included in the contract or price paid			
25	Books, maps, and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States			
26	Books, professional, of persons arriving in the United States			
27	Books, household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries, in use of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale			

tariff acts from July 30, 1846, to June 21, 1874, both inclusive—Continued.

Acts of Aug. 5, 1861; Dec. 24, 1861.	Acts of July 14, 1862; Mar. 3, 1863.	Acts of June 30, 1864; Mar. 3, 1865; Mar. 16, 1866; May 16, 1866; June 1, 1866.	Acts of July 28, 1866; Mar. 2, 1867; Mar. 22, 1867.	Acts of March 35, 26, 29, 1867; Feb. 3, 1868; July 20, 1868; Feb. 19, 24, 1869.	Acts of July 14, 1870; Dec. 22, 1870.	Acts of May 1, 1872; June 6, 1872.	
			Free	Free	Free	Free	18
					Free	Free	19
					Free	Free	20
					Free	Free	21
						Free	21a
						Free	22
						Free	23
						Free	24
						Free	25
							26
							27

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties under the several tariff acts, from June 22, 1874, to January 1, 1884.*

[NOTE.—Portions of the text inclosed in parentheses indicate additions made by the act of March 3, 1883. Portions of the text in italics indicate such parts of previous law as are re-enacted in a new form, or are entirely omitted. Letters "n. o. p. f." signify not otherwise provided for. Letters "n. a. p. f." not specially provided for.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 4, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Absinthe. (See Liquors).....	Proof gallon, \$2.....	Proof gallon, \$2.....
Acetate of <i>ammonia</i>	Pound, 25 cents.....	
<i>baryta</i>	do.....	
<i>copper</i>	Pound, 25 cents.....	
<i>iron</i>	do.....	
lead. (See Lead.).....	do.....	
brown.....	Pound, 5 cents.....	Pound, 4 cents.....
white.....	Pound, 10 cents.....	Pound, 6 cents.....
<i>lime</i>	do.....	
<i>magnesia</i>	do.....	
<i>potassa</i>	Pound, 50 cents.....	
<i>soda</i>	Pound, 25 cents.....	
<i>strontia</i>	do.....	
<i>zinc</i>	do.....	
Acetic acid. (See Acid.).....	Pound, 25 cents.....	
Acetous acid. (See Acid.).....	Pound, 25 cents.....	
Acid, acetic, specific gravity 1.047 or less.....	Pound, 5 cents.....	Pound, 2 cents.....
acetic, specific gravity more than 1.047.....	Pound, 30 cents.....	Pound, 10 cents.....
acetous.....	Same as acetic.....	Same as acetic.....
<i>arsenious (crude)</i>	Free.....	
<i>benzoic</i>	10 per cent.....	
<i>boracic</i>	Free.....	
commercial.....	Pound, 4 cents.....	Pound, 4 cents.....
pure.....	Pound, 5 cents.....	Pound, 5 cents.....
<i>carbolic, liquid</i>	10 per cent.....	
<i>chromic</i>	15 per cent.....	15 per cent.....
<i>citric</i>	Pound, 10 cents.....	Pound, 10 cents.....
<i>gallic</i>	Pound, \$1.....	
<i>muratic</i>	Free.....	
<i>nitric</i>	10 per cent.....	
<i>nitric, not chemically pure</i>	Free.....	
<i>oxalic</i>	Free.....	
<i>picric and nitro picric</i>	Free.....	
<i>pyroligneous</i>	Same as acetic.....	Same as acetic.....
<i>succinic</i>	Free.....	
<i>sulphuric</i>	Free.....	
<i>sulphuric fuming (Nordhausen)</i>	Pound, 1 cent.....	
<i>tannic</i>	Pound, \$1.....	Pound, \$1.....
<i>tartaric</i>	Pound, 15 cents.....	Pound, 10 cents.....
Acids, all other, of every description, used for medicinal purposes	10 per cent.....	
or in the fine arts, n. o. p. f.		
(used for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing pur-		
poses, n. a. p. f.).....	Free.....	Free.....
and all, of every description, used for chemical and manu-		
facturing purposes, n. o. p. f.		
Aconite, root, leaf, and bark.....	Free.....	Free.....
Acorns, and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other		
articles used or intended to be used as coffee, or as sub-		
stitutes therefor, n. a. p. f.	Pound, 3 cents.....	Pound, 2 cents.....
Adhesive felt. (See Felt).....	Free.....	Free.....
Agaric.....	Free.....	
Agates, unmanufactured.....	Free.....	Free.....
Alabaster, and spar (statuary and) ornaments.....	30 per cent.....	10 per cent.....
Alabaster, casts of, when free. (See Philosophical.).....		
Albata, unmanufactured. (See Argentine).....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.....
Albumen (in any form or condition), lactarine.....	Free.....	Free.....
Alcohol, amylic, or fusel oil.....	Gallon, \$2.....	10 per cent.....
(anhydrous, distilled spirits containing 50 per cent.		
of).....		
(containing 94 per cent. anhydrous alcohol).....		Gallon, \$1.....
Alcoholic perfumery, inc. cologne water.....	\$3 per gallon and	Gallon, \$2, and 50
(compounds, n. a. p. f.) (See Distilled Spirits).....	50 per cent.....	per cent.....
Alcornouge or cork-tree.....	Free.....	
Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles (or jugs of glass, stone, or		
earthenware).....	Gallon, 35 cents.....	Gallon, 35 cents.....

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Ale, otherwise than in bottles (1883) (or jugs of glass, stone, or earthenware.) (See Liquors)	Gallon, 20 cents...	Gallon, 20 cents.
ginger, or ginger beer; but no separate or additional duty shall be collected on bottles (or jugs containing the same). (See ginger)	Free.	20 per cent.
Alizarine. (Natural or artificial)	Free.	Free.
Alkaline silicates. (See Silicates, Soda)	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Alkanet root.	Free.	Free.
Alkalia, n. o. p. f. (See Preparations)	Free.	25 per cent.
Alkaloids, n. o. p. f. (See Preparations)	Free.	25 per cent.
Almond oil. (See Oil)	Free.	Free.
Alkengi.	Free.	Free.
Almonds	Pound, 6 cents.	Pound, 5 cents.
shelled	Pound, 10 cents.	Pound, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
shells	Free.	Free.
Aloes	Free.	Free.
Alloy, used as substitute for steel tools. (See Steel.)	Free.	Free.
Alloy, nickel * * * (See Nickel)	Pound, 20 cents	Pound, 15 cents.
Alum, patent alum, alum substitute, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake. (Alumina, and alum in crystals, or ground)	100 lbs., 60 cents.	100 lbs., 80 cents.
(Alumina.) (See Alum)	Free.	100 lbs., 80 cents.
Aluminous, terra alba	Free.	Free.
Aluminium, (or Aluminium). (See Minerals, crude)	Free.	Free.
Amber beads and gum	Free.	Free.
oil. (See Oil), crude and rectified	Free.	Free.
Ambergris	Free.	Free.
oil. (See Oil)	Free.	Free.
American artists, productions of. (See Works of art)	Free.	Free.
American fisheries. (See Fish oil)	Free.	Free.
Ammonia, acetate of	Pound, 25 cents.	Free.
(anhydrous, liquefied by pressure)	Free.	20 per cent.
(aqua, or water of)	provision.	20 per cent.
carbonate of	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
crude	Free.	Free.
muriate of, or sal ammoniac	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
sulphate of	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Amylic alcohol. (See Alcohol)	Gallon, \$2.	10 per cent.
Anatomy, preparations of. (See Skeletons)	Free.	Free.
Anchors, or parts thereof. (See Iron)	Pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
Anchovies. (See Sardines.) (See Fish.)	Free.	Free.
Androns, cast-iron. (See Iron)	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Angetics root.	Free.	Free.
(Angles, iron or steel.) (See Iron)	Free.	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
(Anhydrous ammonia.)- (See Ammonia)	Free.	20 per cent.
Aniline, arseniate of	Free.	Free.
oil (crude). (See Oil)	Free.	Free.
dyes and colors by whatever name known. (See Dyes).	Pound, 50 cents	See Coal-tar.
(salts, or) black salts and black tars	and 35 per cent.	Free.
Animal carbon, fit for fertilizing only. (See Carbon)	Free.	Free.
Animals, live	Free.	20 per cent.
specially imported for breeding purposes, shall be admitted free upon proof thereof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, and under such regulations as he may prescribe; and teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the vehicles or wagons actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration, shall also be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.	Free	Free.
brought into the United States temporarily, and for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with the regulations.	Free	Free.
all integuments, of, n. o. p. f. (See Bladders)	Free	Free.
manures. (See Manures)	Free	Free.
Amis-seed. (See Seed)	Free.	Free.
oil. (See Oil)	Free	Free.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.*
 [See note at top of page 222, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 22, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Annatto, roncou, rocou, or orleans, and all extracts of..... <i>seed.</i> (See Seed).....	Free..... Free.	Free.
Anodyne, Hoffman's.....	Pound, 50 cents...	Pound, 30 cents.
Anodyne, proprietary. (See Proprietary preparations; Proprietary medicines).....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Anthos oil. (See Oil).....	Free.....	Free.
Anthracite coal. (See Coal).....	Free.....	Free.
Antimony (as regulus or metal) <i>crude, and regulus of</i>	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.
<i>ore, and crude sulphuret of</i> (crude sulphide of).....	Free.....	Free.
Antiquarian paper. (See Paper).....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Antiquities, collections of. (See Cabinets).....	Free.....	Free.
Anvils. (See Iron).....	Pound, 2½ cents...	Pound, 2 cents.
Aprons. (See Silk).....	60 per cent.....	Free.
(Apatite).....	40 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Apparatus and instruments. (See Philosophical).....		
Apparatus, when free. (See Life-boats, &c.) (See Philosophical.).....		
Apparel. (See Clothing.).....		
<i>Aqua fortis</i>	Free.	
(Aqua ammonia.) (See Ammonia).....		20 per cent.
Arabic, gum, crude. (See Gum).....	Free.	
<i>Archil.</i> (See Orchil).....	Free.	
Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured.....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
<i>Argols, crude, argal dust.</i> (Argal or argol or crude tartar).....	Free.....	Free.
<i>other than crude</i>	Pound, 6 cents.	
Arms, fire. (See Muskets.).....		
(all sporting breech-loading shot guns and pistols of all kinds).....		35 per cent.
cape percussion.....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.
(forged shot-gun barrel rough-bored).....		10 per cent.
gun-wads.....	General provision, 35 per cent.	35 per cent.
muskets, rifles, and other (n. o. p. f.).....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
sides, of every description, n. o. p. f.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
swords. (See Penknives).....	45 per cent.....	35 per cent.
sword-blades.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Aromatic seeds, medicinal, not edible, crude, and n. o. p. f. (See Drugs, Seeds.).....		
Arrack. (See Liqueurs).....	Proof gallon, \$2...	Gallon, \$2.
Arrow-root.....	80 per cent.....	Free.
Arsenate of aniline. (See Aniline).....	Free.....	Free.
Arsenic, metallic Cobalt as. (See Cobalt).....	Free.....	Free.
(sulphide of, or) orpiment.....	Free.....	Free.
<i>Arsenious acid, crude.</i> (See Acid).....	Free.	
<i>other than crude</i>	20 per cent.	
Art, works of. (See Works of art.).....		
Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned in the same condition as exported.....	Free.....	Free.
casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture, exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks when returned as barrels or boxes; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and if any of such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded.....	Free.....	Free.
[a. And provided further, That bags, other than of American manufacture, in which grain shall have been actually exported from the United States, may be returned empty to the United States, free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Sec. 7, act of February 8, 1875].....	Free.....	Free.
imported for the use of the United States, provided that the price of the same did not include the duty.....	Free.....	Free.
SEC. 2513, 2514. There shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of.....	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
and all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not herein enumerated or provided for, a duty of.....	20 per cent.	20 per cent.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.*
[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 4, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Artificial mineral waters. (See Mineral waters.) (indigo.) (See Indigo)		Free.
Arts, improvement of. (See Models.)		
Asbestos, manufactured	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
unmanufactured	Free	Free.
Ashes, wood, and lye of, and beet-root ashes. (See Wood)	Free	Free.
Asphaltum, crude (and bitumen)	25 per cent.	Free.
Aspic oil. (See Oil)	Free	Free.
Assafetida	20 per cent.	Free.
Asees' skins, unmanufactured. (See Hides)	Free	Free.
Aubusson carpets. (See Carpets.)		
Axles, iron, or steel, parts thereof. (See Iron)	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2½ cents.
(axle bars)		Pound, 2½ cents.
(axle blanks)		Pound, 2½ cents.
(forgings for, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture)		Pound, 2½ cents.
Arminster carpets. (See Carpets.)		
Back-saw. (See Saws.)		
Bacon and hams	Pound, 2 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
Bagatelle balls. (See Bone)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Bagging, for cotton or other manufactures not specially enu- merated or provided for, suitable to the uses for which cotton bagging is applied, composed in whole or in part of hemp, jute, jute butts, flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth, or other material. (See Flax.)		
valued at 7 cents or less per square yard	Pound, 2 cents	Pound, 1½ cents.
over 7 cents per square yard	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 2 cents.
wastes, as paper stock. (See Paper stock)	Free	Free.
Bags and bagging, n. o. p. f. of flax, hemp, or jute, &c. (See Flax)	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Bags, gunny, fit only for remanufacture. (See Gunny)	Free	Free.
the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when. (See Articles)	Free	Free.
other than American, when free. (See Articles.)		
Bait. See Fish)	Free	Free.
Balls. (See Ivory)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Balm of Gilead	Free	Free.
Balmorals. (See Woolen.)		
skirts and skirting wool. (See Woolen)	Pound, 50 cents and 40 per cent.	Pound, 40 cents and 35 per cent.
Balsams, used for medicinal purposes, n. o. p. f. (See Drugs, bark)	80 per cent.	
Balsams: copaic, fr, or Canada, Peru, and tolu	Free.	
Bamboo, reeds, no further manufactured than cut into suit- able lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sunshades		
unmanufactured	Free	Free.
Band, iron. (See Iron.)	Free	Free.
Bands, steel, n. o. p. f. (See Steel.)		
Bar, iron. (See Iron.)		
Bark, cinchona (or other barks used in the manufacture of quinis)	Free	Free.
Bark, cork, unmanufactured. (See Cork wood)	Free	Free.
manufactured. (See Cork wood)	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
used for tanning, and extract of. (See Extract)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Berills	Free.	
(Barks, n. o. p. f., in a crude state, not edible, not advanced in value, &c.) (See Drugs)		Free.
Barks: Quilla, Peruvian, Lima, calisaya, canella alba, pome- granate, croton, cascarilla, and all other barks not otherwise provided for	Free.	
Barley. (See Grain)	Bushel, 15 cents.	Bushel, 10 cents.
Pearled (patent) or hulled	Pound, 1 cent	Pound, ½ cent.
Malt	20 per cent.	Bushel, 20 cents.
Barrel buttons, or buttons of other forms for tassels or orna- ments. (See Woolen)	Pound, 60 cents & 50 per cent.	Pound, 30 cents and 50 per cent.
Barrels of American manufacture, exported filled with do- mestic petroleum, and returned empty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treas- ury may prescribe, and without requiring the filing of a declaration at time of export of intent to return the same empty	Free	Free.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.
 [See note at top of page 223, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Barrels, growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States when free. (See Articles).....	Free.....	Free.
wood, empty, n. o. p. f. (See Wood).....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Bars (axle). (See Iron).....		Pound, 2½ cents.
and tapered or beveled bars, steel. (See Steel.)		
copper in, unmanufactured.....	Pound, 5 cents.....	Pound, 4 cents.
iron, for railroads or inclined planes.....	100 pound, 70 cents.....	
railway splices. (See Iron).....	Pound, 2 cents.....	Pound, 1½ cents.
(railway, of iron, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard.) (See Iron; See Steel).....		Pound, 7-10 cents.
railway, made in part of steel, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard.....	Pound, 1 cent.....	Tons, \$17.
steel in. (See Steel.)		
tin in. (See Tin.)		
Baryta (carbonate or witherite).....	20 per cent.....	Free.
(sulphate of, or barytes unmanufactured).....	Pound, ½ cent.....	10 per cent.
(same, manufactured).....	Pound, ½ cent.....	Pound, ½ cent.
Barytes (See Baryta), and sulphate of.....	Pound, ½ cent.....	
nitrate of.....	20 per cent.....	
Basket-makers' use, willow or osier for. (See Osier).....	30 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Baskets and all other articles composed of grass, osier, palm leaf, whalebone, or willow, or straw, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Basswood, lumber. (See Wood.)		
(Bauxite).....		Free.
Bay-leaves, oil of, essential.....	Ounce, 50 cents.....	Pound, \$2.50.
Bay-rum, or bay-water, whether distilled or compounded, one dollar per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof.....	Proof gallon, \$1.....	Proof gallon, \$1.
Bay-rum, essence or oil.....	Ounce, 50 cents.....	Pound, \$2.50.
Beads, amber. (See Amber).....	Free.....	Free.
and bead ornaments (of all kinds) except amber.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
(Beams, deck and bulb, iron and steel) (See Iron and steel). (iron or steel.) (See Iron and steel).....		Pound, 1½ cents.
Beans, vanilla or vanilla plants.....	Free.....	Pound, 1½ cents.
Beans. (See Drugs.)		
(See Barks.)		
(See Castor, Tonqua.)		
Bed-feathers and downs.....	Free.....	Free.
Bedsides. (See Carpets.)		
Beds, hair curled for. (See Hair).....	30 per cent.....	25 per cent.
mos, &c., for beds & mattresses. (See Moss).....	Free.....	Free.
Beef and pork.....	Pound, 1 cent.....	Pound, 1 cent.
Beer, in bottles or jugs.....	Gallon, 35 cents.....	Gallon, 25 cents.
otherwise. (See Liquors).....	Gallon, 20 cents.....	Gallon, 20 cents.
(ginger.) (See Ginger).....		20 per cent.
Beeswax.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Beet-root ashes. (See Wood).....	Free.....	Free.
Belladonna, root and leaf.....	Free.....	Free.
Bells, broken, and bell metal, broken and fit only to be remanufactured.....	Free.....	Free.
old, and bell metal.....	Free.....	
Beltings, wool. (See Woolen).....	Pound, 50 cents and 50 per cent.....	Pound, 30 cents and 50 per cent.
Belting, leather. (See Leather).....	15 per cent.....	15 per cent.
Belts, endless, for paper or printing machines.....	Pound, 20 cents and 35 per cent.....	Pound, 20 cents and 30 per cent.
Bend leather. (See Leather).....	15 per cent.....	15 per cent.
Bene oil. (See Sesame).....	Free.....	Free.
Benizine. (See Coal-tar).....	Gallon, 40 cents.....	30 per cent.
Benzocates.....	30 per cent.....	
Benzole. (See Coal-tar).....	Gallon, 40 cents.....	20 per cent.
Bergamot oil.....	Free.....	Free.
Berlin blue. (See Polishing powders).....	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Berries. (See Drugs.)		
(See Barks.)		
Beverages. (See Liquors.)		
Bexoor stones.....	Free.....	
Bicarbonate of soda. (See Soda).....	Pound, 1½ cents.....	Pound, 1½ cents.
Bichromate of potash. (See Potash).....	Pound, 4 cents.....	Pound, 3 cents.
Billets, steel. (See Steel Ingots).....		
Billiard balls, of bone or ivory. (See Bone).....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Billiard chalk.....	50 per cent.....	

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Rindings, wool. (See Woolen).....	Pound, 50 cents and 50 per cent.	Pound, 30 cents and 50 per cent.
Birds, dressed and finished for millinery, n. o. p. f. (See Feathers) ringing and other, and land and water fowls stuffed.....	50 per cent..... Free..... Free..... Free.....	50 per cent..... Free..... Free..... Free.....
Bismuth.....		
Bisque. (See Earthenware.)		
Bitters, proprietary, n. o. p. f. (See Proprietary prepara- tions).....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Bitumen, crude.....	20 per cent.....	Free.
Bituminous coal. (See Coal).....	Ton, 75 cents.	Ton, 75 cents.
Bitter apples, colocynth, colocynthidia.....	Free.	
Bitters, n. o. p. f. (See Liqueurs)	Proof gallon, \$2	Gallon, \$2.
Black, bone (the pigment known as), and ivory-drop black (and bone char).....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
salts.....	Free.....	Free.
tarac. (See Aniline).....	Free.....	Free.
Blacking, of all kinds.....	30 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Blacksmith's hammers and sledges, iron or steel. (See Iron).	Pound, 2½ cents	Pound, 2½ cents.
Badders, fish. (See Fish).....	Free.....	Free.
crude, and all integuments of animals not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. manufactures of.....	Free..... 30 per cent.....	Free..... 25 per cent.
Blankets. (See Woolen)		
Blanks, axle. (See Iron) of sheet or plate steel or composed of steel or iron, punched or not punched. (See Steel.)		Pound, 2½ cents.
Bleaching powder. (See Lime)	Free.....	Free.
Blood, dried.....	Free.....	Free.
Dragon's.....	Free.....	Free.
Blanks. (See Iron) (or blanks for wheels or tires.) (See Steel) steel, n. o. p. f. (See Steel.)		Pound, 2 cents.
Boards, sawed. (See Wood.)		
Boats, life, when free. (See Life-boats.)		
Bockings. (See Carpets)	Sq. yd., 25 c. & 35 p. c.	Sq. yd., 15 c. & 30 p. c.
Bohemian glass, n. o. p. f. (See Glass)	40 per cent.....	45 per cent.
(Bowler shoes.) (See Iron)		Pound, 3 cents.
iron, sheared or unsheared. (See Iron) if less than ¼ of an inch in thickness (stays.) (See Iron)	Pound, 1½ cents Ton, \$25.	Pound, 1½ cents.
(tubes.) (See Iron)		Pound, 3 cents.
Bolognas manages.....	Free.....	Pound, 3 cents.
(Bolt blanks, iron or steel.) (See Iron)		Pound, 2½ cents.
Bolting-cloths.....	Free.....	Free.
Bolts (iron or steel). (See Iron) wrought.....	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2½ cents.
handle and heading.....	Free.....	Free.
shingle. (See Wood)	Free.....	Free.
stave. (See Wood)	Free.....	Free.
Bore-ash. (See below).....	Free.....	Free.
black. (See Black)	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
char. (See Black)	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground, or steamed.....	Free.....	Free.
Bones, cuticleless.....	Free.....	Free.
dice, draughts, chess-men, chess-balls (and billiard), and bagatelle balls, of ivory or.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphate and fertilizers.....	Free.....	Free.
horn, ivory, or vegetable ivory, all manufactures of, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Bownets, hats and hoods for men, women, and children, com- posed of chip, grass, palm-leaf, willow, or straw, or any other vegetable substance, hair, whale- bone, or other material, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	40 per cent..... 30 per cent..... 25 per cent.....	30 per cent..... 20 per cent..... 25 per cent.
material for. (See Hats).....	25 per cent.....	Free.
Books..... (engravings, bound or unbound, etchings, maps, charts) which shall have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years at the date of importation.....	Free.....	Free.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 223, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1875. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Books, household effects, or libraries, or parts of libraries, in use, of persons or families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.....	Free.....	Free.
maps, and charts specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.....	Free.....	Free.
maps, and charts imported by authority or for use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress; but the duty shall not have been included in the contract (of) or price paid.....	Free.....	Free.
periodicals, pamphlets (bound or unbound), and all printed matter (not specially enumerated or provided for in this act), engravings, bound or unbound (etchings), illustrated books, and papers, maps, and charts.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
blank books, bound or unbound (and blank books for press copying).....	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.
pocket, n. o. p. f. (See Card-cases).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
professional, of persons arriving in the United States.. of immigrants, when free. (See Wearing apparel.)	Free.....	Free.
Boots, India rubber. (See India rubber).....	30 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Borax, boracic acid (pure).....	Free.....	Pound, 5 cents.
(commercial).....	Free.....	Pound, 4 cents.
borate of lime.....	Free.....	Pound, 3 cents.
crude.....	Free.....	Pound, 3 cents.
refined.....	Pound, 10 cents.....	Pound, 5 cents.
Bort. (See Diamond dust.).....	Free.....	Free.
Bottles, containing liquors, additional duty.....	Each, 3 cents.....	Each 3 cents.
flint and lime glass, n. o. p. f. (See Glass.)		
green and colored glass. (See Glass.)		
additional duty. (See Glass.)		
Bottoms, copper. (See Copper).....	45 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Bouillons, or canneltile, metal threads, filé, or gespinat.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Box-chronometers and parts. (See Chronometers).....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.
Boxes, paper, fancy. (See Paper).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
packing. (See Wood).....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
shell, n. o. p. f. (See Card-cases).....	25 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Boxwood, unmanufactured. (See Wood).....	Free.....	Free.
Bracelets, hair. (See Hair).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Braces (cotton). (See Cotton).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
wool. (See Woolen).....	Pound, 50 cents, and 40 per cent.	30 cents pound and 50 per cent.
Brads. (See Iron.)		
Braids, cotton. (See Cotton).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
hair. (See Hair).....	35 per cent.....	30 cents pound and 50 per cent.
for hats, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Hats).....	30 per cent.....	20 per cent.
wool. (See Woolen).....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	20 cents pound and 50 per cent.
Brandy. (See Liquors).....	Proof gallon, \$2.....	Proof gallon, \$2.
additional duty for bottles.....	Each, 3 cents.....	Each 3 cents.
coloring for.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Brass, bells, broken, and bell-metal, fit only for remanufacture. (See Bells).....	Free.....	Free.
in bars or pig.....	15 per cent.....	Pound, 13 cents.
old brass, fit only to be remanufactured, and (clippings from brass or Dutch metal).....	15 per cent.....	Pound, 13 cents.
pins. (See Pins).....	20 per cent.....	Pound, 13 cents.
Brazil nuts. (See Nuts).....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.
paste.....	Free.....	Free.
pebbles for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles, rough.....	Free.....	Free.
Braziers, copper. (See Copper).....	45 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Breccia, in blocks or slabs.....	Free.....	Free.
Breeding animals. (See Animals.)		
Brick, fire-brick, and roofing and paving-tile, n. o. p. f.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 223, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 24, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1875. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Brime	Free	Free.
Brimstone, <i>crude</i> , n. o. p. f. (See Sulphur)	Free	Free.
<i>in rolls or refined</i>	Ton, \$10.	
Bristles. (See Hair)	Pound, 15 cents	Pound, 15 cents.
Britannia metal, old, fit only for remanufacture. (See Pewter)	Free	Free.
ware, and plated and gilt (articles and) wares of all kinds	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
British gum. (See Dextrine)	70 per cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
Bromine	Free	Free.
Bronze casts, when free. (See Philosophical.)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
metal, in leaf. (See Dutch)	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
powder	10 per cent.	
<i>liquor</i>	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
Brooms, of all kinds	40 per cent.	30 per cent.
Brushes, of all kinds		
Brussels carpets. (See Carpets.)		
<i>tapestry</i> . (See Carpets.)	Free.	
Bucks leaves	Free.	
Buds. (See Drugs)		
Bum, dried. (See Barks)	Free.	
Building forms, iron and steel. (See Iron)		Pound, 1½ cents.
<i>stone</i> . (See Stone)		
Bulbous roots, not medicinal, n. o. p. f. (See Bulbs)	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
<i>roots</i> . (See Drugs and barks.)		
Bulbs and bulbous roots (not medicinal) and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Bulbs. (See Drugs and barks.)	Free	Free.
Bullion, gold and silver	20 cents yard and 35 per cent.	10 cents yard and 35 per cent.
Basting	Free	Free.
Burgundy pitch	Free	Free.
Burlap, not exceeding 60 inches in width. (See Flax)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
<i>exceeding 60 inches in width</i> . (See Flax)	30 per cent.	40 per cent.
Burning fluid	Gallon, 50 cents.	
Burnt starch. (See Dextrine)	10 per cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
Burr-stones, manufactured or bound up into mill-stones	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up in mill-stones	Free	Free.
Butter (and substitutes therefor)	Pound, 4 cents	Pound, 4 cents.
Buttons and button-molds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act (not including brass, gilt, or silk buttons)	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
lastings, mohair cloth, silk twist, &c., out, fit only for. (See Lastings)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
wool. (See Woolen)	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	30 cents pound and 50 per cent.
Button-molds, n. o. p. f. (See Buttons)	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
Cabinet furniture, unfinished. (See Furniture)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
ware and house furniture, finished	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
woods, all, unmanufactured. (See Woods)	Free	Free.
Cabinets of coins, metals, and all other collections of antiquities	Free	Free.
Cables or cordage, tarred	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 3 cents.
Cocoa, crude fiber, leaves, and shells. (See Cocoa)	Free	Free.
Colominum	Free	Free.
<i>opunt oil</i> . (See Oil)	Free	Free.
Coke, aluminous. (See Alum)	100 pounds 60 cents.	100 pounds, 60 cents.
Calcimine	Free	Free.
Calfskins, tanned, or (tanned and dressed)	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
Calque	30 per cent.	
Camphar, crude	Free	Free.
<i>refined</i>	Pound, 5 cents	Pound, 5 cents.
Candles and tapers. (Of all kinds)	Pound, 5 cents.	20 per cent.
<i>stearin and adamantine</i>		
<i>spermaceti, paraffine, and wax candles, and tapers, pure or mixed</i>	Pound, 8 cents.	
<i>all other candles and tapers</i>	Pound, 2½ cents.	
Candy, sugar, not colored	Pound, 10 cents.	Pound, 5 cents.
Canes and sticks for walking, finished	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
if unfinished	35 per cent.	20 per cent.
Canstille. (See Bouillions)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Casa, tta. (See Sardines)	Per quart, 1½ cents.	Per quart, 1½ cents.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.*—Continued.
 (See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.)

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1875. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1882.
Canvas, floor-cloth. (See Flax)	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
for sails, or sail-duck	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
of flax, jute, or hemp, n. o. p. f. (See Flax)	35 per cent and 40 per cent.	35 per cent.
<i>Cantharides</i>	Free.	
Cape, percussion	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
(Carbon, animal, fit for fertilizing only)	Free.	Free.
Carbonate of ammonia. (See Ammonia)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
(magnesia, native mineral.) (See Magnesite)		Free.
magnesia	Pound, 8 cents	Pound, 5 cents.
potash, crude or fused. (See Potash)	Pound, 1½ cents	20 per cent.
strontia. (See Strontia)	20 per cent.	Free.
Carboys, growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States when free. (See Articles.)		
green and colored glass. (See Glass.)		
(Card-clothing		
when manufactured from tempered steel wire)		Square foot, 25 c'ts.
Cards, playing		Square foot, 45 c'ts.
<i>Caribbean, unmanufactured</i>	Free.	100 per cent.
Carpets, Aubusson, Axminster (and chenille carpets), and car- pets woven whole for rooms.	50 per cent.	Square yard, 45 c'ts
Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, wrought		and 30 per cent.
by the Jacquard machine.	Square yard, 70 c'ts	Square yard, 45 c'ts
Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine.	and 35 per cent.	and 30 per cent.
patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on	Square yard, 44 c'ts	Square yard, 30 c'ts
the warp or otherwise.	and 25 per cent.	and 30 per cent.
tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or	Square yard, 40 c'ts	Square yard, 25 c'ts
otherwise.	and 35 per cent.	and 30 per cent.
treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted-chain Venetian	Square yard, 28 c'ts	Square yard, 20 c'ts
carpets.	and 35 per cent.	and 30 per cent.
yarn, Venetian, and two-ply ingrain carpets	Square yard, 17 c'ts	Square yard, 12 c'ts
druggets and bookings, printed, colored or otherwise.	and 35 per cent.	and 30 per cent.
Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, wrought	Square yard, 12 c'ts	Square yard, 8 c'ts
by the Jacquard machine.	and 35 per cent.	and 30 per cent.
Brussels carpets, wrought by the Jacquard machine.	Square yard, 25 c'ts	Square yard, 15 c'ts
patent velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, printed on	and 35 per cent.	and 30 per cent.
the warp or otherwise.	Square yard, 8	Square yard, 6 c'ts.
tapestry Brussels carpets, printed on the warp or	cents.	
otherwise.		
treble ingrain, three-ply, and worsted-chain Venetian	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
carpets.		
yarn, Venetian, and two-ply ingrain carpets		
druggets and bookings, printed, colored or otherwise.		
hemp or jute carpeting		
and carpetings of wool, flax, or cotton, or parts of		
either or other material, not otherwise herein speci-		
fied		
and mats, rugs, screens, covers, hassocks, bedsides,		
and other portions of carpets or carpetings, shall be		
subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on car-		
pets or carpeting of like character or description;		
and the duty on all other mats not exclusively of		
vegetable material, screens, hassocks, and rugs,		
shall be	45 per cent.	40 per cent.
Carraway oil. (See Oil)	Free.	Free.
Carriages, and parts of (not specially enumerated or provided for in this act)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Cases, card. (See Card Cases)	85 per cent.	35 per cent.
cases, pocket-books, shell boxes, <i>souvenirs</i> , and all simi- lar articles, of whatever material composed (and by whatever name known), (not specially enumerated or provided for in this act)		
Casks, growth, produce and manufacture of the United States; when free. (See Articles.)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
of wood, empty, n. o. p. f. (See Wood)		
Cassava or cassida. (See Tapioca)	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cassia and cinnamon oil. (See Oil)	Free.	Free.
(nground)	Free.	Free.
(ground)	Pound, 10 cents	Pound, 5 cents.
buds (nground)	Pound, 20 cents	Free.
(ground)	Pound, 10 cents	Pound, 5 cents.
vera (nground)	Pound, 1 cent and	Free.
Castile soap. (See Soap)	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Castings, malleable iron, n. o. p. f. (See Iron)	Pound, 1 cent and	
steel. (See Steel Ingots.)	30 per cent.	
Castor oil	Pound, 2½ cents	Pound 2 cents.
Castor or castoreum	Gallon, \$1	Gallon, 80 cents.
Castor beans or seeds, per bushel of 50 pounds	Free.	Free.
Cat-gut strings. (See Strings)	Bushel, 60 cents	Bushel, 50 cents.
or whip-gut, unmanufactured (See Gut)	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
strings or gut-cord for musical instruments	Free.	Free.
	Free.	Free.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 223, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1879. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Cattle hair, unmanufactured. n. o. p. f. (See Hair)	Free	Free
Caustic potash. (See Potash)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
soda. (See Soda)	Pound, 1½ cents	Pound, 1 cent.
Cedar, unmanufactured. (See Wood)	Free	Free
wood, manufactures of. (See Wood)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Cedrat oil.	Free	Free
Cement, copper (for the fine copper therein)	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 3½ cents.
Roman	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
(Portland)		20 per cent.
(all other)		20 per cent.
(Cerates, alcohol not component part.) (See Medicinal Pre- parations)		25 per cent.
(Cerium)		Free
Chains, hair. (See Hair)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
iron or steel. (See Iron.)		
Chalk and cliff-stone, unmanufactured	Free	Free
(prepared, precipitated)		20 per cent.
French	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
red, and	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
all other chalk preparations, n. o. p. f.	Free	Free
Chamomile oil, flowers. (See Oil)		Pound, 1½ cents.
Champagne. (See Liquors.)	Free	Free
(Channels and car-truck channels, iron or steel.) (See Iron.)		Ton, \$22.
Charcoal	Free	60 per cent.
(Charcoal-iron bars, billets, blooms, sizes or shapes.) (See Iron)		25 per cent.
(Charns, printed, painted and glazed.) (See Earthenware)		
Charts. (See Books)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
when free. (See Books.)		
not more than two copies, when free. (See Books.)	Free	Free
for use of the U. S. or library of Congress. (See Books.)	Pound, 4 cents.	Pound, 4 cents.
Cheese		Free
(Chemical acids, n. a. p. f.) (See Acids)		25 per cent.
(compounds and salts, n. a. p. f.) (See Preparations)		
glassware. (See Glass.)		
Chenille carpets. (See Carpets.)		
Cheroots. (See Tobacco)	Pound, \$2.50 and	Pound, \$2.50 and
[Internal revenue tax, additional.]	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Chess balls of bone or ivory. (See Bone)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
men of bone or ivory. (See Bone)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Chicory root, ground or unground	Pound, 1 cent	Pound, 2 cents.
burnt or prepared	Pound, 5 cents	Pound, 3 cents.
Children's apparel, outside garments of wool, &c., except knit goods. (See Woolen.)	Pound 50 c'ts and	Pound, 45 c'ts and
Chimney pieces, slate. (See Slate)	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
China. (See Earthenware.)		30 per cent.
clay. (See Earth)	Ton, \$5.	Ton, \$3.
grass, manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Jute)	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
root	Free	
Chinese blue. (See Polishing Powders)	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
Chip, hats, bonnets, and hoods. (See Bonnets.)	40 per cent.	20 per cent.
Chlorate of potash. (See Potash)	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 3 cents.
Chloride of lime. (See Lime)	Free	Free
Chloroform	Pound, \$1	Pound, 50 cents.
Chocolate	Pound, 5 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
(Chromate of iron, or chromic ore)		15 per cent.
potash. (See Potash)	Pound, 4 cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
Chromic acid. (See Acid)	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
(ore)		15 per cent.
Chronometers, box or ships', and parts thereof	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cigarettes. (See Tobacco)	Pound, \$2.50, and	Pound, \$2.50, and
	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
	Pound, \$2.50, and	Pound, \$2.50, and
	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Cigars. do.	Free	Free
Cinchona barks. (See Barks)	Free	Free
root	40 per cent.	Free
Cinchonidia. (See Quinia)	Pound, 20 cents	Free
Cinnamon (and chips of, unground)	Free	Free
oil		30 per cent.
(Circular saws.) (See Steel)	Free	Free
Citrate of lime. (See Lime)	Free	Free
Citronella or lemon grass, oil. (See Oil)	Free	Free
Citric acid. (See Acid)	Pound, 10 cents.	Pound, 10 cents.
Civet oil. (See Oil)	Free	Free

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Civet, crude	Free	Free.
Clapboards, pine. (See Wood)	Per mille, \$2	Per mille, \$2.
spruce. (See Wood)	Per mille, \$1.50	Per mille, \$1.50.
Classes of wool. (See Wool.)		
Clay, china. (See Earthen)	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$3.
Clays, wrought or manufactured	Ton, \$3	Ton, \$3.
unwrought or unmanufactured, n. o. p. f. (See Earthen)	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$1.50.
Cliff-stone unmanufactured. (See Chalk)	Free	Free.
Clippings as paper stock. (See Paper Stock)	Free	Free.
Cloaks of wool, &c., except knit goods. (See Woolen)	Pound, 50 cents, & 40 per cent.	Pound, 45 cents, & 40 per cent.
Clocks and part of clocks.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Cloth. (See Oil-cloth, Cotton.)		
bolting	Free	Free.
crinoline cloth. (See Hair Cloth below.)		
grass	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
gunny, fit only for remanufacture. (See Gunny)	Free	Free.
hair, known as hair-seating. (See Hair Cloth)	{ Yard, 40 cents. Yard, 30 cents. }	Yard, 30 cents.
hair, known as "crinoline cloth," and manufactures of. (See Hair)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
Cloths, woolen. (See Woolen.)		
(Clothing, card)		Square feet, 25 cts.
(manufactured from steel wire.) (See Card Clothing)		Square yard, 45 cts.
<i>Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description of whatever material composed, except (wool) silk, and linen, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for, caps, gloves, leggings, mitts, socks, stockings, woollen shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, except (wool) silk and linen, worn by men, women, children, and not otherwise provided for, articles worn by men, women, or children, of whatever material composed, except (wool) silk and linen, made up, or made wholly or in part by hand, not otherwise provided for.</i> [Amended by act of August 7, 1882, so as to except all articles of wool.]	35 per cent.	
ready-made, n. o. p. f. (See Woolen)	Pound, 50 cents, & 40 per cent.	Pound, 40 cents, & 35 per cent.
Cloves (unground)	Pound, 5 cents.	Free.
stems (unground)	Pound, 3 cents.	Free.
Coach and harness furniture of all kinds, saddlery, coach, and harness hardware, silver-plated, brass, brass-plated, or cov- ered, common, tinned, burnished, or japanned, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Coal, anthracite	Free	Free.
bituminous, and shale, per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel	Ton, 75 cents.	Ton, 75 cents.
(A drawback or seventy-five cents per ton shall be allowed on all bituminous coal imported into the United States which is afterwards used for fuel on board of vessels propelled by steam which are en- gaged in the coasting trade of the United States, or in the trade with foreign countries, to be allowed and paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.)		
charcoal	Free	Free.
slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel	Ton, 40 cents.	Ton, 30 cents.
stores of American vessels, but none shall be un- loaded	Free	Free.
(Coal)-tar, crude	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
products of, such as—		
naphtha	Gallon, 40 cents.	
benzine	Gallon, 40 cents.	
benzole	Gallon, 40 cents.	
(dead oil), and	20 per cent.	
pitch	20 per cent.	
(aniline) colors or dyes, all by whatever name known (and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act)	Pound, 50 cents, & 25 per cent.	35 per cent.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.*—Continued.
 [See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
(Coal-tar, all preparations of, not colors or dye, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act).....		20 per cent.
Coal-lumps. (See Woolen.)		
(Cobalt, as metallic arsenic)		Free.
ore of	Free	Free.
oxide of	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cocculus indicus	Free	Free.
Cochineal	Free	Free.
Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of,	Free	Free.
prepared or manufactured	Pound, 2 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
nuts	Free	Free.
nut oil. (See Palm oil)	Free	Free.
Cocoons, silk. (See Silk)	Free	Free.
Coffee	Free	Free.
Acorns, and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and all other articles used or intended to be used as or as substitutes therefor, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act		
substitutes for	Pound, 3 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
Cognac, oil of. (See Oil)	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 2 cents.
Coins, cabinets of. (See Cabinets)	Ounce, \$4	Ounce, \$4.
gold, silver, and copper	Free	Free.
Coir and coir yarn	Free	Free.
Coke. (See Coal)	Free	Free.
Colcothar, dry, or oxide of	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
Collections of antiquities specially imported and not for sale	Free	Free.
Collodion, and others of all kinds not otherwise provided for, and ethereal preparation or extracts, fluid,		
(and all compounds of pyroxyline, by whatever name known)	Pound, \$1.	
(rolled or in sheets, but not made up into articles)		Pound, 50 cents.
(and when in finished or partly finished articles)		Pound, 60 cents.
Coloring for brandy	50 per cent.	Pound, 60 cts., and 25 per cent.
Colors, coal-tar, n. o. p. f. (See Coal-tar)	Pound 50 cents, and 25 per cent.	
and paints, including lakes, whether dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. (See Paints)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Cologne water. (See Perfumery)	Gallon, \$3, and 50 per cent.	Gallon, \$2, and 50 per cent.
Colt's-foot, crude drug	Free.	
Columbo root	Free.	
(Columns, or parts of, iron or steel.) (See Iron)		Pound 1½ cents.
Combs, of all kinds	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Comfits, preserved in sugar, &c. (See Fruits)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Composition tops for tables, &c. (See Scagliola)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Compositions of glass or paste, when not set	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Compositions of glass or paste, when set	30 per cent.	
proprietary (See Proprietary preparations)		50 per cent.
Compounds, alcoholic, n. o. p. f., for alcohol		\$2 gallon, and 25 per cent.
Condensed or preserved milk	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Confectionery valued above thirty cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package, or otherwise than by the pound		
all other. (See Sugar)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Coniummacula, or hemlock, seed and leaf	Pound, 15 cents	Pound, 10 cents.
(Conserve, alcohol not a component part, n. o. p. f.) (See Medicinal preparations)	Free.	
Contrayerva root		35 per cent.
Copper, imported in the form of ores, on each pound of fine copper contained therein	Free.	
regulus of and black or coarse copper	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 2½ cents.
(and copper cement), on each pound of fine copper contained therein	Pound, 4 cents.	
old copper, fit only for remanufacture	Pound, 3½ cents.	Pound, 3½ cents.
(clippings from new copper)	Pound, 4 cents.	
and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specially enumerated or provided for in this act)	Pound, 5 cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
in plates, bars, ingots (Chili or other), pigs, and in other forms, not manufactured, or enumerated in this act	45 per cent.	
	Pound, 5 cents.	Pound, 4 cents.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1875. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Copper in rolled plates, called brazier's copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act].....	45 per cent.	35 per cent.
coins.....	Free	Free.
medals.....	Free	Free.
old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports.	Free	Free.
subacetate of. (See Uranium).....	Free	Free.
when imported for the United States Mint.	Pound, 4 cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
(sulphate of, or) blue vitriol.	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, 1½ cent.
Copperas, green vitriol. (See Iron).....	Free	Free.
Coral, marine, unmanufactured.....	45 per cent.	25 per cent.
cut, manufactured.....	25 per cent.	Pound, 2½ cents.
(or set).....	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
Cordage, manila, untarred.....	Pound, 3 cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
tarred. (See Cables).....	Pound, 3½ cents.	Pound, 3½ cents.
all other untarred.....	Gallon, \$2.	Gallon, \$2.
Cordials. (See Liquors).....	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
proprietary, n. o. p. f. (See Proprietary preparations)	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	30 cts. pound and 50 per cent.
Cords and tassels, wool. (See Woolen).....	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
cotton.....	Free	Free.
Cork-wood or cork-bark, unmanufactured.....	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
Corks and cork-bark, manufactured.....	Pound, 1 cent, and 20 per cent.	Pound, 2 cents.
Corn or potato starch.....	Bushel, 10 cents....	Bushel, 10 cents.
Corp. Indian, or maize. (See Grain).....	10 per cent.	Bushel, 10 cents.
meal, per bushel of 48 pounds.....	Per dozen, \$2.	
Corsets, or manufactured cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for corsets.	25 per cent.	35 per cent.
when valued at six dollars per dozen or less.....		
when valued over six dollars per dozen.....		
(of whatever material composed.) (See Cotton).....		
wire, additional duty. (See Wire.).....		
(Cosmetics, proprietary, n. o. p.) (See Proprietary preparations).....		
Cot-bottoms, of flax, jute, or hemp, n. o. p. f. (See Flax).....	35 per cent. or 40 per cent., according to value.	50 per cent.
		35 per cent.
	Not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed.	Bleached.
	Colored, stained, painted, et, or printed.	
	Cents. Cents. Cents.	
Cotton goods:		
On all manufactures of:		
Cottons (except jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, gingham, plaids, cottonades, pantaloons stuff, and goods of like description)		
Not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding in weight 5 ounces per square yard, per square yard.....	5 5 5½	
	& in addition 10 p. a.	
On finer and lighter goods of like description, not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, per square yard.....	5 5½ 5½	
	& in addition 20 p. a.	

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 23, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1875. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.			Act of March 3, 1882.		
	Not bleached, colored, stained, painted, or printed.	Bleached.	Colored, stained, paint- ed, or printed.			
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.			
<i>Cotton goods—Continued:</i>						
<i>On all manufactures of—Continued.</i>						
<i>Cottons, &c.—Continued—</i>						
<i>On goods of like description, exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, per square yard</i>	5	5½	5½	& in addition 20 p. c.		
<i>Jeans, denims, drillings, bed-tickings, gingham, plaids, cottonades, pantaloons, stuffs, and goods of like description or for similar use—</i>						
<i>Not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and exceeding 5 ounces to the square yard, per square yard</i>	6	6½	6½	& in addition 10 p. c.		
<i>Finer or lighter, not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, per square yard</i> ...	6	6½	6½	& in addition 15 p. c.		
<i>Goods of like description, exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, per square yard</i>	7	7½	7½	& in addition 20 p. c.		
<i>Provided, That upon all plain woven cotton goods, not included in the foregoing schedule, unbleached, valued at over sixteen cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over twenty cents per square yard; colored, valued at over twenty-five cents per square yard, and cotton jeans, denims, and drillings, unbleached, valued at over twenty cents per square yard, and all other cotton goods of every description, the value of which shall exceed twenty-five cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.</i>	35 per cent.					
<i>And provided further, That no cotton goods having more than two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, shall be admitted to a less rate of duty than is provided for goods which are of that number of threads.</i>						
<i>Cotton</i>	Free			Free.		
<i>bagging. (See Flax.)</i>						
<i>carpets, n. o. p. l. (See Carpets.)</i>						
	Not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed.	Bleached.	Dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed.			
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.			
<i>(on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling), per square yard</i>	2½	2½	4½			
<i>(exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling), per square yard</i>	8	4	5			
<i>(exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling), per square yard</i>	4	5	6			

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.
 [See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
<i>(Provided, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored stained, painted, or printed, valued at over eight cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over ten cents per square yard; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over thirteen cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of)</i>		40 per cent.
<i>(Provided, That on all such cotton cloths exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over ten cents per square yard; bleached, valued at over 12 cents per square yard; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over fifteen cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of)</i>		40 per cent.
cords (braids), gimps, galloons, and cotton laces, colored, (webbing, goring, suspenders, braces)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
and all manufactures of cotton not specially enumerated or provided for in this act	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
hat bodies. (See Hats).	Free	Free.
laces, embroideries, insertings, trimmings, or bobbinet (lace window-curtains, cotton damask, hemmed handkerchiefs), and cotton velvet. (Also, see Clothing) ..	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
rags	Gal., 30 cents ..	Gal., 25 cents.
sail-cloth or canvas for sails	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
seed-oil. (See Oil).	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
<i>Cotton shirts and drawers woven or made on frames, and on all cotton hosiery</i>	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
stockings, hose, half-hose, shirts, and drawers, and all goods made on knitting machines or frames, composed wholly of cotton, and not herein otherwise provided for	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
(stockings, hose, half-hose, shirts, and drawers, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, and composed wholly of cotton)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
thread, yarn, warps, or warp-yarn, not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single, by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or any other form—	valued at not exceeding 25 cents per pound	Pound, 10 cents
valued at not exceeding 25 cents per pound	Pound, 10 cents, and in addition 20 per cent.	Pound, 15 cents
valued at over 25, and not exceeding 40 cents per pound	Pound, 10 cents, and in addition 20 per cent.	Pound, 20 cents
valued at over 40, and not exceeding 50 cents per pound	Pound, 20 cents, and in addition 20 per cent.	Pound, 25 cents
valued at over 50, and not exceeding 60 cents per pound	Pound, 20 cents, and in addition 20 per cent.	Pound, 33 cents
valued at over 60, and not exceeding 70 cents per pound	Pound, 30 cents, and in addition 20 per cent.	Pound, 38 cents
valued at over 70, and not exceeding 80 cents per pound	Pound, 30 cents, and in addition 20 per cent.	Pound, 48 cents
valued at over 80 cents and not exceeding \$1 per pound	Pound, 40 cents, and in addition 20 per cent.	50 per cent.
valued at over \$1 per pound	Pound, 40 cents, and in addition 30 per cent.	Dozen, 7 cents
thread of, per dozen spools, containing on each spool not exceeding one hundred yards of thread	Dozen, 8 cents, and 30 per cent.	Dozen, 7 cents
exceeding one hundred yards on each spool, for every additional one hundred of thread or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards, per dozen.	Dozen, 8 cents, and 35 per cent.	35 per cent.
ties or hoops. (See Iron)		

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Cotton waste as paper-stock, or for other purposes. (See Paper stock.)	Free	Free.
webbing, n. o. p. f. (See Webbing)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Court-plaster	35 per cent.	
Owage or cowitch down	Free.	
Craab, of flax, jute, or hemp, n. o. p. f. (See Flax)	35 per cent. or 40 per cent., according to value.	35 per cent.
Crayons of all kinds	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cream-nuts. (See Nuts.)		
Cream of tartar	Pound, 10 cents.	Pound, 6 cents.
Crinoline cloth. (See Hair)	20 per cent.	30 per cent.
wire, additional duty. (See Iron.)		
Crockery-ware. (See Earthenware.)		
Cross-cut saws	Lin. ft., 10 cents	Linear ft., 8 cents.
Croton oil. (See Oil)	Pound, \$1.	Pound, 50 cents.
(Crow-bars, iron or steel.) (See Iron)		Pound, 24 cents.
Crown glass. (See Glass.)		
Crude mineral substances, &c., n. o. p. f.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
(Not advanced in value by grinding, &c.)		Free.
(If advanced in value by refining or grinding, &c.)		10 per cent.
Cryolite or kryolith	Free	Free.
(Crystals, alum.) (See Alum)		100 lbs., 60 cents.
(lees.) (See Tartars)		Pound, 4 cents.
(soda.) (See Soda)		Pound, 4 cent.
Cubels	Free.	
Cubic nitrate. (See Soda)	Free.	Free.
Cudbear	Free.	Free.
Culm, coal. (See Coal)	Ton, 40 cents.	Ton, 30 cents.
Curling-stones or quoits	Free.	Free.
Curia, hair. (See Hair)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Curraats, sante or other	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
Curry and curry powder	Free.	Free.
Curtains, cotton lace window. (See Cotton)	25 per cent.	40 per cent.
Cutch, catechu, or	Free.	Free.
Cutlery, of all kinds	35 per cent.	
pen-knives, jack-knives	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
pocket-knives, of all kinds	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
side-arms	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
swords	45 per cent.	35 per cent.
sword-blades	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
(n. o. p. f.)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
(razors)	35 per cent.	50 per cent.
Cuttle-fish bone	Free.	Free.
Cyanite. (See Kyanite)	Free.	Free.
Cylinder glass. (See Glass.)		
(Damask, cotton.) (See Cotton)		40 per cent.
Dandelion root. (See Coffee)	Pound, 3 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
Darning-needles, n. o. p. f. (See Needles)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Dates. (See Fruit)	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
(Dead oil.) (See Coal-tar)		20 per cent.
Deals, sawed. (See Wood.)		
Decoctions of dyewood	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
logwood. (See Logwood)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
alcohol, not component part, n. o. p. f. (See Medicinal Preparations.)		25 per cent.
Demi Johns, green and colored glass. (See Glass.)		
Demy paper. (See Paper)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
(Dextrine), burnt starch, gum substitute, or (British gum)	10 per cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
Diamonds, rough or uncut, including glassiers' diamonds. (See Precious Stones.)	Free.	Free.
dust or bort	Free.	Free.
Diapers of flax, jute, or hemp, n. o. p. f. (See Flax)	35 per cent. or 40 per cent., according to value.	35 per cent.
Dice, of ivory or bone. (See Bone)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Die blocks or blanks, steel. (See Steel ingots.)		
Diaks, glass, unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments. (See Glass.)	10 per cent.	Free.
(Distilled oils, n. o. p. f.) (See Preparations)		25 per cent.
spirits. (See Liquors.)		
Divi-divi	Free.	Free.
Della, and	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
toys	50 per cent.	35 per cent.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued*
 [See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1883.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Dolmans of wool, &c. (See Woolen).....	Pound, 50 cents, and 40 per cent.	Pound, 45 cents, and 40 per cent.
Domestic. (When free see article.) Bags. Barrels. Carboys. Casks. Manufactures. Products. Vessels.		
Downs free. (See Bed-feathers).....	Free.....	Free.
Drag-saws. (See Saws.).....	Free.....	Free.
Dragon's blood.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Draughts of ivory or bone. (See Bone).....		
Drawers, (cotton, fashioned, narrowed or shaped, or knit by hand.) (See Cotton).....	35 per cent.....	40 per cent.
Drawing paper. (See Paper).....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Drawings, when free. (See Philosophical.).....		
Dress goods, women's and children's. (See Woolen.) trimmings, wool. (See Woolen).....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent. Ton, \$40.....	30 cents pound and 50 per cent. Ton \$40.
Dressed line. (See Flax).....	10 per cent.....	Free.
Dried fruits, n. o. p. f. ?.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Drops, proprietary. (See Proprietary preparations).....		Ton 75 cents.
Drops from burnt pyrites).....		
Drugs: (All barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, and excrescences, such as nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums, and gum-resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects, any of the foregoing of which are not edible but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act).....		10 per cent.
Berries, nuts, and vegetables for dyeing, or used for composing dyes, not otherwise provided for.....	Free.	
(Drugs, barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots and excrescences, such as nutgalls, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, grains, gums and gum-resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots, and stems; spices, vegetables, seeds, aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth; weeds, woods used expressly for dyeing, and dried insects—any of the foregoing of which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act).....		Free.
Drugs, medicinal and other, crude, not otherwise provided for.....	90 per cent.	
Flowers, leaves, plants, roots, barks, and seeds, for medicinal purposes, in a crude state, not otherwise provided for.....	Free.	
Resins, crude, n. o. p. f.	Free.	
Druggists. (See Carrots).....	Sq. yd., 25 cents, and 35 per cent.	Sq. yd., 15 cents, and 30 per cent.
Dutch metal, clippings from. (See Brass)..... on bronze metal, in leaf.....	85 per cent..... 10 per cent.....	Pound, 14 cents. 10 per cent.
Dyeing or tanning: Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	Free.....	Free.
Dyes, coal-tar, n. o. p. f. (See Coal tar).....	Pound, 50 cents, and 85 per cent.	35 per cent.
Dyewoods, extracts and decoctions of. (See Logwood).....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.
Eartha, oshery. (See Oshery.) sienna. (See Sienna.)		
(All clays, unwrought), pipe-clay, fire-clay (or unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for).....	Ton, \$5.....	Ton, \$1.50.
(All clays, wrought or manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for).....		Ton, \$3.00.
(China clay, or) kaoline.....	Ton, \$5.....	Ton, \$3.00.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Earthenware: Brown.....		
Common stoneware.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Gas retorts, and.....		
Stoneware not ornamented.....		
China.....		
Porcelain.....	50 per cent.....	
Parian.....		
(Bisque).....		
(Earthen).....		
(Stone and).....	40 per cent.....	60 per cent.
(Crockery ware, including).....		
(Plaques).....		
(Ornaments).....		
(Charms).....		
(Vases).....	50 per cent.....	
(Statuettes, painted, printed or) gilded (or otherwise), decorated or ornamented in any manner.....		
China.....		
Porcelain.....	45 per cent.....	
Parian and.....		
(Bisque) ware, plain white, and not (orna- mented or) decorated in any manner.....		55 per cent.
All other.....		
Earthen.....		
Stone and.....	40 per cent.....	
Crockery ware, white, glazed or edged, printed, painted, dipped or cream-colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, n. o. p. f.....		
Stoneware, above the capacity of 10 gallons.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Spurs and stiltis used in the manufacture of earthen, stone, or crockery ware.....	Free.....	Free.
Encaustic tiles.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Brick and fire-brick * * n. o. p. f.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Ebony, unmanufactured. (See Wood).....	Free.....	Free.
manufactures of. (See Wood).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Effects, personal and household, of citizens dying abroad, (See Personal).....	Free.....	Free.
Eggs.....	Free.....	Free.
silk worms.....	Free.....	Free.
Elecampane root.....	Free.....	
Elephant paper.....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Embroidery, manufactures of cotton, linen or silk, if embroid- ered or tamboured, in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle, or other process, not otherwise provided for.....		
articles embroidered with gold and silver or other metal.....	35 per cent.....	
Embroideries, cotton. (See Cotton).....	35 per cent.....	40 per cent.
of manufacturers of linen, n. o. p. f. (See Flax).....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Emery, grains.....	Pound, 2 cents.....	Pound, 1 cent.
manufactured.....		
ground.....	Pound, 1 cent.....	Pound, 1 cent.
pulverized or.....		
(refined).....		
ore.....	Ton, \$6.....	Free.
(Emulsions, alcohol not component part, n. o. p. f.) (See Me- dicinal preparations).....		25 per cent.
Encaustic tiles.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Endless belts, or felts for paper or printing machines.....	Pound, 20 cents, and 35 per cent.....	Pound, 20 cents, and 30 per cent.
Engravings, bound or unbound. (See Books).....	25 per cent.....	35 per cent.
when free. (See Books.).....		
Envelopes, paper. (See Paper).....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Epaulets. (See Gold).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Epsom salts. (See Magnesia).....	Pound, 1 cent.....	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Ergot.....	Free.....	Free.
Esparto or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free.....	Free.
Essence, bay rum. (See Oil.) (Act 1872).....	Ounce, 50 cents.....	Pound, \$2.50.
of rum. (See Oil).....	Ounce, 50 cents.....	Ounce, 50 cents.
(Essences, alcohol component part, n. o. p. f.) (See Medicinal preparations).....		Pound, 50 cents.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.*—Continued.
 [See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Essences, fruit. (See Fruit).....	Pound, \$2.50.....	Pound, \$2.50:
proprietary. (See Proprietary preparations).....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Essential oils, n. o. p. f. (See Preparations).....	50 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Etchings. (See Books).....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Ether, nitrous (<i>nitric</i>) spirits of.....	Pound, 50 cents.....	Pound, 30 cents.
sulphuric.....	Pound, \$1.....	Pound, 50 cents.
Ethers, alcohol component part, n. o. p. f. (See Medicinal preparations).....	Pound, \$1.....	Pound, 50 cents.
fruit. * * (See Fruit).....	Pound, \$2.50.....	Pound, \$2.50.
essentib. (See Oil of Cognac).....	Ounce, \$4.....	Ounce, \$4.
of all kinds, n. o. p. f. (See Drugs).....	Pound, \$1.....	Pound, \$1.
(Excrecences.) * * (See Drugs).....	Free.....	Free.
Expressed oils, n. o. p. f. (See Preparations).....	20 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Extracts, of annatto, roncou, roncou or orleans.....	Free.....	Free.
alcohol component part, n. o. p. f. (See Medicinal preparations).....	40 per cent.....	Pound, 50 cents.
of dyewoods.....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.
(hemlock.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
and other bark used for tanning, not otherwise enumerated or provided for in this act).....	.....	20 per cent.
indigo. (See Indigo).....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.
logwood. (See Logwood).....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.
madder, munjeet, and Indian madder. (See Madder).....	Free.....	Free.
Extract of (meat).....	Free.....	20 per cent.
opium, aqueous, for medicinal purposes. (See Opium).....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.
saffron. (See Saffron).....	Free.....	Free.
safflower. (See Saffron).....	Free.....	Free.
Extracts, solid or fluid, alcohol not component part, n. o. p. f. (See Medicinal preparations).....	40 per cent.....	25 per cent.
of sumac. (See Sumac).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
<i>Eyelets of every description</i>	M. 6 cents.....	.....
Fabrics of India rubber, n. o. p. f. (See India rubber).....	35 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Fans, common palm-leaf.....	Free.....	Free.
and fire-screens of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, of whatever material composed.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Farina.....	Free.....	Free.
Fashion-plates engraved on steel or on wood, colored or plain.....	Free.....	Free.
Feathers, ostrich, vulture, cock, and other ornamental (of all kinds), crude or not dressed, colored or manufactured.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
when dressed, colored, or manufactured (including dressed and finished birds, for millinery ornaments), and artificial and ornamental feathers and flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed (for millinery use), not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
bed. (See Bed-feathers).....	Free.....	Free.
Feather-beds.....	20 per cent.....	Free.
Feldspar.....	20 per cent.....	Free.
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....	Free.....	Free.
endless, for paper or printing machines.....	Pound, 20 cents, and 35 per cent.....	Pound, 30 cents, and 30 per cent.
(Fencing, iron or steel, with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of).....	.....	Pound; 75 cent.
Fennel oil. (See Oil).....	Free.....	Free.
Fertilizers, bone-dust and bone-ash for the manufacture of. (See Bone-dust).....	Free.....	Free.
Fibers, as paper stock. (See Paper stock).....	Free.....	Free.
(dried, n. o. p. f.) (See Drugs).....	Free.....	Free.
Fibrin in all forms.....	Free.....	Free.
Fig-blanc. (See Polishing powders).....	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Figs. (See Fruit).....	Pound, 24 cents.....	Pound, 2 cents.
Filberts. (See Nuts).....	Pound, 3 cents.....	Pound, 3 cents.
File. (See Bouillonna).....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Files and file-blanks. (See Steel).....	.....	.....
Finishing powder.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Fire-arms. (See Arms.).....	.....	.....
boards, paper. (See Paper).....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
brick, n. o. p. f. (See Brick).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
crackers (of all kinds).....	40 packs of 80 in pack, \$1.....	100 per cent.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 238, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 8, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Fire-crackers <i>n. o. p. f.</i>	30 per cent.	
wood.....	Free.....	Free.
Fish, salt for curing certain. (See Salt.)		
for bait.....	Free.....	Free.
bladders.....	Free.....	Free.
fresh, for immediate consumption.....	Free.....	Free.
glue, or isinglass.....	Free.....	25 per cent.
herrings, pickled or salted.....	Barrel, \$1.....	Pound, 1 cent.
mackerel.....	Barrel, \$3.....	Pound, 1 cent.
oils, product of American fisheries. (See Oils.).....	Free.....	Free.
salmon, pickled.....	Barrel, \$3.....	Pound, 1 cent.
other fish pickled, in barrels.....	Barrel, \$1.50.....	Pound, 1 cent.
salmon.....	30 per cent.....	25 per cent.
(and all other fish, prepared or) preserved, and prepared meats (of all kinds) not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
shark-skins. (See Shark).....	Free.....	Free.
shell.....	Free.....	Free.
shrimps, or other shell-fish.....	Free.....	Free.
skins.....	20 per cent.....	Free.
(sounds, or bladders).....	Free.....	Free.
preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Flannels. (See Woollens.)		
Flats for hats, &c., <i>n. o. p. f.</i> (See Hats).....	30 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Flax:		
Bags, cotton-bags and bagging, and all other like manu- factures, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act (except bagging for cotton), composed wholly or in part of flax, hemp, jute, gunny cloth, gunny bags, or other material.....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.
bagging for cotton, or other manufactures not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, suitable to the uses for which cotton bagging is applied, com- posed in whole or in part of hemp, jute (jute butts), flax, gunny bags, gunny cloth, or other material, and valued at seven cents or less per square yard.....	Pound, 2 cents....	Pound, 1½ cents.
valued at over seven cents per square yard.....	Pound, 3 cents....	Pound, 2 cents.
brown and bleached linens.....		
ducks.....		
canvas.....		
padding.....		
cot bottoms.....		
dispers.....		
crash.....		
huckabacks.....		
handkerchiefs.....		
lawns.....	35 and 40 per cent.	35 per cent.
or other manufactures of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp shall be the component material of chief value, not specially enu- merated or provided for in this act ["Mfrs. of flax" ap- plied to textile fabrics of flax. (See below.)]		
burlaps (not exceeding sixty inches in width) of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp, or either of them, shall be the component material of chief value (except such as may be suitable for bag- ging for cotton).....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
carpets, <i>n. o. p. f.</i> (See Carpets.).....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.
floor-cloth canvas.....	Ton, \$20.....	Ton, \$20.
not hackled or dressed.....	Ton, \$40.....	Ton, \$40.
hackled, known as "dressed line".....	40 per cent.....	
oil-cloth foundations, or floor-cloth canvas.....	30 per cent.....	40 per cent.
(or burlaps exceeding sixty inches in width).....		
made of flax, jute, or hemp, or of which flax, jute, or hemp (or either of them) shall be the component ma- terial of chief value.....		
Russets and other sheetings, of flax or hemp, brown or white.....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
straw.....	Ton, \$5.....	Ton, \$5.
tow, of flax or hemp.....	Ton, \$10.....	Ton, \$10.
webbing, <i>n. o. p. f.</i> (See Webbing or Linen).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.*
 [See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. <i>Acts of</i> Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Flax (or linen) thread laces and insertings.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
embroideries, or manufactures of linen, if embroidered or tamboured in the loom or otherwise, by machinery or with the needle or other process, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	35 per cent.....	
or linen thread, twine, and pack thread and all manu- factures of flax, or of which flax shall be the com- ponent material of chief value, not specially enumer- ated or provided for in this act. [<i>"Mfr. of flax"</i> ap- plied to goods not textile fabrics. (See above)].....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.
hemp and jute yarns. (See Seines).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Flaxseed. (See Seed).....	Bushel, 20 cents.	Bushel, 20 cents.
oil. (See Oil).....	Gallon, 30 cents.	Gallon, 25 cents.
Flint, flint, and ground flint-stones.....	Free.	Free.
Floats of all cuts and kinds. (See Steel.).....	Pound, 12 cents.	Pound, 10 cents.
Flocks, wool. (See Wool).....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.
Floor-cloth, canvas. (See Oil-cloths).....		20 per cent.
(Floor-matting and floor-mats, exclusively of vegetable sub- stances).....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Floss, silk. (See Silk).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Flour, rice. (See Rice).....	Free.	Free.
root.....	10 per cent.....	Pound, 1 cent.
rye.....	Free.	Free.
sago.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
wheat.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
Flowers, artificial and ornamental. * * (See Feathers).....	Free.	Ton, \$20.
dried and prepared.....		Free.
of sulphur. (See Sulphur).....	Ton, \$20, & 15 p. c.	Pound, 3 cents.
n. o. p. f. (See Drugs).....		
(Fluce, boiler.), (See Iron).....	Free.	
<i>Folia digitalis</i>		
Foreign-caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half barrels, whether fresh, smoked, dried, salted, or pick- led, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	100 pounds, 50 cts.	100 pounds, 50 cts.
Forgings of iron and steel for vessels, steam-engines, &c. (See Iron).....	Pound, 2 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
(for axles.) (See Iron).....		Pound, 24 cents.
(n. o. p. f.) (See Iron).....		Pound, 24 cents.
Foolscap paper. (See Paper).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Fossils.....	Free.	Free.
Fountains. (See Works of art.).....	Free.	Free.
Fowls, land and water. (See Birds).....	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Frankfort black. (See Polishing powders).....	Ton, \$1.50.	Ton, \$1.
Freestone, unmanufactured and undressed, n. o. p. f. (hewn, dressed, or polished).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
French chalk. (See Chalk).....		20 per cent.
(Friction or lucifer matches, of all descriptions).....		35 per cent.
Fringes, wool. (See Woollen).....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	30 cents a pound and 50 per cent.
Fruit:		
Comfits.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Sweetmeats.....		
Or fruits preserved in sugar, brandy (spirits, sirup), or molasses, not otherwise specified or provided for in this act.....	50 per cent.....	
And jellies of all kinds.....	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
Dates.....	10 per cent.....	
Plums.....	Pound, 1 cent.	
Prunes.....	Pound, 1 cent.....	
Currants, Zante or other.....		
Ethers, oils, or essences of apple, pear, peach, apricot, strawberry, and raspberry, made of fusel oil, or of fruit, or imitations thereof.....	Pound, \$2.50.....	Pound, \$2.50.
Green, ripe, or dried, n. o. p. f.....	10 per cent.....	Free.
Lemons.....	20 per cent.....	
(in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one- half cubic feet).....		Box, 30 cents.
(in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet).....		Half box, 16 cents.
(in bulk).....		Per mille, \$2.
and oranges (in packages, not specially enumer- ated or provided for in this act).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Grapes.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Limes and pine-apples.....	20 per cent.....	Free.
Oranges.....	20 per cent.....	
(in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one- half cubic feet).....		Box, 25 cents.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1882.
Fruit—Continued.		
Oranges (in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet).....		Half box, 13 cents.
(in bulk).....		Per mille, \$1.60.
(in barrels, capacity not exceeding that of the one hundred and ninety-six pounds flour-barrel).....		Barrel, 55 cents.
<i>Limes, bananas, plantains, shadocks, mangoes.</i>	10 per cent.	
Fruit-plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.....	Free.....	Free.
Fruits, preserved in their own juices, and fruit-juice.....	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.
figs.....	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 2 cents.
raisins.....	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 2 cents.
tamarinds.....	Free.....	Free.
n. o. p. f. (See Drugs).....	10 per cent.....	
Fulminating powder, n. o. p. f. (See Gunpowder).....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Fulminates, n. o. p. f. (See Gunpowder).....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Furniture, coach and harness, n. o. p. f. (See Coach).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
house or cabinet, in pieces or rough, and not finished.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
house, finished.....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Furs, dressed on the skin. (See Hatters).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
undressed.....	Free.....	Free.
hatters, not on the skin. (See Hatters).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
articles made of, <i>cape, hats, muffs, and tips of fur, and all other manufactures of fur, or of which fur shall be a component material (and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act)</i>		
skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Fuel oil. (See Amylo alcohol).....	Free.....	Free.
<i>Galanga or galangal.</i>	Gallon, \$2.....	10 per cent.
Galloons, cotton. (See Cotton).....	Free.....	
wool. (See Woollen).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
gold. * * (See Gold).....	Pound, 50 c. & 50 p.c.	Pound, 30 c. & 50 p.c.
Galvanized wire, additional duty. (See Iron.).....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
(Gambier).....	Free.....	Free.
<i>Garancine.</i>	Free.....	
Garden seeds. * * (See Seeds).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Garments, outside. (See Woollens.).....		
Gas retorts. (See Earthenware).....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Gelatine and all similar preparations.....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Gema, imported for the use of societies, &c., when free. (See Regalia.).....		
<i>Gentian-root.</i>	Free.....	
German silver, unmanufactured. (See Argentine; see Gold).....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Gespinst. (See Bouillons).....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Gilead, Balm of.....	Free.....	Free.
Gilling twine. (See Seines).....	40 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Hilt articles. (See Britannia).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Gimpe, cotton. (See Cotton).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
wool. (See Woollen).....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	30 cents per pound, and 50 per cent.
Ginger ale or ginger beer.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
But no separate or additional duty shall be collected on bottles (or jugs containing the same). root (unground).....	Free.....	Free.
<i>Ginseng-root.</i>	Free.....	
(Girders, iron or steel.) (See Iron).....		Pound, 1½ cents.
Glanced sheet-iron. (See Iron.).....		
Glass:		
Cylinder, crown, and common window glass, unpolished—Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square.....	Pound, 1½ cents.....	Pound, 1½ cents.
Above 10 by 15 inches, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches.....	Pound, 2 cents.....	Pound, 1½ cents.
Above 16 by 24 inches, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches.....	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 2½ cents.
All above 24 by 30 inches.....	Pound, 3 cents.....	Pound, 2½ cents.
(Provided, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, imported in boxes containing fifty square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, now known and commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, single thick and weighing not to exceed fifty-five pounds of glass per box, shall be entered and computed as fifty pounds of glass only; and that said kinds of glass imported in boxes containing, as nearly as sizes will permit, fifty feet of		

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Act of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Glass—Continued.		
glass, now known and commercially designated as fifty feet of glass, double thick and not exceeding ninety pounds in weight, shall be entered and computed as eighty pounds of glass only; but in all other cases the duty shall be computed according to the actual weight of glass.)		
Cylinder and crown glass, polished—		
Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square.....	Sq. foot, 2½ cents ..	Sq. foot, 2½ cents.*
Above 10 by 15 inches, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches.....	Sq. foot, 4 cents ..	Sq. foot, 4 cents.
Above 16 by 24 inches, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches.....	Sq. foot, 6 cents ..	Sq. foot, 6 cents.
Above 24 by 30 inches, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches.....	Sq. foot, 20 cents ..	Sq. foot, 20 cents.
All above 24 by 60 inches.....	Sq. foot, 40 cents ..	Sq. foot, 40 cents.
Plate-glass, fluted, rolled, or rough, not including crown cylinder or common window glass—		
Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square.....	100 sq. ft., 75 cents.	100 sq. ft., 75 cents.
Above 10 by 15 inches, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches.....	Sq. foot, 1 cent ..	Sq. foot, 1 cent.
Above 16 by 24 inches, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches.....	Sq. foot, 1½ cents ..	Sq. foot, 1½ cents.
All above 24 by 30 inches.....	Sq. foot, 2 cents ..	Sq. foot, 2 cents.
All fluted, rolled, or plate-glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed.		
Plate-glass, cast, polished, unsilvered—		
Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square.....	Sq. foot, 3 cents ..	Sq. foot, 3 cents.
Above 10 by 15 inches, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches.....	Sq. foot, 5 cents ..	Sq. foot, 5 cents.
Above 16 by 24 inches, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches.....	Sq. foot, 8 cents ..	Sq. foot, 8 cents.
Above 24 by 30 inches, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches.....	Sq. foot, 25 cents ..	Sq. foot, 25 cents.
All above 24 by 60 inches.....	Sq. foot, 50 cents ..	Sq. foot, 50 cents.
Plate-glass, cast, polished, silvered, or looking-glass plates—		
Not exceeding 10 by 15 inches square.....	Sq. foot, 4 cents ..	Sq. foot, 4 cents.
Above 10 by 15 inches, and not exceeding 16 by 24 inches.....	Sq. foot, 6 cents ..	Sq. foot, 6 cents.
Above 16 by 24 inches, and not exceeding 24 by 30 inches.....	Sq. foot, 10 cents ..	Sq. foot, 10 cents.
Above 24 by 30 inches, and not exceeding 24 by 60 inches.....	Sq. foot, 35 cents ..	Sq. foot, 35 cents.
All above 24 by 60 inches.....	Sq. foot, 60 cents ..	Sq. foot, 60 cents.
But no looking-glass plates or plate-glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall be liable to pay, in addition thereto, upon such frames.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
(Flint and lime glass bottles and vials, and other plain, molded, or pressed flint or lime glassware, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.)		40 per cent.
(If filled, and not otherwise in this act provided for, said articles shall pay, exclusive of contents, in addition to the duty on the contents).....		40 per cent.
(Green and colored glass bottles.....)		
Vials.....		
Demijohns.....		
And carboys (covered or uncovered).....		
Pickle or preserve jars.....	35 per cent.....	Pound, 1 cent.
And other plain, molded, or pressed green and colored bottle glass), <i>all plain, and mould, and press glass</i> not cut, engraved, or painted, (and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....)		
If filled, and not otherwise in this act provided for, said articles shall pay in addition to the duty on the contents).....		30 per cent.
(All glass bottles and decanters, and other like vessels of glass, shall, if filled, pay the same rates of duty, in addition to any duty chargeable on the contents, as if not filled, except as in this act otherwise specially provided for.)		

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Glass plate or disks, unwrought, for (use in the manufacture of) optical instruments.....	10 per cent.....	Free.
Articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, silvered, or gilded, not including plate-glass, silvered or looking-glass plates.....	40 per cent.....	45 per cent.
Broken pieces, and old glass which cannot be cut for use, and fit only to be remanufactured.....	Free.....	Free.
Porcelain and Bohemian glass, glass crystals for watches, glass pebbles for spectacles, not rough, paintings on glass or glasses.....	40 per cent.....	45 per cent.
(Chemical glassware, painted glassware, stained glass), and all other manufactures of glass or of which glass shall be the component material of chief value, not especially enumerated or provided for in this act, and all glass bottles or jars filled with sweetmeats or preserves not otherwise provided for.....	40 per cent.....	45 per cent.
Compositions of, not set. (See Compositions).....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.
Glanber's salts. (See Soda).....	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.....	30 per cent.
Glaizers' diamonds. (See Diamonds).....	Free.....	Free.
Gloves, kid or other leather, of all descriptions, for men's women's or children's wear (wholly or partially manufactured).....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
(Glucose, or grape sugar).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Glue.....	Free.....	20 per cent.
fish. (See Fish-glue).....	Free.....	55 per cent.
stock. (See Hide cuttings).....	Free.....	Free.
Glycerine.....	30 per cent.....	Free.
(crude, brown or yellow, of the specific gravity of one and twenty-five hundredths or less at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit, not purified by refining or distilling).....	.....	Pound, 2 cents.
(refined).....	.....	Pound, 5 cents.
Goat skins, raw.....	Free.....	Free.
Angora, raw, without the wool. (See Hides).....	Free.....	Free.
Gold, bullion. (See Bullion).....	Free.....	Free.
beaters' molds, and gold beaters' skins.....	Free.....	Free.
coins.....	Free.....	Free.
spanlets, galloons, laces, knots, stars, tassels, and wings of gold, silver, or other metal.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
leaf, per package of five hundred leaves.....	Pack, \$1.50.....	Pack, \$1.50.
medals.....	Free.....	Free.
ore.....	Free.....	Free.
size.....	Free.....	Free.
sweepings. (See Sweepings).....	Free.....	Free.
manufactures of n. o. p. f. (See Manufactures).....	40 per cent.....	45 per cent.
articles not otherwise provided for, made of gold, silver, German silver, or platinum, or of which either of these metals shall be a component part.....	40 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Goring, (cotton.) (See Cotton).....	P'd, 50 c. & 50 p. c.....	P'd, 30 cts. & 50 p. c.
wool, &c. (See Woolen).....	Free.....	Free.
Grandilla, unmanufactured. (See Wood).....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
manufactures of. (See Wood).....	.....	.....
Grain:		
Barley.....	Bushel, 15 cents.....	Bushel, 10 cents.
pearled, patent or hulled.....	Pound, 1 cent.....	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
malt, per bushel of 34 pounds.....	20 per cent.....	Bushel, 20 cents.
Corn, Indian, or maize.....	Bushel, 10 cents.....	Bushel, 10 cents.
Oats.....	Bushel, 10 cents.....	Bushel, 10 cents.
Paddy.....	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Rice, cleaned.....	Pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	Pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
uncleaned.....	Pound, 2 cents.....	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
Rye.....	Bushel, 15 cents.....	Bushel, 10 cents.
Wheat.....	Bushel, 20 cents.....	Bushel, 20 cents.
Grains n. o. p. f. (See Drugs.).....	.....	.....
Granite. (See Stone).....	.....	.....
Grapes. (See Fruit).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Grape sugar. (See Glucose).....	.....	20 per cent.
Grasses, as paper stock. (See Paper stock).....	Free.....	Free.
Grass, baskets, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Baskets).....	85 per cent.....	80 per cent.
bonnets, hats, and hoods, * * n. o. p. f. (See Bonnets).....	40 per cent.....	30 per cent.
cloth, * * n. o. p. f. (See Jute).....	30 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Grasses, and pulp of, for manufacture of paper. (See Paper).....	Free.....	Free.
Grasses, for use as soap-stock only, n. o. p. f.....	Free.....	Free.
n. o. p. f.....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Green fruits, n. o. p. f. (See Fruits)..... Grindstones, finished or unfinished..... Guano, manures, and all substances expressly used for manure..... Gum, amber. (See Amber)..... British. (See Dextrine)..... resins, n. o. p. f. (See Drugs)..... substitute. (See Dextrine)..... n. o. p. f. (See Drugs).....	10 per cent..... Ton, \$1.50 & \$2..... Free..... Free..... 10 per cent..... 10 per cent.....	Free..... Ton, \$1.75..... Free..... Free..... Pound, 1 cent..... Pound, 1 cent.....
<i>Gums, Arabia, Jeddo, Senegal, Barbary, East India, Cape Australian, gum benzoin or benjamin, gum copal, sandarac, dammar, gamboge, cowrie, mastic, shellac, tragacanth, elebanum, guiac, myrrh, bdellium, garbanum, and all gums not otherwise provided for</i>	Free.....	
Gun-blocks, rough hewn or sawed. (See Wood).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....
(Gun-molds, not in bars.) (See Steel).....	40 per cent.....	45 per cent.....
Gunny bags, bags composed of. (See Flax)..... and gunny cloth, old or refuse, fit only for re-manufacturing..... as paper stock. (See Paper stock).....	40 per cent..... Free..... Free.....	40 per cent..... Free..... Free.....
Gunny cloth, not bagging, valued at ten cents or less per square yard..... valued at over ten cents per square yard..... old or refuse, as paper stock.....	Pound, 3 cents..... Pound, 4 cents..... Free.....	Pound, 3 cents..... Pound, 4 cents..... Free.....
Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at twenty cents or less per pound.....	6 cents per pound.....	Pound, 6 cents.....
valued above twenty cents per pound.....	10 cents per pound.....	Pound, 10 cents.....
fulminates, fulminating powders, and all like articles, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	20 per cent..... 35 per cent.....	20 per cent..... 35 per cent.....
Gun-wads, sporting, of all descriptions.....	Free.....	Free.....
Gut, and worm gut, mfc. or unmfc., for whip and other cord.....	Free.....	Free.....
cat or whip-gut, unmfc.	Free.....	Free.....
cord for musical instruments. (See Catgut).....	Free.....	Free.....
Guts, salted.....	Free.....	Free.....
integuments of animals. (See Bladders).....	Free.....	Free.....
Gutta-percha, crude..... manufactured (and all articles of, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act).....	40 per cent..... 40 per cent.....	35 per cent..... 30 per cent.....
Hair, bonnets, hats, hoods, " " n. o. p. f. (See Bonnets).....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....
cloth, known as "crinolines cloth," and all other manufactures of hair not specially enumerated or provided for in this act..... cloth, known as "hair seating".....	30 & 40 cents per sq. yd..... 30 per cent.....	Sq. yd., 30 cents..... 25 per cent.....
curled, except of hogs, used for beds or mattresses..... horse or ostle (and hair of all kinds), cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured (not specially enumerated or provided for in this act).....	Free..... Free.....	} Free.....
of hogs (curled for beds and mattresses), and not fit for bristles..... (human).....	Free.....	
bracelets.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.....
braids.....		
chains.....		
(rings).....		
curls.....		
and ringlets, composed of hair, or of which hair is the component material (of chief value).....		
human, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.....
cleaned or drawn, but not manufactured.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.....
manufactured.....	40 per cent.....	35 per cent.....
of all kinds, cleaned but unmfc., n. o. p. f.	10 per cent.....	See above.....
pencils.....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.....
pins made of iron wire.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.....
preparations for the. (See Proprietary preparations).....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.....
of the alpaca, goat, and like animals, cleaned. (See Wool.).....		
Hammers, blacksmiths'. (See Iron).....	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 2½ cents.....
molds. (See Steel).....		
Hammered bar-iron. (See Iron).....		
Hams and bacon.....	Pound, 2 cents.....	Pound, 2 cents.....
Handkerchiefs, hemmed, cotton. (See Cotton).....	35 per cent.....	40 per cent.....
flax, jute, or hemp, n. o. p. f. (See Flax).....	35 or 40 per cent, according to value.....	35 per cent.....

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Handle-bolts. (See Wood).....	Free.....	Free.
Hangings, paper. (See Paper).....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Hardware, coach.....	} 35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
harness.....		
saddlery.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Harness furniture n. o. p. f. (See Coach).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
hardware n. o. p. f. (See Coach).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Hats, n. o. p. f. (See Carpets.)		
Hat, bodies of cotton.....	25 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Hats, and so forth, materials for: Braids, plaits, flats, laces, trimmings, tissues, willow sheets and squares, used for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, hair, whalebone, or any other vegetable substance or material, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	30 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Hats, of chip, grass, straw, hair, whalebone, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Bonnets).....	40 per cent.....	30 per cent.
sparterre for making or ornamenting, wire, additional duty. (See Iron.)	Free.....	Free.
of wool. (See Woolen.)		
Hatters' furs not on the skin, and dressed furs on the skin.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
irons, cast-iron. (See Iron).....	Pound, 1½ cents.....	Pound, 1½ cents.
plush, composed (of silk or) of silk and cotton, but of which cotton is the component material of chief value.....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Hay.....	10 per cent.....	Ton, \$2.
Heading-blocks, rough-hewn or sawed. (See Wood).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
bolts.....	Free.....	Free.
Head-nets, wool. (See Woolen).....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	Pound, 30 cents, and 50 per cent.
Hellebore-root.....	Free.	
Hemlock, lumber (See Wood.).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
extract of. (See Extract).....	Free.	
bark.....	Free.	
Hempseed oil. (See Oil).....	Gallon, 23 cents.....	Gallon, 10 cents.
Hemp (See Flax):		
Burlaps, not exceeding 60 inches in width. (See Flax).....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
exceeding 60 inches in width.....	30 per cent.....	40 per cent.
Carpeting (or jute). (See Carpets).....	Sq. yd., 8 cents.....	Sq. yd., 6 cents.
Manilla and other like substitutes for hemp not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	Ton, \$25.....	Ton, \$25.
Seed. (See Seed).....	Pound, ½ cent.....	Pound, ½ cent.
Tow of.....	Ton, \$10.....	Ton, \$10.
All other manufactures of hemp (or manilla) or of which hemp (or manilla) shall be a component material of chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	30 per cent.....	35 per cent.
Hemp yarn.....	5 cents per pound.....	35 per cent.
Herbs, n. o. p. f. (See Drugs.)		
Herrings, pickled or salted. (See Fish).....	100 lbs., 50 cents.....	Pound, ½ cent.
Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheep-skins with the wool on, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured, asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured.....	Free.....	Free.
cuttings, raw, with or without hair on, for (and all) glue-stock.....	Free.....	Free.
rope.....	Free.....	Free.
Hinges, finished, or hinge-blanks, iron. (See Iron).....	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 2½ cents.
Hoffman's anodyne.....	Pound, 50 cents.....	Pound, 30 cents.
Hogs' hair, curled, for beds and mattresses. (See Hair).....	Free.....	Free.
Hollow-ware. (See Iron).....	Pound, 3½ cents.....	Pound, 1½ cents.
Hones and whetstones.....	Free.....	Free.
Honey.....	Gallon, 20 cents.....	Gallon, 20 cents.
Hoods. (See Bonnets.) (See Hats.)		
Hooks.....	Free.....	Free.
Hoops, n. o. p. f., steel. (See Steel.)		
Hoop iron. (See Iron.)		
Hops.....	Pound, 8 cents.....	Pound, 8 cents.
(poles).....	Free.....	Free.
roots for cultivation.....	Free.....	Free.
Horns (and parts of horns unmanufactured) and horn strips and tips.....	Free.....	Free.
Horn, manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Bone).....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Horse-hair, unmanufactured, n. o. p. f. (See Hair).....	Free.....	Free.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.*
 [See note at top of page 226, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
(Horse-shoes.) (See Iron).....	.....	Pound, 2 cents.
shoe nails.....	Pound, 5 cents.	Pound, 4 cents.
Hose and half-hose, cotton, formed, narrowed, or shaped, or knit by hand, &c.	{ 35 per cent.	{ 40 per cent.
cotton, n. o. p. f. (See Cotton)		
House furniture, not finished.....	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
finished. (See Furniture)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Household effects. (See Books.) When of citizens dying abroad. (See Personal).....	Free	Free.
Hubs for wheels, rough-hewn or sawed. (See Wood)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Huckabacks, n. o. p. f., of flax, jute, or hemp. (See Flax)	35 or 40 per cent., according to value.	35 per cent.
Human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn. (See Hair)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
if clean or drawn, but not manufactured. (See Hair)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
when manufactured. (See Hair)	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
Hydriodate of potash. (See Potash)	Pound, 75 cents.	Pound, 60 cents.
<i>Hyoscyamus</i> , or <i>henbane root</i>	Free.	Free.
Ice	Free.	Free.
Illustrated books. (See Books)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Imitation of brandy, spirits, or wine. (See Liquors.)	{ 55 per cent.	{ 25 per cent.
jet. (See Jet)		
natural mineral waters. (See Mineral waters.)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
Imperial paper. (See Paper)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
Implements of immigrants, when free. (See Wearing apparel.)	Free	Free.
India or malacca joints, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for the manufactures into which they are intended to be converted.	Free	Free.
India rubber, crude, and milk of.....	Free	Free.
boots and shoes.....	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
and silk, silk chief value.....	60 per cent.	
and silk, manufactures of, or manufactures of India rubber and silk and other materials.....	50 per cent.	
articles composed of braces, suspenders, webbing, or other fabrics, composed wholly or in part of India rubber, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
composed wholly of India rubber, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
gutta-percha, crude	Free	Free.
Indian corn. (See Grain).....	Free	Free.
Indian madder, ground or prepared.....	Bushel, 10 cents.	Bushel, 10 cents.
extracts of. (See Madder.)	Free	Free.
Indian hemp (<i>crude drug</i>)	Free	Free.
Indigo, and.....	Free	Free.
(artificial indigo)	Free	Free.
extracts of, and.....	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
carmined	20 per cent.	
Infusions, alcohol not component part, n. o. p. f. (See Medicinal preparations)		25 per cent.
Ingots, copper in, unmanufactured. (See Copper)	Pound, 5 cents.	Pound, 4 cents.
(coagled for wheels or tires.) (See Steel)		Pound, 2 cents.
steel cogged. (See Steel)		
(iron or steel for wheels or tires.) (See Iron)		Pound, 2 cents.
Ingrain carpets. (See Carpets.)		
Inks, printers' ink, of all kinds, and ink powders. (coagled for wheels or tires.) (See Steel)	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Insects, dried, n. o. p. f. (See Drugs.)		
Insertings, cotton. (See Cotton)	35 per cent.	40 per cent.
linen or flax, n. o. p. f. (See Flax)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
Instrumenta and apparatus, philosophical. (See Philosophical)	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
musical. (See Musical)	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
scientific and philosophical, when free. (See Philosophical.)		
of persons arriving in the United States. (See Wearing apparel.)		
Insulators, for use exclusively in telegraphy, except those made of glass.....	25 per cent.	Free.
Inventions, models of. (See Models)	Free	Free.
Iodate of potash. (See Potash)	Pound, 75 cents.	Pound, 50 cents.
Iodide of potash. (See Potash)	Pound, 75 cents.	Pound, 50 cents.
Iodine, crude	Free	Free.
resublimed.....	Pound, 75 cents.	Pound, 40 cents.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.*
 [See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Iodine, salts of (Iodoform)	15 per cent.	Pound, \$2.
Ipecac	Free	Free.
Iridium	Free	Free.
<i>Iris, orris root</i>	Free.	15 per cent.
Iron (chromate of, or chromic ore)	10 per cent.	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
<i>Liquor</i>	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	Ton, 75 cents.
(sulphate of, or copperas)		Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
(sulphuret of, or sulphur ore, &c., containing not more		Ton, 75 cents.
than $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of copper.) (See Iron ore)		Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
(sulphuret of, or sulphur ore, &c., containing more than		Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
2 per cent. of copper, for the copper.) (See Iron ore)		
unmanufactured:		
band. (See Hoop below.)		
bar, rolled or hammered, comprising—		
plate, less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or more than 2 inches thick, or less		
than 1 inch or more than 6 inches wide; rounds less than		
$\frac{3}{4}$ or more than 2 inches in diameter; squares less than		
$\frac{1}{2}$ or more than 2 inches square	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	
plate not less than 1 inch nor more than 6 inches wide, nor		
less than $\frac{1}{8}$ nor more than 2 inches thick; rounds not		
less than $\frac{3}{4}$ nor more than 2 inches in diameter; squares		
not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ nor more than 2 inches square	Pound, 1 cent.	
(plate not less than 1 inch wide nor less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 inch		
thick		Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
round iron not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 inch in diameter, and		
square iron not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 inch square		Pound, 1 cent.
plate less than 1 inch wide or less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 inch thick;		
round iron less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 inch and not less than		
$\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 inch in diameter; and square iron less than $\frac{1}{2}$		
of 1 inch square)		Pound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
(Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other		
forms less finished than iron in bars, and more ad-		
vanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated		
as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly; and none		
of the above iron shall pay a less rate of duty than)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
(Provided further, That all iron bars, blooms, billets,		
or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of		
which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a		
duty of		Ton, \$22.
bar (cold rolled), additional duty. (See Steel ingots)		Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
bars or shapes of rolled iron, n. o. p. l. (See Forgings)	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
blooms. (See Bar-iron, above.)		
blooms. (See Bar-iron, above.)		
slabs. (See Bar-iron, above.)		
charcoal. (See Bar-iron, above.)		
blanks, pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, or of com-		
bination of steel and iron, punched or not punched.		
(See Steel ingots.)		
(boller or other plate iron) (sheared or unsheared). (See		
also Sheet iron below.)		
not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in thickness	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
n. o. p. l.	Ton, \$25.	
(skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves). (See also		
Sheet iron, below)		Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
(flat, with longitudinal ribs, for the manufacture of fencing)		Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
(forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron, of whatever		
shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, not		
specially enumerated or provided for in this act)		Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
forgings of iron and steel, for vessels, steam engines, and		
locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing, each, 25 pounds	Pound, 2 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
or more		
(hoop or band or scroll, or other iron, 8 inches or less		
in width, and not thinner than No. 10 wire-gauge ..		Pound, 1 cent.
thinner than No. 10 wire-gauge, and not thinner than		
No. 20 wire-gauge		Pound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
thinner than No. 20 wire-gauge		Pound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
band, hoop, and scroll iron, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches wide, not		
thinner than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	
under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and not thinner than No. 20 wire-gauge ..	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	
thinner than No. 20 wire-gauge	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Iron—continued:		
<i>Provided</i> , That all articles not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, whether wholly or partly manufactured, made from sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron herein provided for, or of which such sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron shall be the material of chief value, shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the iron from which they are made or which shall be such material of chief value).....		Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent additional.
Junk. (See Junk.)		
(kettle).....		Pound, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent.
(ore).....	20 per cent.....	Ton, 75 cents.
including manganiferous iron ore.....		Ton, 75 cents.
also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites.....		Ton, 75 cents.
sulphur ore, as pyrites or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing not more than $\frac{3}{4}$ per centum of copper.....		Ton, 75 cents.
<i>Provided</i> , That ore containing more than 2 per centum of copper shall pay, in addition thereto, per pound for the copper contained therein).....		
in pigs.....	Ton, \$7.	Pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
(iron kettle).....	30 per cent.....	
spiegeleisen).....	Ton, \$7.	Pound, $\frac{1}{8}$ cent.
wrought and.....	Ton, \$8.	
scrap-iron (and.....	Ton, \$6.	
scrap-steel).....	30 per cent.....	
But nothing shall be deemed scrap-iron or scrap-steel except waste or refuse iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be remanufactured.		
plate. (See Sheet-iron, below, and Boiler or other plate, above.)		
(railway-bars, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard).....	Pound, $\frac{1}{8}$ cent.....	Pound, $\frac{1}{8}$ cent.
made in part of steel weighing more than 25 pounds to yard.....	Pound, 1 cent.....	Ton, \$17.
bars for railroads or inclined planes.....	100 lbs., 70 cents.	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
rolled in bars or shapes, n. o. p. f.....	100 lbs., $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.	
(round, in coils or rods, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated or provided for in this act).....		Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents.
rust allowance. (See after Wrought iron.)		
scrap, wrought, or cast. (See Iron, pig, above.)		
scroll. (See Hoop-iron above.)		
sheet-iron, common or black (thinner than 1 inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ and) not thinner than No. 20 wire-gauge.....	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
thinner than No. 20 wire-gauge and not thinner than No. 25 wire-gauge.....	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
thinner than No. 25 wire-gauge and not thinner than No. 29 wire-gauge.....	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
(thinner than No. 29 wire-gauge.....	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	
and all iron commercially known as common or black taggers' iron (whether put up in boxes or bundles or not).....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
(And provided, That on all such iron and steel sheets or plates aforesaid, excepting on what are known commercially as tin-plates, terne-plates, and taggers' tin, and hereafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc or spelter or other metals, or any alloy of those metals) per pound additional. (See Boiler iron, above.)		
sheet (or sheet-steel), smooth or polished (planished or glazed), by whatever name designated.....	Pound, 2 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
(Provided, That plate or sheet or taggers' iron, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glazed herein provided for, which has been pickled or cleaned by acid or by any other material or process, and which is cold-rolled, shall pay $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet or taggers' iron).....	Pound, 3 cents.....	Pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
(sheet iron or steel corrugated or crimped.) (See Iron sheets or plates, below)		
		Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent additional.
		Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ cents.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
<i>Iron and tin plates, galvanized or coated with any metal by electric batteries</i>	Pound, 2 cents.	
<i>coated otherwise than by electric batteries</i>	Pound, 2½ cents.	
<i>stilt-rods</i>	Pound, 1½ cents.	
sheets and plates, additional duty. (See Sheet-iron, above.)		
(or steel) sheets, or plates, or taggers' iron, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as) (tin-plates,terne-plate, and taggers' tin).....	Pound, 1½ cents.	Pound, 1 cent. Pound, 1½ cents. Pound, ¾ cent.
<i>(corrugated or crimped sheet-iron or steel)</i>		
<i>(spiegel-eisen.) (See Iron, pig, above)</i>		
<i>steel, description of.</i> (See Steel.)		
taggers', common or black. (See Sheet-iron, above).....	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
<i>(cold-rolled and pickled, or cleaned by acid, or otherwise.) (See Sheet-iron, above)</i>		30 per cent. and ½ cent pound.
(or steel) (wire rods, round, in coils and loops, for the manufacture of rivets, screws, nails, and fences, not lighter than No. 5 wire-gauge, valued at not over 2½ cents per pound).....		Pound, ½ cent.
<i>round iron, in coil, ½ of an inch or less in diameter, whether coated with metal or not so coated, and all descriptions of iron wire, and wire of which iron is a component part, not otherwise provided for.</i> (See Wire.)		
wrought, for ships, or parts thereof, weighing 25 pounds or more. (See Anvils, below.)	Pound, 2 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
<i>(No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any partly manufactured article of iron or steel or, upon any manufacture of iron or steel) except on polished Russia sheet iron.</i>		
manufactures of, anchors, or parts of.....	Pound, 2½ cents.	
anvils, cast.....	Pound, 1½ cents.	
anvils.....	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
anchors, or parts thereof.....	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
mill-irons and mill-cranks, of wrought iron and wrought iron for ships.....	Pound, 2 cents.	
<i>(and forgings of iron and steel, for vessels), steam-engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each 25 pounds or more)</i>	Pound, 2 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
<i>chains, trace, halter, and fence, made of wire or rods—not less than ½ inch in diameter</i>	Pound, 2½ cents.	
<i>less than ½ inch in diameter, and not under No. 9 wire-gauge</i>	Pound, 3 cents.	
<i>under No. 9 wire-gauge</i>	35 per cent.	
<i>cable, or cable chains, or parts thereof: two cents and a half per pound: Provided, That no chains made of wire or rods of a diameter of less than one-half of one inch, shall be considered a chain cable.</i>		
<i>angles.</i> (See Beams, below.)		
<i>(axle-bars)</i>		Pounds, 2½ cents.
<i>(blanks)</i>		Pound, 2½ cents.
(or steel) axles, parts thereof (axle-bars, axle-blanks, or forgings for axles, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture).....		Pound, 2½ cents.
(or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-track channels, T T, columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel).....		
<i>(or steel) blacksmiths' hammers and sledges</i>	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 1½ cents.
<i>(trunk tools)</i>	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2½ cents.
<i>(wedges, and)</i>	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2½ cents.
<i>(crow-bars)</i>	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2½ cents.
<i>(bellows, or flues, or stays, of wrought iron or steel, other wrought iron or steel tubes or pipes)</i>	Pound, 3 cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
<i>steam, gas, and water tubes, and flues of wrought iron</i>	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2½ cents.
<i>(bolt-blanks.) (See Rivets, below)</i>		Pound, 2½ cents.
<i>bolts</i>	35 per cent.	Pound, 2½ cents.
<i>with or without threads or nuts. (See Rivets, below)</i>		Pound, 2½ cents.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.*—Continued.
 [See note at top of page 238, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 8, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Iron brads, sprigs, or tacks, cut, not over 16 ozs. to the M. (See Cut tacks, below).....	Per M, 2½ cents.....	Per M, 2½ cents.
over 16 ozs. to the M.....	Pound, 3 cents.....	Pound, 3 cents.
building-forms. (See Beams.)		
bulb-beams. (See Beams, above.)		
cast-iron vessels, plates, stove-plates, andirons, sad-		
irons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons.....	Pound, 1½ cents.....	} Pound, 1½ cents.
and all other castings of iron not specially enumerated		
or provided for in this act.....	30 per cent.....	} Pound, 1½ cents.
cast-iron pipe (of every description) (<i>steam, gas, and water</i>)	Pound, 1½ cents.....	Pound, 1½ cents.
<i>butts and hinges</i>	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 2½ cents.
(castings of, n. o. p. f.) (See Cast iron, above).....	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 1½ cents.
malleable, n. o. p. f.....		Pound, 3 cents.
(chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not		Pound, 1½ cents.
less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter).....		Pound, 2 cents.
(less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than		Pound, 2½ cents.
three-eighths of one inch in diameter).....		
(less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter).....		
channels, car-truck channels. (See Beams, above.)		
columns and posts. (See Beams, above.)		
(and steel cotton-ties, or hoops, for baling purposes,		
not thinner than No. 20 wire-gauge).....		35 per cent.
(crow-bars.) (See Blacksmiths' hammers, above).....		Pound, 2½ cents.
(deck-beams.) (See Beams, above).....		
(fish-plates or splice-bars.) (See Railway, below).....		Pound, 1½ cents.
flues, wrought. (See Boiler-tubes, above).....	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 3 cents.
(forgings.) (See Iron forgings, above).....		Pound, 2½ cents.
(forged shot-gun barrels, rough-bored.) (See Arms).....		10 per cent.
(girders.) (See Beams, above.)		
hatters' irons, cast. (See Cast iron, above).....	Pound, 1½ cents.....	Pound, 1½ cents.
hinges.....	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 2½ cents.
(finished and hinge blanks.) (See Rivets, below)		Pound, 4 cents.
(hob-nails.) (See Horseshoe-nails, below).....		Pound, 3 cents.
hollow-ware (coated), glazed or tinned.....	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 3 cents.
hoops, for baling purposes.....	35 per cent.....	
not thinner than No. 20 wire-gauge. (See Cotton ties,		35 per cent.
above).....		
hoops, other, wholly or partly manufactured. (See		
Hoop, Band, and Scroll.)		
horseshoe-nails.....	Pound, 5 cents.....	
(hob-nails, and wire nails,) and all other wrought (iron		
or steel) nails, (not specially enumerated or provided		Pound, 4 cents.
for in this act).....		Pound, 2 cents.
(horseshoes.) (See Spikes, below).....		Free.
magnets. (See Magnets).....	Free.....	Free.
malleable castings. (See Castings, above).....	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 2 cents.
manufactures of, n. o. p. f.....	35 per cent.....	45 per cent.
mill-irons and mill-cranks. (See Anvils, above).....	Pound, 2 cents.....	Pound, 2 cents.
(mule-shoes.) (See Spikes, below).....		Pound, 2 cents.
nails, cut, and spikes (of iron or steel).....	Pound, 1½ cent.....	Pound, 1½ cent.
(hob.) (See Horseshoe-nails, above).....		Pound, 4 cents.
horseshoe. (See Horseshoe-nails, above).....	Pound, 5 cents.....	Pound, 4 cents.
(wire nails.) (See Horseshoe-nails, above).....		Pound, 4 cents.
wrought (board), n. o. p. f. (See Horseshoe-nails, above)	Pound, 2½ cents.....	Pound, 4 cents.
nuts, wrought. (See Spikes, below).....	Pound, 2 cents.....	Pound, 2 cents.
(ox-shoes.) (See Spikes, below).....		Pound, 2 cents.
(railway-bars, weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard)		Pound, 1½ cent.
made in part of steel.....	Pound, 1 cent.....	
(weighing more than		
25 pounds to the		
yard).....		Ton, \$17.
<i>bars for railroads or inclined planes</i>	100 lbs., 70 cents.....	
(rails, flat, punched.) (See Nails, below).....		Pound, 1½ cent.
(rails, tee, (or steel,) weighing not over 25 pounds to		
the yard).....		Pound, 1½ cent.
(iron or steel flat rails, punched).....		Pound, 1½ cent.
(railway fish-plates or splice-bars).....		Pound, 1½ cent.
(ties.) (See Ties, below).....		Pound, 2½ cents.
ribs, stretchers, &c. (See Umbrellas.)		
(or steel) wrought board nails.....	Pound, 2½ cents.....	
bolts (with or without threads or nuts, or bolt-blanks,		
and finished hinges or hinge-blanks).....	35 per cent.....	Pound, 2½ cents.
sad-irons. (See Cast iron).....	Pound, 1½ cent.....	Pound, 1½ cent.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.
 [See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
<p>Iron screws, commonly called wood-screws, two inches or over in length.....</p> <p>one inch and less than two inches in length.....</p> <p>over one-half inch and less than one inch in length.....</p> <p>one-half inch and less in length.....</p> <p>of any other metal than iron, and all other screws of iron, except wood screws.....</p> <p>bed and wrought-iron hinges.....</p> <p>(shoes, horse, mule, or ox.) (See Spikes, below).....</p> <p>skates costing 20 cents or less per pair.....</p> <p>over 20 cents per pair.....</p> <p>sledges, blacksmiths'. (See Blacksmiths).....</p> <p>wrought (or steel) railroad chairs.....</p> <p>spikes.....</p> <p>nuts.....</p> <p>washers, ready punched.....</p> <p>spiral furniture springs, manufactured from iron wire.....</p> <p>sprigs, not exceeding 16 ozs. to the M.....</p> <p>exceeding 16 ozs. to the M.....</p> <p>squares, marked on one side.....</p> <p>all other, of iron or steel.....</p> <p>(stays, boiler, wrought).....</p> <p>stove-plates, cast. (See Cast iron).....</p> <p>(structural shapes of iron or steel.) (See Beams, above).....</p> <p>(tires, iron or steel, locomotive, car, and other railway, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured.) (See Steel wheels).....</p> <p>tees. (See Beams, above).....</p> <p>wire. (See Wire.).....</p> <p>Isinglass. (See Fish glue).....</p> <p>Itala or Tampico fiber.....</p> <p>Italian cloths. (See Woollens.).....</p> <p>Ivory or vegetable ivory, manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Bone).....</p> <p>and vegetable ivory, unmanufactured.....</p> <p>drop black. (See Black).....</p> <p>Jackets, wool, &c., except knit goods. (See Woolen).....</p> <p>Jalap.....</p> <p>Japanned ware of all kinds, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....</p> <p>Jars, pickle or preserve. (See Glass.).....</p> <p>Jasmine or jasmine oil. (See Oil).....</p> <p>Jellies of all kinds, (See Fruits).....</p> <p>Jet, unmanufactured.....</p> <p>manufactures and imitations of.....</p> <p>Jewelry of all kinds.....</p> <p>(Joints, iron or steel.) (See Iron).....</p> <p>Joss-stick or joss light.....</p> <p>Juglandium oil.....</p> <p>(Juices, alcohol not component part, n. o. p. f.) (See Medicinal preparations).....</p> <p>Juice, fruit.....</p> <p>lemon.....</p> <p>licorice. (See Licorice.).....</p> <p>lime.....</p> <p>Juniper oil.....</p> <p>and laurel berries.....</p> <p>Junk, old.....</p> <p>Jute.....</p> <p>sun, sial grass, and other vegetable substances, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, used for cordage.....</p> <p>butts.....</p> <p>burlaps not exceeding 60 inches in width. (See Flax).....</p> <p>exceeding 60 inches in width. (See Flax).....</p> <p>butts, other manufactures of. (See Flax).....</p> <p>carpeting. (See Carpets).....</p> <p>grass cloth.....</p> <p>all other manufactures of jute.....</p>	<p>Pound, 8 cents.....</p> <p>Pound, 11 cents.....</p> <p>Pound, 11 cents.....</p> <p>Pound, 11 cents.....</p> <p>35 per cent.</p> <p>Pound, 2½ cents.....</p> <p>Pair, 8 cents.</p> <p>35 per cent.</p> <p>Pound, 2½ cents.....</p> <p>Pound, 2 cents.....</p> <p>Pound, 2½ cents.....</p> <p>Pound, 2 cents.....</p> <p>Pound, 2 cents.....</p> <p>Pound, 2 cents.....</p> <p>Pound, 2 cents, and 15 per cent.</p> <p>Per M, 2½ cents.....</p> <p>Pound, 3 cents.....</p> <p>Pound, 3 cents, and 30 per cent.</p> <p>Pound, 6 cents, and 30 per cent.</p> <p>Pound, 1½ cents.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>35 per cent.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>25 per cent.....</p> <p>Pound, 50 cents, and 40 per cent.</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>40 per cent.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>50 per cent.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>35 per cent.....</p> <p>25 per cent.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>25 per cent.....</p> <p>10 per cent.....</p> <p>Pound, 5 cents.....</p> <p>10 per cent.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>Free.....</p> <p>Ton, \$15.....</p> <p>Ton, \$15.....</p> <p>Ton, \$6.....</p> <p>30 per cent.....</p> <p>30 per cent.....</p> <p>Square yard, 8 cts.....</p> <p>30 per cent.....</p> <p>30 per cent.....</p>	<p>Pound, 6 cents.</p> <p>Pound, 8 cents.</p> <p>Pound, 10 cents.</p> <p>Pound, 12 cents.</p> <p>Pound, 2 cents.</p> <p>Pound, 2½ cents.</p> <p>Pound, 2½ cents.</p> <p>Pound, 2 cents.</p> <p>Pound, 2 cents.</p> <p>Per M, 2½ cents.</p> <p>Pound, 3 cents.</p> <p>Pound, 3 cents.</p> <p>Pound, 1½ cent.</p> <p>Pound, 1½ cent.</p> <p>25 per cent.</p> <p>30 per cent.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>25 per cent.</p> <p>Pound, 45 cents, and 40 per cent.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>40 per cent.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>35 per cent.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>25 per cent.</p> <p>25 per cent.</p> <p>Pound, 1½ cents.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>25 per cent.</p> <p>20 per cent.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>Pound, 3 cents.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>Free.</p> <p>Ton, \$15.</p> <p>Ton, \$5.</p> <p>30 per cent.</p> <p>40 per cent.</p> <p>Square yard, 6 cts.</p> <p>35 per cent.</p> <p>35 per cent.</p>

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb. 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1890. May 6, 1892. Dec. 23, 1892.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Jute and of ramie, China, and sisal grass, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.		35 per cent.
Kainite. (See Kyanite)	Free	Free.
Kaoline. (See Earths)	Ton, \$5	Ton, \$3.
Kelp	Free	Free.
(Kentledge.) (See Iron)		Pound, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent.
Kid gloves. (See Gloves)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Kieserite	20 per cent.	Free.
Kirschwasser. (See Liquors)	Gallon, \$2	Gallon, \$2.
Knit-goods. (See Woolen)		
Knitting-needles. (See Needles)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
machine needles. (See Needles)	Per M, \$1, and 35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Knives, pen	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
pocket	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Knobs, gold, silver, or other metal. (See Gold)	45 per cent.	45 per cent.
Kyanite or cyanite (and kainite)	Free	Free.
Leo dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell	Free	Free.
spirits	Free	Free.
sulphur. (See Sulphur)	Free	Free.
Lace, window-curtains, cotton	35 per cent.	40 per cent.
Laces, cotton. " " (See Cotton)	35 per cent.	40 per cent.
gold, silver, or other metal. (See Gold)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
for hats, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Hats)	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
linen or flax, " n. o. p. f. (See Flax)	80 per cent.	30 per cent.
Lactarine	Free	Free.
Lamp-black	20 per cent.	
Lancewood, unmanufactured. (See Wood)	Free	Free.
Lard	Pound, 2 cents	Pound, 2 cents.
Lead-blocks, rough-hewn or sawed. (See Wood)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Lead-blocks	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Leadings, mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, not combined with India-rubber.		
Laths	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
	Per 1,000 pieces, 15 cents.	Per 1,000 pieces, 15 cents.
Laudanum, tincture of. (See Opium)	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Lava, unmanufactured	Free	Free.
Lavender oil. (See Oil)	Free	Free.
spike oil. (See Oil)	Free	Free.
Lawns, n. o. p. f., of flax, jute, or hemp. (See Flax)	35 or 40 per cent., according to value.	35 per cent.
Lead, acetate of white	Pound, 10 cents	Pound, 6 cents.
brown	Pound, 5 cents	Pound, 4 cents.
manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Manufactures)	35 per cent.	45 per cent.
nitrate of	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 3 cents.
ore (and lead dross)	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
in pigs and bars	Pound, 2 cents	
(molten and old refuse lead, run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured)	Pound, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	Pound, 2 cents.
pencil of wood	Gross, 50 cents, and 30 per cent.	Gross, 50 cents, and 30 per cent.
pencil leads	Gross, \$1	10 per cent.
red. (See Orange Mineral)	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 3 cents.
in sheets, pipes, or shot	Pound, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	Pound, 3 cents.
steel plates, engraved, stereotype plates, and new plates	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
type-metal. (See Type-metal)	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
types, old, fit only for manufacture. (See Types)	Free	Free.
white, when dry or in pulp	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 3 cents.
when ground or mixed in oil	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 3 cents.
Leaf, gold. (See Gold-leaf)	500 leaves, \$1.50	500 leaves, \$1.50.
silver. (See Silver-leaf)	500 leaves, 75 cents	500 leaves, 75 cents.
Leather, bend or belting leather, and Spanish or other sole leather	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
(and leather not specially enumerated or provided for in this act)	35 per cent.	
calfskins, tanned, or (tanned and dressed)	25 per cent.	
and dressed upper leather of all other kinds.	20 per cent.	
and skins, dressed and finished, of all kinds not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
(and skins of morocco, finished)		
gloves. (See Gloves)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874.	Act of March 3, 1883.
	Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	
Leather, all manufactures and articles of, or of which leather shall be a component part, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.
old scraps.....	Free.....	Free.
pocket-books, n. o. p. f. (See Card-cases).....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
and skins, japanned, patent, or enameled.....	35 per cent.....	
and skins, tanned, n. o. p. f.	25 per cent.....	
Leaves (n. o. p. f.) (See Drugs).....	Free.....	Free.
all not otherwise provided for. (See Drugs).....	Free.....	
Leeches (See crystals.) (See Tartars).....	Free.....	Free.
Lemons (whole box).....		Pound, 4 cents.
(one-half box.) (See Fruit).....		Box, 50 cents.
(bulk).....	20 per cent.....	Half box, 16 cents.
n. o. p. f. (See Fruit).....		Per M, \$2.
grass oil. (See Oil).....	Free.....	20 per cent.
juice.....	10 per cent.....	Free.
oil. (See Oil).....	Pound, 50 cents.....	Free.
and orange peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared. (See Orange).....	Free.....	Free.
Letter paper. (See Paper).....	35 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Libraries. (See Books.).....		
Lichens, n. o. p. f. (See Drugs).....	Free.....	Free.
Licorice, paste or roll.....	Pound, 10 cents.....	Pound, 7½ cents.
juice.....	Pound, 6 cents.....	Pound, 3 cents.
root (unground).....	Free.....	Free.
Life-boats and life-saving apparatus, specially imported by societies incorporated and established to encourage the saving of human life.....	Free.....	Free.
Lignum-vita, unmanufactured. (See Wood).....	Free.....	Free.
Lime.....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.
borate of. (See Borax).....	Free.....	Pound, 3 cents.
chloride of, or bleaching powder.....	Free.....	Free.
citrate of.....	Free.....	Free.
juice.....	10 per cent.....	Free.
sulphate of, unground. (See Plaster of Paris).....	Free.....	Free.
Linca. (See Fruit).....	10 per cent.....	20 per cent.
oil. (See Oil).....	50 per cent.....	Free.
Lisiment, alcohol not component part, n. o. p. f. (See Medicinal preparations).....		25 per cent.
proprietary. (See Proprietary preparations).....		50 per cent.
Linsae, brown and bleached * * of flax, jute, or hemp, n. o. p. f. (See Flax).....		35 per cent.
embroideries.....	35 or 40 per cent, according to value.....	
insertings.....	35 per cent.....	
thread laces.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
pack thread.....	30 per cent.....	
thread. (See Flax).....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.
twine. (See Flax).....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.
rag. (See Flax).....	40 per cent.....	40 per cent.
Linned. (See Seed).....	Free.....	Free.
oil. (See Oil).....	Bushel, 20 cents.....	Bushel, 20 cents.
	Gallon, 30 cents.....	Gallon, 25 cents.
Liquors:		
Alcohol. (See Alcohol).....	Proof gallon, \$2.....	Proof gallon, \$2.
Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles (or jugs of glass, stone, or earthenware).....	Gallon, 35 cents.....	Gallon, 35 cents.
otherwise than in bottles (or jugs of glass, stone, or earthenware).....	Gallon, 20 cents.....	Gallon, 20 cents.
(See Ray rum).		
Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....		
Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits and of wine or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen (14) gallons shall be forfeited to the United States.		
coloring for (without spirits).....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 8, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Liquors—Continued.		
Champagne, and all other sparkling wines..... } in bottles containing each not more than one } quart and more than one pint... } containing not more than one pint } each and more than one-half pint. } containing one-half pint each, or less. }	Dozen, \$6	Dozen, \$7.
in bottles containing more than one quart	Dozen, \$3	Dozen, \$3.50.
each, in addition per gallon on	Dozen, \$1.50	Dozen, \$1.75.
the quantity in excess of one		
quart bottle.....	Gallon, \$2	Gallon, \$2.25.
Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia,		
and other similar spirituous beverages or bitters, con-		
taining spirits, and not specially enumerated or pro-		
vided for in this act	Proof gallon, \$2...	Proof gallon, \$2.
(Distilled spirits, containing fifty per centum of anhy-		
drous alcohol.) [See above, distilled spirits, dutiable		
at \$2 per proof gallon]		Gallon, \$1.
On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits		
are a component part of chief value (not specially enu-		
merated or provided for in this act), there shall be levied		
a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.		
No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected,		
and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous bev-		
erages than that fixed by law for the description of first		
proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any		
greater strength than the strength of first proof, and		
no brandy or other spirituous beverages under first proof		
shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per centum ad valo-		
rem; and all imitations of brandy or spirits, or wines		
imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the		
highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles		
respectively intended to be represented, and in no case		
less than one dollar per gallon.		
Still wines, in casks	Gallon, 40 cents ...	Gallon, 50 cents.
in bottles, per case of one dozen bottles, con-		
taining each not more than one quart and		
more than one pint	Dozen, \$1.60	Dozen, \$1.60.
or twenty-four bottles containing each not		
more than one pint	2 dozen, \$1.60	2 dozen, \$1.60.
and any excess beyond these quantities		
found in such bottles shall be subject to a		
duty of five cents per pint or fractional		
part thereof	Pint, 5 cents	Pint, 5 cents.
but no separate or additional duty shall be		
collected on the bottles:		
Provided, That any wines imported con-		
taining more than twenty-four per cen-		
tum of alcohol shall be forfeited to the		
United States:		
(Provided further, That there shall be no al-		
lowance for breakage, leakage, or damage		
on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled		
spirits.) No allowance shall be made for		
breakage unless such breakage is actually		
ascertained by count and certified by a cus-		
tom-house appraiser.		
Vermuth, the same duty as on still wines of the same		
cost.		
Wines. (See Still wines, above.)		
brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in		
bottles, shall be packed in packages containing		
not less than one dozen bottles in each pack-		
age; and all such bottles, except as specially		
enumerated or provided for in this act, shall		
pay an additional duty of three cents for each		
bottle.....	Each 3 cents addi-	Additional duty, 3
	tional duty.	cents bottle.
Litharge.....	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 3 cents.
Lithographic stones, not engraved.....	Free	Free.
Litmus, and all tincts, prepared or not prepared	Free	Free.
Leadstones. (See Magnets)	Free	Free.
Logs, n. o. p. f. (See Wood)	Free	Free.
Logwood and other dyewoods, extracts and decoctions of.....	10 per cent	10 per cent.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

(See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.)

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1875. June 14, 1880. May 5, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1873.
Looking-glass plates and frames. (See Glass.) (Lozenges, alcohol not component part, n. o. p. f.) (See Medi- cinal preparations) (proprietary) n. o. p. f. (See Proprietary prepara- tions)		25 per cent.
Lumber, other sawed. (See Wood.)		50 per cent.
Maccaroni and vermicelli	Pound, 2 cents	Free.
Mace	Pound, 25 cents	Free.
oil. (See Oil)	Free	Free.
Mackerel. (See Fish)	Barrel, \$2	Pound, 1 cent.
Madder, and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and extracts of	Free	Free.
Magnesia (medicinal), carbonate of	Pound, 6 cents	Pound, 5 cents.
calined	Pound, 12 cents	Pound, 10 cents.
(sulphate of), or Epsom salts	Pound, 1 cent	Pound, 1½ cents.
(Magnesite, or native mineral), carbonate of magnesia	Pound, 6 cents	Free.
(Magnesium)		Free.
Magnets	Free	Free.
Mahogany, unmanufactured. (See Wood)	Free	Free.
manufactures of. (See Wood)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Maise, or Indian corn	Bushel, 10 cents	Bushel, 10 cents.
Malacca joints cut into suitable lengths. (See India).	Free	Free.
Malleable-iron castings	Pound, 2½ cents	Pound, 2 cents.
Manganese, oxide and ore of	Free	Free.
Manila cordage, untarred. (See Hemp).	Pound, 2½ cents	Pound, 2½ cents.
manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Hemp)	Ton, \$25	35 per cent.
Manna	Free	Ton, \$25.
Mantels, slate. (See Slates)	40 per cent.	30 per cent.
Manufacturing purposes, acid for. (See Acids)	Free	Free.
(Manufactures, articles, or wares, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, composed wholly or in part of—		
Iron	35 per cent.	} 45 per cent.
Steel	45 per cent.	
Copper	45 per cent.	
Lead	35 per cent.	
Nickel	35 per cent.	
Pewter	35 per cent.	
Tin	35 per cent.	
Zinc	35 per cent.	
Gold	40 per cent.	
Silver	40 per cent.	
Platinum	40 per cent.	
Any other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufac- tured.) (See Gold)	35 per cent.	
Manufactures, articles, vessels, and wares not otherwise provided for, of brass, iron, lead, pewter and tin or other metal (except gold, silver, platinum, copper, and steel), or of which either of these metals shall be the component material of chief value	35 per cent.	45 per cent.
Manures, and all substances expressly used for. (See Guano).	Free	Free.
Manuscripts	Free	Free.
Maps, for Library of Congress, or use of United States. (See Books)	Free	Free.
not more than two copies when free. (See Books.) when free. (See Books.)		
Maps. (See Books)	25 per cent.	35 per cent.
Marble, white statuary, brocatella, sienna, and verd antique (of all kinds), in block, rough or squared, per cubic foot.	Cu. ft., \$1, & 25 p. c.	Cu. ft., 65 cents.
veined marble, and marble of all other descriptions n. o. p. f., sawed, dressed, or polished (or otherwise, includ- ing)—		
marble alaba and		
marble paving-tiles	30 p. c., & 25 cents sup. sq. ft.	Cu. ft., \$1.10.
If more than two inches in thickness, ten cents per foot, in addition to the above rate, for each inch or fraction- al part thereof in excess of two inches in thickness, but if exceeding six inches in thickness, such marble shall be subject to the duty imposed upon marble blocks		
all manufactures of, n. o. p. f.	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
casts. (See Philosophical.)		
Marine coral, unmanufactured	Free	Free.
Marrow, crude	Free	Free.
Marshmallows	Free	Free.
Matches, friction or lucifer. (See Friction).	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Mastic, leaf	Free.	

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.*
 [See note at top of page 226, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Mattresses, curled hair for (other than hogs'). (See Hair)	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
moss, &c., for beds and. (See Moss)	Free	Free.
Matting, floor, of vegetable substances	25 and 30 per cent.	20 per cent.
<i>China, and other floor matting</i>	30 per cent.	
<i>cocoa or coir</i>	25 per cent.	
Mats (of vegetable substance)		20 per cent.
<i>of cocoanut</i>	30 per cent.	
<i>made of flags, jute, or grass</i>	30 per cent.	
all other not exclusively of vegetable material. (See Carpet)	45 per cent.	40 per cent.
Meats, of all kinds, prepared. (See Fish)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
salt, for exported, drawback. (See Salt.)		
(extract of)	20 per cent.	30 per cent.
Meal, corn	10 per cent.	Bushel, 10 cents.
rice. (See Rice)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Medals, cabinets of. (See Cabinets)	Free	Free.
of gold, silver, or copper	Free	Free.
Medicinal acids, n. o. p. f. (See Acids)	10 per cent.	Free.
Preparations—		
(All known as—		
Cerates		
Conserve		
Decoctions		
Emulsions		
Extracts, solid or fluid		
Infusions		
Juices		
Liniments		
Lozenges		
Mixtures		
Mucilages		
Ointments		25 per cent.
Oleo-resins		
Pills		
Plasters		
Powders		
Resins		
Suppositories		
Syrups, vinegars		
And waters, of any of which alcohol is not a component part, and which are not specially enumerated or provided for in this act)		
(All known as—		
Essences		
Ethers		
Extracts		
Mixtures		
Spirits		Pound, 50 cents.
Tinctures and		
Medicated wines, of which alcohol is a component part, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act)		
n. o. p. f.	20 per cent.	
Meerschaum, crude or raw	Free	Free.
Melada, concentrated. (See Sugar.)		
Mercurial preparation, n. o. p. f.	20 per cent.	
Metals, unmanufactured, n. o. p. f.	20 per cent.	
Mica and mica waste	Free	Free.
Milk of India rubber. (See India rubber)	Free	Free.
preserved or condensed	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
sugar of. (See Sugar)	Free	Free.
Millinery use, feathers, flowers, and birds, n. o. p. f. (See Feathers)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Mill-irons and		
Crank, of wrought iron. (See Iron)	Pound, 2 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
Saws. (See Saws.)		
Stones, buhr-stones, m. f. d., or bound up into. (See Stones)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Mineral or medicinal waters, artificial:		
For each bottle or jug containing not more than one quart.	Quart, 3 cents, and 25 per cent.	
Containing more than one quart, for each additional quart, or fractional part thereof	Quart, 3 cents, and 25 per cent.	30 per cent.
Otherwise than in bottles	30 per cent.	

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Mineral and bituminous substances in a crude state and metals unwrought, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.	20 per cent. 10 per cent.	20 per cent.
<i>Mineral kermes</i>		Pound, 8 cents.
Mineral (orange). (See Orange) waters, all not artificial. (wax.) (See Vegetable)	Free	Free.
(Minerals, crude, not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act) (all non-dutiable, but which have been advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act)		Free.
(Mixtures, alcohol component part.) (See Medicinal preparations.) (alcohol not component part.) (See Medicinal preparations.)		10 per cent.
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts; but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.		Pound, 50 cents.
Mohair cloth, for buttons exclusively. (See Lastings)	Free	25 per cent.
Molasses (not above 56°) (above 56°) (See Sugar) concentrated. (See Sugar.)	10 per cent. } Gallon, 6½ cents }	Free; 10 per cent. Gallon, 4 cents. Gallon, 8 cents.
Molds, gold-beaters'. (See Gold-beaters.)	Free	Free.
Monumental stone. (See Stone.)		
Morocco, skins for, unfinished. (See Skins)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
(finished.) (See Leather)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Morphia (or morphine), and all salts thereof. (See Opium)	Ounce, \$1	Ounce, \$1.
<i>Moss, Iceland and other mosses, crude</i>	Free.	
<i>Moss, sea-weeds, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses.</i>	Free	Free.
<i>Mosses, crude, n. o. p. f.</i> (See Drugs)	Free	Free.
Mother of pearl	Free	Free.
Mouth preparations. (See Proprietary preparations)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
(Mucilages, alcohol not component part.) (See Medicinal preparations)		25 per cent.
(Nails shoes, wrought.) (See Iron)		Pound, 2 cents.
Mungo. (See Wool)	Pound, 12 cents.	Pound, 10 cents.
Munjeet and extracts of. (See Madder)	Free	Free.
<i>Murexide (a dye)</i>	Free.	
Musical instruments of all kinds. catgut strings or gut cord for. (See Catgut)	80 per cent. Free	25 per cent. Free.
<i>Music printed with lines, bound or unbound</i>	20 per cent.	
Musk, crude, in natural pod	Free	Free.
Musketa, n. o. p. f. (See Arms)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
Mustard, ground, in bulk when inclosed in glass or tin (or preserved, in bottles or otherwise)	Bulk pound, 10 cents. Pound, 14 cents.	} Pound, 10 cents.
<i>Mustard seed, brown and white</i>	Free.	
Muriate of ammonia. (See Ammonia)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
potaash. (See Potash)	Free	Free.
(Myrobolan)	Free	Free.
Nails, cut. (See Iron)	Pound, 1½ cents.	Pound, 1½ cents.
horse-shoe. (See Iron)	Pound, 5 cents.	Pound, 4 cents.
wrought-iron. (See Iron)	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 4 cents.
(bob.) (See Iron)		Pound, 4 cents.
(steel.) (See Iron)		Pound, 4 cents.
(wire.) (See Iron)		Pound, 4 cents.
Naphtha. (See Coal tar)	Gallon, 40 cents.	20 per cent.
Needles, for knitting or sewing machines. sewing, darning, knitting, and all others not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.	M. \$1 and 35 per ct. 25 per cent. 50 per cent.	35 per cent. Free.
Neroli or orange flower oil. (See Oil)	Pound, 50 cents.	Pound, 30 cents.
Nets, head. (See Woolen webbing)	and 50 per cent.	and 50 per cent.
Newspapers. (See Paper)	25 per cent.	Free.
Nickel:		
Nickel oxide	Pound, 30 cents	Pound, 15 cents.
Alloy of nickel with copper (any kind in which nickel is the element of chief value)	Pound, 20 cents.	

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 3, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 4, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Nickel—Continued. (In ore, matte, or other crude form not ready for consumption in the arts, per pound in the nickel contained therein) Manufactures of n. o. p. f. (See Manufactures) (Niter-cake.) (See Soda) Nitrate of lead. (See Lead) potash or refined saltpeter. (See Potash) potash or crude saltpeter. (See Potash) soda. (See Soda) sulfur. (See Soda) Nitrous (Nitric) ether, spirits of. (See Ether) Note paper. (See Papers) Nutmegs, n. o. p. f. (See Drugs) Nutmegs Nuts: Almonds shelled Pistachios Walnuts Of all kinds Cocoa and Brazil or cream Palm and palm-nut kernels Peanuts or ground beans shelled Of all kinds (shelled or unshelled), not specially enumerated or provided for in this act Nuts, n. o. p. f. (See Drugs) wrought iron or steel. (See Iron) Nux vomica Oak bark Oakum Oak blocks. (See Wood) Oatmeal Oats Ocher, and ochery earths: When dry When ground in oil Umber (and umber earths, and sienna and sienna earths), when dry When ground in oil Oenanthe ether. (See Oil of cognac) Oil-cloth foundations. (See Flax) Oil-cloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, and on all other oil-cloth (except silk oil-cloth), and on water-proof cloth, not otherwise provided for Oils: All animal, n. o. p. f. (See Preparation) other essential, n. o. p. f. (See Preparation) expressed, n. o. p. f. (See Preparation) rendered, n. o. p. f. (See Preparation) Almond Amber Ambergria Aniline, crude Anise Anise-seed Anthos (Aspic or spike lavender) Bay leaves, essential, or bay rum Essence, or oil Bay or laurel (expressed) Bees Bergamot Cajuput Caraway Cassia Castor (expressed). (See Castor) Cedrat Censu Chamomile Cinnamon Citronella or lemon grass Civet Cloves	35 per cent. Pound, 3 cents Pound, 2 cents Pound, 1 cent Free Free Pound, 50 cents 35 per cent. Free Pound, 20 cents Pound, 6 cents Pound, 10 cents Pound, 3 cents Pound, 3 cents Pound, 2 cents Free Free Pound, 1 cent Pound, 1 cent Pound, 2 cents Pound, 2 cents Free Free 20 per cent. Pound, 1 cent Bushel, 10 cents 100 lbs., 50 cents 100 pounds, \$1.50 100 pounds, 50 cts. 25 per cent. Ounce, \$4 40 per cent. 35 and 45 per cent. 20 per cent. 50 per cent. 20 per cent. Free Free Free Free Free Free Free Free Free Ounce, 50 cents Ounce, 50 cents Pound, 20 cents Free Free Free Free Free Gallon, \$1 Free Gallon, 30 cents Free Free Free Free Free Pound, \$2	Pound, 15 cents. 45 per cent. 20 per cent. Pound, 3 cents. Pound, 1½ cents. Pound, 1 cent. Free Free Pound, 30 cents. 25 per cent. Free Pound, 5 cents. Pound, 7½ cents. Pound, 3 cents. Pound, 3 cents. Pound, 2 cents. Free Free Pound, 1 cent. Pound, 1½ cents. Pound, 2 cents. Pound, 2 cents. Free Free 20 per cent. Pound, 1 cent. Bushel, 10 cents. Pound, 1 cent. Pound, 1½ cents. Pound, 1 cent. Pound, 1 cent. Ounce, \$1. 40 per cent. 40 per cent. 25 per cent. Free Free Free Free Free Pound, \$2.50 Free Free Free Free Free Gallon, 80 cents. Free Free Free Free Free

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 8, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
<i>Oils—Continued.</i>		
<i>Coal, crude.</i>	Gallon, 15 cents.	
Cocoanut	Free	Free.
Cognac or oenanthe ether	Ounce, \$4	Ounce, \$4.
Cotton seed, 7½ pounds to gallon	Gallon, 30 cents	Gallon, 25 cents.
Croton	Pound, \$1	Pound, 50 cents.
<i>Crude petroleum or rock.</i>	Gallon, 20 cents.	
<i>Cubeba (essential).</i>	Pound, \$1.	
Fennel	Free	Free.
Fish, of American fisheries	Free	Free.
foreign fisheries	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
Flaxseed, per gallon of 7½ pounds	Gallon, 30 cents	Gallon, 25 cents.
Fruit	Pound, \$2.50	Pound, \$2.50.
Fuel, or amylic alcohol	Gallon, \$2	10 per cent.
Hemp-seed	Gallon, 25 cents	Gallon, 10 cents.
<i>Illuminating, refined, or produced from the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum or rock-oil, or other bituminous substances used for like purposes.</i>	Gallon, 40 cents.	
Jasmine, or jessamine	Free	Free.
Juglans	Free	Free.
Juniper	Free	Free.
Lavender, or spike	Free	Free.
Lemon-grass	Free	Free.
Lemon	Pound, 50 cents	Free.
<i>(Limes)</i>		Free.
Limes	Gallon, 30 cents	Gallon, 25 cents.
Mace	Free	Free.
<i>Mustard, not salad, fixed or expressed.</i>	Gallon, 25 cents.	
<i>Neck-foot, and all animal, whale, seal, and fish-oil.</i>	20 per cent.	
<i>(Neroli, or orange flower)</i>		Free.
<i>Olives, in flasks or bottles, and salad.</i>	Gallon, \$1.	
<i>not salad, fixed or expressed.</i>	Gallon, 25 cents.	
Orange	Pound, 50 cents	
<i>(flower)</i>		Free.
Origanum, red	Free	Free.
white	Free	Free.
Palm, or palm-bean	Free	Free.
Poppyes	Free	Free.
<i>(Proprietary.) (See Proprietary preparations)</i>		50 per cent.
Rape-seed	Gallon, 25 cents	Gallon, 10 cents.
Rosemary, or anthos	Free	Free.
Rum, or rum essence	Ounce, 50 cents	Ounce, 50 cents.
Sesame or sesamum seed	Free	Free.
Sperm, or spermaceti	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
<i>of American fisheries</i>	Free	Free.
Spike	50 per cent.	Free.
Thyme, red origanum	Free	Free.
white	Free	Free.
Valerian	Free	Free.
Whale, of American fisheries	Free	Free.
<i>of foreign fisheries</i>	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
<i>Oil-cake.</i>	Free	Free.
<i>seeds</i>	Pound, ½ cent	Pound, ½ cent.
<i>Onitacenta, proprietary, (See Proprietary preparations)</i>	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
<i>(alcohol, not a component part.) (See Medicinal preparations)</i>		25 per cent.
<i>(Oleo-resina, alcohol not a component part.) (See Medicinal preparations)</i>		25 per cent.
<i>Olives, green or prepared</i>	Free	Free.
<i>Opium (crude, containing nine per cent. and over of morphia.</i>		
<i>The importation of opium containing less than nine</i>		
<i>per cent morphia is hereby prohibited)</i>		
<i>prepared for smoking, and all other preparations of</i>	Pound, \$1	Pound, \$1.
<i>opium not specially enumerated or provided for in</i>		
<i>this act.</i>	Pound, \$6	Pound, \$10.
<i>But opium prepared for smoking, and other prepa-</i>		
<i>rations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses</i>		
<i>shall not be removed therefrom for exportation with-</i>		
<i>out payment of duties, and such duties shall not be</i>		
<i>refunded.</i>		
<i>Aqueous extract of, for medicinal uses, and tincture</i>		
<i>of, as laudanum, and all other liquid preparations of</i>		
<i>opium, not specially enumerated or provided for in</i>	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
<i>this act.</i>		

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.
 [See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Optical instruments. (See Glass.)		
Oranges, (whole boxes. half barrels bulk. (See Fruit) in packages, n. o. p. f. (See Fruit))	20 per cent.	Box, 25 cents. ½ box, 13 cents. Barrel, 55 cents. Per M, \$1.60. 20 per cent. Free.
(Orange-flower oil.) (See Oil)	Free.	Free.
<i>Orange buds and flowers</i>	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 3 cents.
mineral and red lead	Pound, 50 cents	Free.
and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared	Free	Free.
Orchil, or orchil liquid	Free	Free.
Ore, antimony, crude (<i>sulphuret</i>), sulphide of. (See Antimony) (chromic.) (See Chromate)	Free	Free.
of cobalt	Free	15 per cent.
of copper	Pound, 3 cents	Pound, 2½ cents.
(sulphur, for the copper contained therein.) (See Copper)	Ton, \$6	Pound, 2½ cents.
emery	Free	Free.
gold	General provision, 20 per cent.	Ton, 75 cents.
iron. (See Iron)	Pound, 1½ cents	Pound, 1½ cents.
lead, and lead dross. (See Lead)	Free	Free.
of manganese. (See Manganese)	General provision, 20 per cent.	Ton, 75 cents.
manganiferous iron. (See Iron)	Free	Free.
silver		Ton, 75 cents.
(sulphur as pyrites, containing more than 84 per cent. of copper.) (See Iron)	Free	Free.
tin. (See Tin)	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Organzine, silk. (See Silk)	Free	Free.
Origanum oil. (See Oil)	Free	Free.
Oreans and extracts of. (See Annotto)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Ornaments, bead. (See Beads)	30 per cent.	10 per cent.
alabaster and spar. (See Alabaster)		
painted, printed, or glazed, n. o. p. f. (See Earthenware.)	Free	Free.
Orpiment. (See Arsenic)	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
Oiler or willow, prepared for basketmakers' use	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
baskets, n. o. p. f. (See Baskets)	Free	Free.
Osmium	Free	Free.
Ottar of roses	Free	Pound, 2 cents.
(Ox-shoes wrought)	Free	Free.
<i>Oxidizing paste</i>	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Oxide of cobalt. (See Cobalt)	Free	Free.
manganese. (See Manganese)	Pound, 20 cents	Pound, 15 cents.
nickel. (See Nickel)	Free	Free.
strontia. (See Strontia)	Free	Free.
uranium	Free	Free.
zinc. (See Zinc.)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
Packing-boxes of wood, n. o. p. f. (See Wood)	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Pack-thread, linen. (See Flax)	35 or 40 per cent., according to value.	35 per cent.
Paddings of flax, jute, or hemp, n. o. p. f. (See Flax)	Pound, 1½ cents	Pound, 1½ cents.
Paddy. (See Rice)	10 per cent.	30 per cent.
Paintings (in oil or water colors) and statuary, not otherwise provided for. But the term "statuary," as used in the laws now in force imposing duties on foreign importations, shall be understood to include professional productions of a statuary or of a sculptor only. (See Works of art)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Same, when free. (See Philosophical.)	Pound, 8 cents.	35 per cent.
Paints, n. o. p. f. (See Colors)	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
<i>blanc-fee, enameled white, satin-white, lime-white, and all combinations of barytes with acids or water</i>	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
<i>carmine lake, dry or liquid</i>	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
<i>French green, Paris green, mineral green, mineral blue, and Prussian blue, dry or moist</i>	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
<i>Indian red</i>	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
<i>Spanish brown</i>	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
<i>Vandyke brown</i>	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
<i>water colors</i>		
<i>wood lake, Venetian red, vermilion, chrome-yellow, rose-pink, Dutch pink, and paints and painters' colors (except white and red lead and oxide of zinc), dry or</i>		

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 8, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Paints—Continued. <i>ground in oil, and moist water colors used in the man- ufacture of paper-hangings and colored papers and cards, not otherwise provided for</i>	25 per cent.	
Palings. (See Wood)	20 per cent.	30 per cent.
Palladium	Free.	Free.
Palm-leaf hats, bonnets, hoods, n. o. p. f. (See Bonnets)	40 per cent.	30 per cent.
baskets, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Baskets)	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
fans, common	Free.	Free.
unmanufactured	Free.	
Palm-nuts and palm-nut kernels	Free.	Free.
cocoanut-oil. (See Oil)	Free.	Free.
Pamphlets, n. o. p. f., bound or unbound. (See Books)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Paper, sized or glazed, suitable only for printing paper	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
printing, unsized, used for books and newspapers ex- clusively	20 per cent.	15 per cent.
manufactures of, or of which paper is a component material, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act	35 per cent.	15 per cent.
sheathing	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
boxes, and all other fancy boxes	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
envelopes	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
hangings		
for screens or fire-boards		
antiquarian		
dem'y		
drawing		
elephant	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
foolscap		
imperial		
letter		
note		
and all other paper not specially enumerated or pro- vided for in this act		
esparto Spanish, and other grasses, and pulp of, for manufacture of paper	Free.	Free.
old, as paper stock. (See Paper stock)	Free.	Free.
Paper-stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses		
fibers		
rags of all kinds (other than wool)		
waste		
shavings		
clippings		
old paper		
rope-ends	Free.	Free.
waste rope		
waste bagging		
gunny-bags		
gunny-cloth, old or refuse, to be used in mak- ing, and fit only to be converted into paper, and unfit for any other manufacture, and cotton waste, whether for paper-stock or other purposes		
Paper-makers' use, pulp dried for. (See Pulp)	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Papier-maché, manufactures, articles, and wares of	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Paraffine	Pound 10 cents.	Free.
Parasols covered with silk or alpaca	60 per cent.	50 per cent.
other	45 per cent.	40 per cent.
Parasol-frames and sticks, n. o. p. f. (See Umbrellas)	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Parasol-sticks, cut in lengths. (See Umbrellas)	Free.	Free.
Parasol-ribs, stretcher-frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts. (See Umbrellas)	45 per cent.	40 per cent.
Parchment	30 per cent.	Free.
Parian, printed, painted, or gilded. (See Earthenware.)		
Paris white. (See Whiting.)		
Paste, Brazil	Free.	Free.
compositions of, not set. (See Compositions)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
licorice. (See Licorice)	Pound, 7½ cents.	
proprietary. (See Proprietary preparations)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Patent alum. (See Alum)	100 lbs., 60 cents.	100 lbs., 60 cents.
Patent size	20 per cent.	
Paving tiles, marble. (See Marble)	Sup. sq. ft. 25 cts. and 30 per cent.	Cubic foot, \$1.10.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1870. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Paving tiles, n. o. p. f. (See Brick)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Paving stones, n. o. p. f.	10 per cent.	
Peanuts, or ground beans.....	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
shelled	Pound, 1½ cents	Pound, 1½ cents.
(Pearl-ash.) (See Soda)	Free.	Free.
Pearl, mother of	Free.	Free.
Pebbles, Brazil and other, for spectacles, rough. (See Brazil) ..	Free.	Free.
Peel, lemon and orange. (See Orange)	Free.	Free.
Pellitory-root.....	Free.	
Pencils, crayons of all kinds. (See Crayons)	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
hair.....	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
slate. (See Slate)	40 per cent.	30 per cent.
of wood filled with lead or other material (and pencils of lead).....	Gross, 50 cents, and 30 per cent.	Gross, 50 cents, and 30 per cent.
Pencil-leads not in wood	Gross, \$1.	10 per cent.
Pen-knives, pocket-knives, of all kinds, and.....	50 per cent.	
razors	35 per cent.	50 per cent.
swords	45 per cent.	
sword-blades, and.....	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
sides-arms	35 per cent.	
Pena, gold or silver	40 per cent.	45 per cent.
metallic other than	10 cents per gross, and 25 per cent.	Gross, 12 cents.
Pen- (holder) tips and pen-holders, or parts thereof.....	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Pepper, unground (of all kinds)	Pound, 5 cents	Free.
Percussion caps	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
Perfumery, alcoholic, including cologne water	Gallon, \$3, and 50 per cent.	Gallon, \$2, and 50 per cent.
Periodicals. (See Paper; Newspapers)	25 per cent.	Free.
Persls, or extract of archil, and cudbear	Free.	
Personal effects of immigrants, when free. (See Wearing apparel.) ..		
and household effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying abroad	Free.	Free.
Peruvian bark	Free.	
Petroleum barrels (when free). (See Barrels.)		
Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured	Free.	Free.
manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Manufactures)	35 per cent.	45 per cent.
Phanglein	Free.	
Philosophical apparatus and instruments	40 per cent.	35 per cent.
Provided, That any philosophical apparatus and instruments imported for the use of any society incorporated for religious purposes, are subject to a duty of	15 per cent.	
Philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments, and preparations, statuary, casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, and etchings, specially imported in good faith for the use of any society or institution incorporated or established for (religious) philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale	Free.	Free.
Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes. (Phosphate, bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of.) (See Bone-dust)	Free.	Free.
Phosphorus	20 per cent.	Pound, 10 cents.
Pickets. (See Wood)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Pickles, coppers, and sances, of all kinds, not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for in this act.	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Pig-copper, in Chili or other. (See Copper)	Pound, 5 cents	Pound, 4 cents.
iron. (See Iron)	Ton, \$7.	Pound, ½ cent.
(Pills, alcohol not component part.) (See Medicinal preparations) ..		
n. o. p. f. (See Proprietary preparations)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Pimento (unground)	Pound, 5 cents	Free.
Pins, solid-head or other	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
wrist or crank. (See Steel.)		
Pipes and pipe-bowls * * n. o. p. f. (See Smokers' articles) ..	Gross, \$1.50, and 75 per cent.	70 per cent.
cast-iron	Pound, 1½ cents	Pound, 1 cent.
of clay, common * * (See Smokers' articles)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
copper. (See Copper)	45 per cent.	35 per cent.
lead. (See Lead)	Pound, 2½ cents	Pound, 3 cents.
(other wrought iron or steel.) (See Iron)	Pound, 2½ cents	Pound, 2½ cents.
Pistols * * (See Arms)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. July 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Pitch. (See Coal tar)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Burgundy.	Free	Free.
Pit saws. (See Saws.)		
Platts for hats, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Hats.)	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Planished sheet iron. (See Iron.)		
Plank, sawed. (See Wood.)		
Planing, ship. (See Wood)	Free	Free.
Plants, fruit, shade, lawn, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and flower-seeds, not otherwise provided for; garden seeds, and all other seeds for agricultural and horticultural purposes, not otherwise provided for	20 per cent.	
(plants)		
trees		
shrubs		
and vines of all kinds, not otherwise provided for		Free.
and seeds of all kinds, except medicinal seeds not specially enumerated or provided for in this act		
trees, shrubs, roots, seed-cane, and seeds imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanical Garden	Free	Free.
fruit, tropical and semi-tropical, for propagation, &c. (See Fruit)	Free	Free.
tea.	Free	Free.
Plaques, printed, painted, or glazed. (See Earthenware.)		
Plaster of Paris, or sulphate of lime, unground	Free	Free.
when ground or calcined	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
casts of. (When free, see Philosophical.)		
Plasters, proprietary. (See Proprietary preparations)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
(alcohol not a component part.) (See Medicinal preparations)		25 per cent.
Plated articles. (See Britannia)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Plates of all thicknesses and widths. (See Steel.)		
(cast iron, n. o. p. f.) (See Iron)		Pound, 1½ cents.
copper in, unmanufactured. (See Copper)	Pound, 5 cents	Pound, 4 cents.
fashion, engraved on steel or wood. (See Fashion)	Free	Free.
glass. (See Glass.)		
iron, sheared or unsheared. (See Iron.)		
looking-glass. (See Glass.)		
railway fish. (See Iron)	Pound, 2 cents	Pound, 1½ cents.
steel, engraved	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
stereotype. (See Lead)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
wood, engraved	25 per cent.	
Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts (and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof, for chemical uses)	Free	Free.
manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Manufactures.)		
(See Gold)	40 per cent.	45 per cent.
Playing-cards	25 and 35 cts. pack	100 per cent.
Plums. (See Fruit)	Pound, 2½ cents	Pound, 1 cent.
Plumbago	Free	Free.
Plush, hatters', of silk	60 per cent.	25 per cent.
of silk and cotton		
Pocket-books	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
knives	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Poles, hop	20 per cent.	Free.
Polished sheet-iron. (See Iron.)		
Polishing powders of every description (by whatever name known), including Frankfort black, and Berlin, Chinese, &c. and wash blue	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
Polishing-stones	Free	Free.
<i>Polypodium</i>	Free.	
Poplar woods for manufacture of paper. (See Woods)	Free	Free.
Poppy oil	Free	Free.
Porcelain, painted, printed, or gilded. (See Earthenware.)		
Porcelain glass, n. o. p. f. (See Glass)	40 per cent.	45 per cent.
Pork	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
Porter, in bottles or jugs	Gallon, 35 cents	Gallon, 35 cents.
otherwise. (See Liquors)	Gallon, 20 cents	Gallon, 20 cents.
(Portland cement.) (See Cement)		20 per cent.
(Posts.) (See Iron and Steel)		Pound, 1½ cents.
Posts, rough hewn or sawed. (See Wood)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Potash:		
Bi-chromate of	Pound, 4 cents	Pound, 3 cents.
Crude (carbonate of, or fused) and		
Caustic potash	20 per cent.	20 per cent.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.*—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Potash—Continued.		
Chlorate of.....	Pound, 3 cents.....	Pound, 3 cents.
Chromate of.....	Pound, 4 cents.....	Pound, 3 cents.
Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of.....	Pound, 75 cents.....	Pound, 50 cents.
Muriate of.....	Free.....	Free.
Prussiate of, red.....	Pound, 10 cents.....	Pound, 10 cents.
Prussiate of, yellow.....	Pound, 5 cents.....	Pound, 5 cents.
(Sulphate of).....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
(Nitrate of, or) saltpeter, crude.....	Pound, 1 cent.....	Pound, 1 cent.
(Nitrate of, or) refined saltpeter.....	Pound, 2 cents.....	Pound, 1½ cents.
Potassa tartrate. (See Soda).....	Pound, 5 cents.....	Pound, 3 cents.
Potatoes, per bushel of 60 pounds.....	Bushel, 15 cents.....	Bushel, 15 cents.
Potato or corn starch.....	Pound, 1 cent, and 20 per cent.....	Pound, 2 cents.
Powder, bleaching. (See Lime).....	Free.....	Free.
bronze.....	20 per cent.....	15 per cent.
curry. (See Curry).....	Free.....	Free.
finishing.....	20 per cent.....	20 per cent.
gun. (See Gunpowder.).....		
polishing. (See Polishing).....	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Powders, ink. (See Ink).....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.
(alcohol not a component part.) (See Medicinal preparations).....		
fulminating.....	30 per cent.....	25 per cent.
n. o. p. f., proprietary. (See Proprietary prepara- tions).....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Precious stones and jewelry (of all kinds). (See Jewelry.)	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
<i>diamonds, cameos, mosaics, gems, pearls,</i>		
<i>rubies, and other precious stones, when not set</i>	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.
<i>when set in gold, silver, or other metal, or on</i>		
<i>imitations thereof, and all other jewelry</i>	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
<i>watch jewels</i>	10 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Precipitated chalk.....	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Preparations of distilled spirits. (See Liquors.)		
(alcohol component part, n. o. p. f.) (See Me- dicinal preparations).....		
(all preparations known as essential oils.....		Pound, 50 cents.
expressed oils.....		
distilled oils.....		
rendered oils.....		
alkalis.....		
alkaloids.....		
and all combinations of any the foregoing.....		25 per cent.
and all chemical compounds and salts, by whatever name known, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act).....		
Prepared chalk. (See Chalk).....	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.
vegetables, n. o. p. f. (See Vegetables).....	35 per cent.....	30 per cent.
Preserved, fruits, * * in their own juices. (See Fruits)	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.
(vegetables, n. o. p. f.) (See Vegetables).....		
Press-copying, blank-books. (See Books).....	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.
Printed matter, n. o. p. f. (See Books).....	25 per cent.....	25 per cent.
Printing-paper, sized or glued. (See Paper)	25 per cent.....	20 per cent.
unsized. (See Paper).....	20 per cent.....	15 per cent.
Professional books. (See Books.)		
Proprietary preparations, medicines, to wit:		
(all cosmetics).....		
pills.....		
powders.....		
troches.....		
or lozenges.....		
syrups.....		
cordials.....		
bitters.....		
anodynes.....		
tonics.....	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
plasters.....		
liniments.....		
salves.....		
ointments.....		
pastes.....		
drops.....		
waters.....		
essences.....		

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Proprietary preparations, to wit—Continued.		
spirits..... oils, or..... other medicinal preparations or compositions recommended to the public as proprietary (articles) medicines, or prepared according to some private formula, or secret art, as remedies or specifics for any disease or disease, or affections whatever, affecting the human or animal body (including all toilet preparations whatever, used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.) (See also Medicinal preparations)	50 per cent.....	50 per cent.
<i>Essences, extracts, toilet-waters, cosmetics, hair oils, pomades, hair-dressings, hair-restoratives, hair-dyes, tooth-washes, dentifrices, tooth-pastes, aromatic cachous, or other perfumeries or cosmetics, by whatsoever name or names known, used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, or skin</i>	50 per cent.	
Proto-oxide of strontian. (See Strontia).....	Free.	
Prunes. (See Fruit).....	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
Prussiate of potash, red.....	Pound, 10 cents.	Pound, 10 cents.
Pulp, dried, for paper-makers' use.....	Pound, 5 cents.	Pound, 5 cents.
Pails.....	20 per cent.....	10 per cent.
Pumice and pumice-stone.....	Free.	Free.
Putty. (See Whiting).....	Free.	Free.
Pyrites, dress or residuum of burnt. (See Iron).....	100 pounds, \$1.50.	Pound, 1 cent.
Pyroligneous acid. (See Acid.).....		Ton, 75 cents.
Pyroxiline, compounds of. (See Collodion.).....		
<i>Quassia-wood</i>	Free.	
Quicksilver.....	Free.	10 per cent.
Quick grass root.....	Free.	
Quilla, prepared or unprepared.....	Free.	Free.
Quinia, sulphate of, salts of (and (chinchonidia).....	Free.	Free.
Quinids.....	40 per cent.	Free.
Quits.....	Free.	Free.
Rags of whatever material (composed) and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	10 per cent.....	10 per cent.
<i>cotton, linen, jute, and hemp, and paper-waste, or waste or clippings of any kind fit only for the manufacture of paper, including waste rope and waste bagging.</i>		
all kinds other than wool, as paper stock. (See Paper stock).....	Free.	
woolen. (See Woolen).....	Free.	Free.
Railway bars, of steel.....	Pound, 12 cents.	Pound, 10 cents.
of iron.....	Pound, 1 1/2 cents.	
(weighing more than 25 lbs. to the yard.) (See Iron).....	100 pounds, 70 cents.	
(fish-plates.) (See Iron and Steel).....		Pound, 1/2 cent.
(splice-bars.) (See Iron and Steel).....		Pound, 1 1/2 cents.
• (flat-punched.) (See Iron).....		Pound, 1 1/2 cents.
tee, weighing not over 25 lbs. to the yard. (See Iron).....	Pound, 1/2 cent.	Pound, 1/2 cent.
(tires, iron or steel.) (See Iron).....	Free.	Free.
ties of wood. (See wood).....	Free.	Free.
Raisins.....	Pound, 2 1/2 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
Ramic, manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Jute).....		35 per cent.
Rape-seed.....	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
oil. (See Oil).....	Gallon, 28 cents.	Gallon, 10 cents.
Rasps. (See Steel.).....		
Ratania. (See Liguora).....	Gallon, \$2.	Gallon, \$2.
Rattans and reeds, unmanufactured..... manufactured or partially manufactured (but not made up into completed articles).....	Free.	Free.
Razors.....	25 per cent.....	10 per cent.
Red chalk. (See Chalk).....	35 per cent.	50 per cent.
<i>precipitate</i>	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Reeds, partially manufactured. (See Rattans).....	20 per cent.	
unmanufactured.....	25 per cent.	10 per cent.
	Free.	Free.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Regalia and gems, statues, (statuary), and specimens of sculpture, where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, seminary of learning (or public library) in the United States	Free	Free.
Regulus of copper * * (See Copper)	Pound, 4 cents	Pound, 3½ cents.
antimony, as regulus or metal	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
(Rendered oils, n. o. p. f., alcohol not a component part.) (See Preparations)		25 per cent.
Rennets, raw or prepared.	Free	Free.
(Residuum from burnt pyrites.) (See Iron)		Ton, 75 cents.
Resin gum, n. o. p. f., and rosin. (See Drugs)	20 per cent.	
(Resins, alcohol not a component part, n. o. p. f.) (See Preparations)		25 per cent.
Retorts of platinum for chemical use. (See Platinum)	Free	Free.
Rhubarb	Free.	
Rice, cleaned.	Pound, 2½ cents	Pound, 2½ cents.
uncleaned. (See Grain)	Pound, 2 cents	Pound, 1½ cents.
and other starch	Pd., 3 cts. & 20 p.c.	Pound, 2½ cents.
flour and meal	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
paddy	Pound, 1½ cents	Pound, 1½ cents.
Rifles, n. o. p. f. (See Arms)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
Ringlets, hair. (See Hair)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Rings, hair. (See Hair)		35 per cent.
Ripe fruits, n. o. p. f. (See Fruits)	10 per cent.	Free.
Rivets, iron. (See Iron)	Pound, 2½ cents	Pound, 2½ cents.
steel	45 per cent.	Pound, 2½ cents.
Rochelle salt. (See Soda)	Pound, 5 cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
Rocou and extract of. (See Annatto)	Free	Free.
Rods, connecting, steel. (See Steel.)		
platon, steel. (See Steel.)		
copper. (See Copper)	45 per cent.	35 per cent.
Rolled iron, bars or shapes of. (See Iron.)		
bar iron. (See Iron.)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Roman cement. (See Cement)	Free	Free.
Roncou and extract of. (See Annatto)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
Roofing-slates	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
tile, n. o. p. f. (See Earthenware)	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Roots, bulbous, not medical. (See Bulbs)	Pound, 3 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
dandelion. (See Coffee)	Free	Free.
hop, for cultivation		
for Department of Agriculture or Botanic Garden.		
(See Plants)		
(n. o. p. f.) (See Drugs)	Free	Free.
Root, arrow	30 per cent.	Free.
chicory	Pound, 1 cent	Free.
burnt or prepared.	Pound, 5 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
dandelion.	Pound, 3 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
flour	Free	Free.
ginger, unground.	Free	Free.
licorice, unground. (See Licorice)	Free	Free.
Rope ends as paper stock. (See Paper stock)	Free	Free.
hide	Free	Free.
waste as paper stock. (See Paper stock)	Free	Free.
Roses, otto of. (See Otter)	Free.	Free.
Rose-leaves	Free.	Free.
Rosemary oil. (See Oil)	Free	Free.
Rosewood, manufactures of. (See Wood)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
unmanufactured. (See Wood)	Free	Free.
Rotten stone	Free	Free.
Rough diamonds. (See Diamonds)	Free	Free.
Round iron, in coils or rods. (See Iron.)		
Rugs, n. o. p. f. (See Carpets)	45 per cent.	40 per cent.
Rum, bay, essence or oil. (See Oil)	Quince, 50 cents	Pound, \$2.50.
or bay-water. (See Bay rum)	Gallon, \$1.	Gallon, \$1.
essence of. (See Oil)	Quince, 50 cents	Quince, 50 cents.
Russia and other sheetings. (See Flax)	35 and 40 per cent.	35 per cent.
Rust or discoloration, no allowance for. (See Iron)		
Rye. (See Grain)	Bushel, 15 cents	Bushel, 10 cents.
Rye flour	10 per cent.	Pound, ½ cent.
Saddlery hardware, n. o. p. f. (See Coach)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Sad-irons, cast iron. (See Iron)	Pound, 1½ cents	Pound, 1½ cents.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Saffron and safflower and extract of, and saffron cake	Free	Free.
Sago, sago crude and sago flour	Free	Free.
Sail-duck or canvas for sails	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
Saint John's beans	Free.	Free.
Salacine	Free	Free.
Sal-ammoniac. (See Ammonia)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Saleratus. (See Soda)	Pound, 1½ cents.	Pound, 1½ cents.
Salmon, prepared or preserved. (See Fish)	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
Salmon, pickled. (See Fish)	Barrel, \$3.	Pound, 1 cent.
Saloup	Free	Free.
Salt soda. (See Soda)	Pound, ½ cent.	Pound, ½ cent.
Salt, in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages	Cwt., 12 cents.	Cwt., 12 cents.
bulk	Cwt., 8 cents.	Cwt., 8 cents.
<i>(Provided, That exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, that such meats have been cured with imported salt, have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than one hundred dollars.</i>		
<i>And provided further, That imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso, the duties on the same shall be remitted.)</i>		
(Salt cake.) (See Soda)		20 per cent.
Saltpetre, crude	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
refined, and partially refined	Pound, 2 cents.	Pound, 1½ cent.
Salts, aniline, black. (See Aniline)	Free	Free.
(chemical, n. o. p. f.) (See Preparations)		25 per cent.
epsom. (See Magnesia)	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, ½ cent.
Glauber's. (See Soda)	Pound, ½ cent.	20 per cent.
of quinia. (See Quinia)	Free	Free.
preparations of, n. o. p. f.	20 per cent.	
Rochelle. (See Soda)	Pound, 5 cents	Pound, 3 cents.
of strychnia or strychnine. (See Strychnine)	Ounce, \$1.50	Ounce, 50 cents.
Salves, proprietary, n. o. p. f. (See Proprietary preparations)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Sandal-wood	Free.	
Sandstone. (See Stones.)		
Santonine	Pound, \$3.	Pound, \$3.
Sardines and anchovies, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep, per whole box	Box, 15 cents.	Box, 10 cents.
in half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five-eighths deep.	½ box, 7½ cents.	½ box, 5 cents.
in quarter boxes measuring not more than four inches and three-quarters long, three and one-half inches wide, and one and a quarter deep.	¼ box, 4 cents.	¼ box, 2½ cents.
when imported in any other form, cans or packages made of tin or other material containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, shall be subject to a duty of one cent and a half on each can or package	60 per cent.	40 per cent.
when exceeding one quart, shall be subject to an additional duty of one cent and a half for each additional quart, or fractional part thereof. Act of February 8, 1875, sec. 4.	Each 1½ cents.	Each 1½ cents.
(Also see Fish.)		
Sassaaparilla, crude.	Each additional at 1½ cents.	Each additional at 1½ cents.
Sassafras bark and root	Free.	Free.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Satin-wood, manufactures of. (See Wood)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
unmanufactured. (See Wood)	Free.	Free.
Sauces of all kinds, n. o. p. f. (See Pickles)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Sauer kraut	Free.	Free.
Sausages, Bologna	Free.	Free.
Sausage-skins	Free.	Free.
(Saw-plates, steel circular.) (See Steel)		45 per cent. and ad- ditional accord- ing to value.
Saws (circular)		30 per cent.
cross-cut	Per foot, 10 cents.	Lin. ft., 8 cents.
back	75 cents and \$1 a dozen, and 30 per cent.	40 per cent.
hand		
and all other saws, not specially enumerated or pro- vided for in this act		
mill, pit, drag, and saws not over nine inches wide, per lineal foot	Lineal foot, 12½ c.	Lineal foot, 10 c.
over nine inches wide, per lineal foot	Lineal foot, 20 cts.	Lineal foot, 15 c.
Sawn lumber. (See Wood.)		
Saxony carpets. (See Carpets.)	Free.	
Scammony, or resin of scammony	Free.	
Scagliola (and composition) tops for tables or for other articles of furniture	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Scrap, iron, cast	Ton, \$6.	Pound, ⅔ cent.
wrought	Ton, \$8.	
(steel)		
iron and scrap steel, definition of. (See Iron.)	Pound, 1½ cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
lead. (See Lead)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
Screens, paper for. (See Paper)	45 per cent.	40 per cent.
n. o. p. f. (See Carpets)		
Screws. (See Iron.)		
Scroll iron. (See Iron.)		
Sculpture, specimens of. (See Regalia.)		
Sealing-wax	35 per cent.	20 per cent.
Sea-weeds and vegetable substances for beds and mattresses. (See Moss)	Free.	Free.
not otherwise provided for	Free.	Free.
Seeds, aromatic, n. o. p. f., not garden. (See Drugs.)		
castor beans	Bushel, 60 cents.	Bushel, 50 cents.
n. o. p. f., ex-medicinal. (See Plants)	30 per cent.	Free.
for Department of Agriculture or Botanic Garden. (See Plants)	Free.	Free.
cardamon, caraway, coriander, fenugreek, fennel, cum- min, and other seeds, not otherwise provided for	Free.	
anise, anise star, canary, chia, sesamum, sugar-cane, and seeds of forest-trees	Free.	
cane, for Department of Agriculture and Botanic Gar- den. (See Plants)	Free.	Free.
garden, except seed of the sugar-beet	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
hemp and rape, and other oil seeds of like character, other than linseed or flaxseed	Pound, ¼ cent.	Pound, ¼ cent.
linseed or flaxseed, per bushel of fifty-six pounds; but no drawback shall be allowed on oil-cake made from imported seed	Bushel, 20 cents.	Bushel, 20 cents.
lac	Free.	Free.
of the sugar-beet	Free.	Free.
Tonquin, Tongva, Tonka bean	Free.	Free.
Tsines	Pound, 6½ cents.	25 per cent.
Tsine and gilling twine	40 per cent.	
Selep or saloup	Free.	Free.
Tenna in leaves	Free.	
Sesame or sesamum-seed, or bene oil. (See Oil)	Free.	Free.
Sewing-machine needles. (See Needles)	Per M. \$1 & 35 pr. c.	35 per cent.
needles, n. o. p. f. (See Needles)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
silk. (See Silk)	40 per cent.	30 per cent.
Shaddocks	10 per cent.	Free.
Shades covered with silk or alpaca	60 per cent.	50 per cent.
Shafts (steel), steamer, crank, and other. (See Steel.)		
Shale. (See Coal)	Ton, 75 cents.	Ton, 75 cents.
Shapes (steel) pressed, sheared, or stamped. (See Steel.)		
Shark-skins	Free.	Free.
Shavings, as paper stock. (See Paper stock)	Free.	Free.
Shawls, woolen. (See Woolen.)		

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 23, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.		Act of March 3, 1883.
Sheathing, or yellow metal, not wholly of copper, nor wholly nor in part of iron, ungalvanized, in sheets, forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces per square foot	Pound, 3 cents.	35 per cent.	
Sheathing-paper. (See Paper)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	
Sheets, copper. (See Copper)	45 per cent.	35 per cent.	
lead. (See Lead)	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 3 cents.	
steel, of all gauges and widths, n. o. p. f. (See Steel.)			
Sheet iron or sheet steel. (See Iron.)			
crimped or corrugated. (See Iron.)			
Sheetings, Russia and other. (See Flax)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	
Shell-fish. (See Fish)	Free.	Free.	
Shells, manufactures of	35 per cent.		
(whole or parts of, manufactured, of every description, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.	
tortoise, unmanufactured	Free.	Free.	
Shingle-bolts. (See Wood)	Free.	Free.	
Shingles	M. 35 cents.	M. 35 cents.	
Ship plankings	Free.	Free.	
timber.	Free.	Free.	
Ship's chronometers and parts. (See Chronometers)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	
Ships, wrought-iron for. (See Iron)	Pound, 2 cents.		
Shirts (fashioned, narrowed or shaped or knit by hand.) (See Cotton)	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	
n. o. p. f. (See Cotton)		35 per cent.	
Shoddy. (See Wool)	Pound, 12 cents.	Pound, 10 cents.	
Shoes, India-rubber. (See India rubber)	30 per cent.	25 per cent.	
(horse, mule, or ox.) (See Iron)		Pound, 2 cents.	
Shooks, sugar-box, of wood, n. o. p. f. (See Wood)	35 per cent.		
(packing-box)		30 per cent.	
Shot, lead. (See Lead)	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 3 cents.	
(Shot-gun barrels, rough-bored.) (See Arms)		10 per cent.	
Shot-guns (sporting), breech-loading. (See Arms)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	
Shrimps or other shell-fish. (See Fish)	Free.	Free.	
Shrubs, for Department of Agriculture or Botanic Garden. (See Plants)	Free.	Free.	
n. o. p. f. (See Plants)	20 per cent.	Free.	
Side-arms. (See Penknives)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.	
Sienna, dry. (See Ocher)	Pound, ½ cent.	Pound, ½ cent.	
ground in oil. (See Ocher)	Pound, 1½ cent.	Pound, 1½ cent.	
Silicate of soda. (See Soda)	Pound, ½ cent.	Pound, ½ cent.	
<i>Silks, dresses and pieces, ribbons, and silk-velvets, or velvets of which silk is the component material of chief value.</i>			
<i>Silk vestings, pongees, shawls, scarfs, mantillas, pelerines, hand- kerchiefs, veils, laces, shirts, drawers, bonnets, hats, caps, tur- bans, chemisettes, hose, mitts, aprons, stockings, gloves, suspen- dors, watch-chains, webbing, braids, fringes, galloons, tassels, cords, and trimmings, and ready-made clothing of silk, or of which silk is a component material of chief value.</i>	60 per cent.		
<i>Buttons and ornaments for dresses and outside garments made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and containing no wool, worsted, or goats' hair.</i>			
Silk cocoons and silk-waste.	Free.	Free.	
carded or combed		Pound, 50 cents.	
hatters' plush of silk.	60 per cent.		
or silk and cotton. (See Hatters)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	
oil-cloth. (See Oil-cloth.)			
raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way	Free.	Free.	
(thrown), in gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine			
sewing silk	35 per cent.		
twist	40 per cent.		
floss	60 per cent.	30 per cent.	
spun silk in the gum (silk threads or yarns of every description), purified, (or dyed)	40 per cent.		
(all goods, wares, and merchandise, not specially enu- merated or provided for in this act, made of) manu- factures of silk, or of which silk is the component mate- rial of chief value	60 per cent.	50 per cent.	
partially manufactured from cocoons, or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk		Pound, 50 cents.	

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874.	
	Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Silk—Continued.		
<i>Mfcs. of silk, or of silk chf. value n. o. p. f., having 25 p. c. or over in value of cotton, flax, wool, or worsted.</i>	50 per cent.	
worms' eggs	Free	Free.
Silver bullion. (See Bullion)	Free	Free.
coins	Free	Free.
epaulets, &c. (See Gold)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
leaf, per package of 500 leaves	Package, 75 cents.	Package, 75 cents
German (<i>alбата</i>), unmanufactured. (See Argentine)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Manufactures.) (See Gold)	40 per cent.	45 per cent.
medals. (See Medals)	Free	Free.
ore	Free	Free.
<i>plated metal in sheets, or other form</i>	35 per cent.	
sweepings. (See Sweepings)	Free	Free.
Siraps (alcohol not a component part). (See Medicinal preparations)		25 per cent.
n. o. p. f., proprietary. (See Proprietary preparations)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
of sugar-cane or beet-juice. (See Sugar.)		
Sisal grass , manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Jute)	30 per cent.	35 per cent.
n. o. p. f.	Ton, \$15	Ton, \$15.
Size , gold	Free	Free.
Skates. (See Iron.)		
Skeletons, and other preparations of anatomy	Free	Free.
(Skelp-iron, sheered or rolled in grooves.) (See Iron)		Pound, 1½ cents.
Skins , Angora goat, raw	Free	Free.
calf, tanned or tanned and dressed. (See Leather)	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
dried, salted, or pickled	Free	Free.
fish. (See Fish)	Free	Free.
fur of all kinds, not dressed in any manner. (See Fur)	Free	Free.
goat, raw	Free	Free.
gold-beaters. (See Gold-beaters)	Free	Free.
hide-cuttings. (See Hide)	Free	Free.
of morocco, tanned but unfinished	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
preparations. (See Proprietary preparations)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
raw or uncured. (See Hides)	Free	Free.
raw, without the wool, and unmanufactured. (See Hides)	Free	Free.
asses, raw. (See Hides)	Free	Free.
sausage	Free	Free.
shark	Free	Free.
wools on. (See Wool.)		
Skirts and skirting , balmoral, wool. (See Woolen)	Pound, 50 cents, and 40 per cent.	Pound, 40 cents, and 35 per cent.
Slabs. (See Iron.)		
marble. (See Marble)	Sup. sq. ft. 25 cts., and 30 per cent.	Cubic feet, \$1.10.
steel. (See Steel.)		
Slack , coal. (See Coal)	Ton, 30 cents	Ton, 30 cents.
Slates		
Slate pencils		
chimney-pieces	40 per cent.	30 per cent.
mantels		
slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate		
roofing	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
Sledges, blacksmiths'. (See Iron)	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2½ cents.
<i>Small</i>	20 per cent.	
Smokers' articles , pipes, pipe-bowls, and all, whatsoever, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.	Gross, \$1.50, and 75 per cent.	70 per cent.
all common pipes of clay	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
<i>pipe-cases, pipe-stems, tips, mouth-pieces, and metallic mountings for pipes, and all other parts of pipes or pipe fixtures, and all</i>		
<i>pipes and pipe-bowls, meerschaum, wood, porcelain, lava, and all other tobacco-smoking pipes and pipe-bowls, not otherwise provided for.</i>	75 per cent. Gross, \$1.50, and 75 per cent.	
Snails.	Free	Free.
Snuff and snuff flour. (See Tobacco)	Pound, 50 cents.	Pound, 50 cents.
Soap (hard and soft), all which are not otherwise specially enumerated or provided for in this act (and castile).	Pound, 1 cent, and 30 per cent.	20 per cent.
fancy, perfumed, honey, transparent, and all descriptions of toilet and shaving.	Pound, 10 cents, and 25 per cent.	Pound, 15 cents

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Soap stocks	Free	Free.
stock, grease for use as, n. o. p. f. (See Grease)	Free	Free.
Soda-ash	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
bi-carbonate of (or super-carbonate of), and saleratus (calced or pearl ash)	Pound 1½ cents	Pound, 1½ cents.
<i>Asporophosphate of, and all carbonates of, by whatever name designated, n. o. p. f.</i>	20 per cent.	
hydrate or caustic	Pound, 1½ cents.	Pound, 1 cent.
nitrate of, or cubic nitrate	Free	Free.
(and potassa tartrate), or rochelle salt	Pound, 5 cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
sal (or soda crystals)	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
(sulphate of)		20 per cent.
silicate of, or other alkaline silicate	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Sodium	20 per cent.	Free.
Sole-leather, Spanish. (See Leather)	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
other. (See Leather)	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
Somda, fish. (See Fish, as fish glue)	Free	Free.
Spanish grass, &c.	Free	Free.
sole leather. (See Leather)	15 per cent.	15 per cent.
Spar statuary and ornaments. (See Alabaster)	30 per cent.	10 per cent.
Sparterre, for making or ornamenting hats	Free	Free.
Spar, timber used for. (See Wood)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported for cabinets (or) as objects of taste or science, and not for sale	Free	Free.
Spectacles, pebbles for, rough. (See Brazil)	Free	Free.
Spelter in blocks or pigs	Pound, 1½ cents.	Pound, 1½ cents.
sheets. (See Zinc)	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2½ cents.
Spermaceti oil. (See Oil.)		
of American fisheries	Free	Free.
Spices (all ground or powdered, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act).	Pound, 30 cents.	Pound 5 cents.
n. o. p. f. (See Drugs.)		
Spiegeleisen. (See Iron)	Ton, \$7	Pound, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Spikes. (See Iron)	Pound, 1½ cents.	Pound, 1½ cents.
wrought iron or steel. (See Iron)	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
Spirita, (alcohol, component part, n. o. p. f.) (See Preparations)		Pound, 50 cents.
distilled.		
manufactured or distilled from grain, * * n. o. p. f. (See Liquors)	Proof gallon, \$2	Proof gallon, \$2.
proprietary. (See Proprietary preparations)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
of turpentine. (See Turpentine)	Gallon, 30 cents.	Gallon, 20 cents.
varnish. (See Varnishes.)		
Sponges	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Sprigs. (See Iron.)		
Spruce clapboards. (See Wood)	M, \$1.50	M, \$1.50.
Spun silk. (See Silk)	55 per cent.	50 per cent.
Spunk	Free	Free.
Spurs and saddles. (See Earthenware)	Free	Free.
Squilla, or scilla	Free.	
Starch, potato or corn	Pound, 1 cent, and 20 per cent.	Pound, 2 cents.
rice	Pound, 3 cents, and 20 per cent.	Pound, 2½ cents.
other	Pound, 3 cents, and 20 per cent.	Pound, 2½ cents.
burnt. (See Dextrine)	10 per cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
Stains of gold, silver, or other metals. (See Gold)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
Statuary, alabaster and spar. (See Alabaster)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
n. o. p. f. (See Paintings)	10 per cent.	30 per cent.
when free. (See Philosophical.)		
imported for the use of societies, when free. (See Regalia.)		
definition of term. (See Paintings.)		
(See Works of Art.)		
Statues, when imported for the use of any society, when free. (See Regalia.)		
Statuettes, printed, painted, or gilded. (See Earthenware.)	Free	Free.
Stave-bolts. (See Wood)	Free.	
Staves-axe, crude	Free.	
of wood (for pipes, hogheads or casks) of all kinds	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
n. o. p. f.	20 per cent.	
Staya, boiler. (See Iron)		Pound, 3 cents.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 8, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Steel, in any form, n. o. p. f. and all manufactures of steel n. o. p. f. <i>All manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for; but all articles of steel partially manufactured, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured.</i> definition of—(Provided, That all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel), and metal converted, cast or made, from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process of whatever form or description shall be classed as steel. (alloys used as substitutes for steel tools bands of, all gauges and widths bars, beveled or tapered billets blanks, die pressed, sheared, or stamped, of sheet or plate steel, or combination of iron and steel, punched or not blocks, die blooms, by whatever process made castings, all descriptions and shapes of, whether dry sand loam, or iron molded cogged ingots connecting rods crank-pins shafts die-blanks blocks gun-molds, not in bars hammer-molds, or swaged steel hoops of all gauges and widths ingots and cogged ingots pins, crank and wrist piston-rods plate, pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, or blanks of plates of all thicknesses and widths propeller shafts rods, connecting and piston shafts, steamer, crank, and other shapes, pressed, sheared, or stamped. (See above.) sheet or plate. (See above.) sheets of all gauges and widths slabs, by whatever process made steamer shafts strips of all gauges and widths substitutes. (See Alloys above.) swaged, or hammer-molds tapered bars in ingots bars coils sheets and steel wire not less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter valued at seven cents per pound or less valued at above seven cents and not above eleven cents per pound valued at above eleven cents per pound	30 per cent. 45 per cent.	} 45 per cent.
		See rates below.
	Pound, 2½ cents.	
	Pound, 3 cents. Pound, 3½ cents, and 10 per cent.	

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 226, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Steel (tools. (See Alloys.)		
wrist-pins.....		
all the above classes of steel n. o. p. f.		
valued at not over four cents per pound.....		45 per cent.
valued above 4 and not above 7 cents per pound.....		Pound, 2 cents.
valued above 7 and not above 10 cents.....		Pound 2½ cents.
valued above 10 cents per pound.....		Pound, 3½ cents.
(Provided, That on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold-rolled, cold-hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot-rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-fourth cent per pound, in addition to the rates provided in this act.)		{ Additional per pound, ½ cent.
(and on steel circular saw plates there shall be paid one cent per pound in addition to the rate provided in this act.)		Additional per pound, 1 cent.
(angled		
axles, and parts thereof.....		Pound, 1½ cents.
axle-bars.....		
blanks.....		
forgings for		
beams, girders, joists, &c., and other structural shapes.		
(See Iron beams)		
blacksmith's hammers and sledges.....		Pound, 1½ cents.
boiler-tubes, flues or stays, wrought.....		Pound, 2½ cents.
bolt-blanks.....		Pound, 3 cents.
bolts, with or without thread or nuts.....		Pound, 2½ cents.
building forms and bulb beams. (See Beams, above).....		Pound, 1½ cents.
chain or chains. (See Iron.).....		
corrugated or crimped sheet.....		Pound, 1½ cents.
car-truck channels.....		
channels.....		
columns, and parts and sections of.....		Pound, 1½ cents.
deck-beams.....		
fence wire rods. (See Wire rods below.).....		
cotton ties. (See Iron).....		35 per cent.
crowbars).....		Pound, 2½ cents.
cutlery, n. o. p. f. (See Cutlery).....	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats of all cuts and kinds—		
(4 inches in length, and under.....		Dosen, 35 cents.
over 4 inches in length, and under 9 inches.....		Dosen, 75 cents.
9 inches in length, and under 14 inches.....		Dosen, \$1.50.
14 inches in length and over).....		Dosen, \$2.50.
not exceeding 10 inches in length.....	Pound, 10 cents	
exceeding 10 inches in length.....	Pound 6 cents and 30 per cent.	
(fish-plates, railway. (See Iron).....	Pound 30 per cent.	
flat, with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fencing.....		Pound, 1½ cents.
floats. (See Iron files.).....		Pound, ½ cent.
flues, boiler, wrought.....		Pound, 3 cents.
forged shot-gun barrels, rough-bored (See Arms).....		10 per cent.
forgings of, for axles, &c. (See Iron).....		Pound, 2½ cents.
n. o. p. f. (See Iron).....		Pound, 2½ cents.
for vessels, steam-engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing each 25 pounds or more.....		Pound, 2 cents.
girders. (See Iron beams).....		Pound, 1½ cents.
hammers. (See Blacksmiths, above).....		Pound, 2½ cents.
hinges, finished, and hinge-blanks.....		Pound, 2½ cents.
hoops for baling purposes. (See Iron cotton ties).....		85 per cent.
joists.) (See Iron beams).....		Pound, 1½ cents.
knitting-needles. (See Needles).....	25 per cent.	35 per cent.
n. o. p. f. (See Needles).....		25 per cent.
(manufacturer's articles or wares n. o. p. f., wholly or partly of, whether wholly or partly manufactured.....		45 per cent.
nails, cut.....		Pound, 1½ cents.
hob, wrought.....		
horseshoe, wrought.....		
wire.....		
wrought, n. o. p. f).....		Pound, 4 cents.
nail-wire rods. (See Wire rods).....		

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1876. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Steel (nuts, wrought		Pound, 2 cents.
pens, metallic. (See Pens.)		
pipes or tubes, other wrought)		Pound, 2½ cents.
plates, engraved	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
galvanized or coated. (See Iron.)		
(posts and parts or sections of. (See Iron beams)		Pound, 1½ cents.
rails, flat, punched)		Pound, 1½ cent.
T, weighing not over 25 pounds to the yard	} Pound, 1 cent, or 1½ cents.	{ Pound, 1½ cent. Ton, \$17.
railway-bars, wholly or partly of, weighing over 25 pounds to the yard		
(fish-plates		Pound, 1½ cents.
splice-bars		Pound, 1½ cents.
tires, locomotive, car, and other, or parts thereof)		Pound, 2½ cents.
locomotive tire, or parts thereof	pound, 3 cents.	
(wheels and tires, &c. (See Iron)		Pound 2 cents.
purposes, sheet-tired wheels for, whether wholly or partly finished)		Pound, 2½ cents.
rasps. (See Files, above.)		
rivet wire rods. (See Wire rods, below.)		
(rivets. (See Iron)		Pound, 2½ cents.
rods, wire. (See Wire rods.)		
saw plates, circular (see Steel circular saws)— Valued at 4 cents per pound, or less		Pound, 1 cent and 45 per cent.
Valued above 4 cents, and not above 7 cents per pound.		Pound, 3 cents.
Valued above 7 cents, and not above 10 cents per pound		Pound, 3½ cents.
Valued above 10 cents per pound		Pound, 4½ cents.
saws. (See Saws.)		
scrap.) (See Iron)		Pound, 1 cent.
screw wire-rods. (See Wire rods, below.)		
screws, commonly called wood-screws— 2 inches or over in length	Pound, 8 cents.	Pound, 6 cents.
(1 inch and) less than 2 inches in length	} Pound, 11 cents.	{ Pound, 8 cents. Pound, 10 cents.
(Over ½ inch and less than 1 inch in length		
½ inch and less in length)		Pound, 12 cents.
screws of any other metal than iron and all other screws of iron except wood-screws	35 per cent.	
(sheet, polished, planished, or glanced		Pound, 2½ cents.
shoes, horse, mule, and ox		Pound, 2 cents.
sledge, blacksmiths'		Pound, 2½ cents.
spikes, cut		Pound, 1½ cents.
wrought		Pound, 2 cents.
splice-bars, railway		Pound, 1½ cents.
sprigs. (See Iron.)		
stays, boiler, wrought		Pound, 3 cents.
tacks. (See Iron.)		
track tools		Pound, 2½ cents.
tubes, boiler, wrought		Pound, 3 cents.
other than boiler wrought.		Pound, 2½ cents.
washers, wrought.		Pound, 2 cents.
wedges)		Pound, 2½ cents.
(wheels, and steel-tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, and other railway tires, or parts there- of, wholly or partly manufactured)		Pound, 2½ cents.
(Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture)		Pound, 2 cents.
wire. (See Wire.)		
(wire rods (rivet, screw, nail, and fence), round, in coils and loops, not lighter than No. 5 wire-gauge, valued at ½ cents or less per pound)		Pound, 1 cent.
Stems, n. o. p. f. (See Drugs.)		
Stereotype plates	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Sticks, umbrella, cut in lengths. (See Umbrella)	Free	Free.
Stilt. (See Spurs)	Free	Free.
Stock, glue	Free	Free.
paper	Free	Free.
soap	Free	Free.
Stockings, cotton, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped, or knit by hand. (See Cotton)	} 35 per cent.	{ 40 per cent. 35 per cent.
(cotton, n. o. p. f.)		
Stones, blurr, unmanufactured, not bound up for millstones	Free	Two provisions.
cliff, unmanufactured	Free	Free.
curling. (See Curling stones)	Free	Free.

. IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Stones, flint, flints, and ground flint stones grind-. (See Grindstones.) lithographic, not engraved load. (See Loadstones.) polishing precious, not set. (See Precious stones) pumice. (See Pumice) rotten. whet-. (See Hones). (unmanufactured or undressed) freestone, granite, sandstone, and all building or monumental stone, except marble (not specially enumerated or pro- vided for in this act), per ton. (and upon stones as above, hewn, dressed, or polished).	Free Free Free 10 per cent. Free Free Free Ton. \$1.50 20 per cent.	Free. Free. Free. 10 per cent. Free. Free. Free. Ton. \$1. 20 per cent.
Stoneware. (See Earthenware.) Storax or styrax Stove plates, cast-iron, n. o. p. f. (See Iron) Straw baskets, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Baskets) bonnets, hats, hoods, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Bonnets) flax unmanufactured	Free Free Pound, 1½ cents. 35 per cent. 40 per cent. Ton, \$5 Free	Free. Free. Pound, 1½ cents. 30 per cent. 30 per cent. Ton, \$5. Free.
Strings, all strings of whip, gut, or catgut, or any other like material, other than strings for musical instruments. Strips, horn. steel, n. o. p. f. (See Steel.)	Free Free	25 per cent. Free.
Strontia, oxide of and proto-oxide of strontian. (and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia). (Structural shapes.) (See Iron and steel).	Free Free	} Free.
Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, n. o. p. f.	Ounce, \$1. Ounce, \$1.50	} Pound, 1½ cents. } Ounce, 50 cents.
Styrax (Substitute for butter.) (See Butter.)	Free	Free. Pound, 4 cents.
Sugars: All not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic test as follows, viz: (All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy- five degrees, shall pay a duty of) (And for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic test they shall pay additional) Not above No. 7 Dutch standard in color Above No. 7 and not above No. 10 Dutch standard in color Above No. 10 and not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color. [a. Provided, That concentrated melada, or concrete, shall hereafter be classed as sugar " " and melada shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane-juice boiled down to the sugar point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling process and without any pro- cess of purging or clarification, and any and all products of the sugar-cane imported in bags, mats, baskets, or other than tight packages shall be considered sugar and dutiable as such.]	Pound, 2.1875 cts. Pound, 2.5 cents. Pound, 2.8125 cts.	Pound, 1½ cents. Pound, 1½ addi- tional.
And provided further, That of the drawback on refined sugars exported allowed by section three thousand and nineteen of the Revised Statutes of the United States, only one per centum of the amount so allowed shall be retained by the United States. Act of March 3, 1875, sec. 3.]		
All sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows, namely:		
All sugar above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard	Pound, 3.4375 cts.	Pound, 2½ cents.
All sugar above No. 16 and not above No. 20 Dutch standard	Pound, 4.0625 cts.	Pound, 3 cents.
All sugars above No. 20 Dutch standard, and all re- fined, loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, and granulated sugar	Pound, 5 cents	Pound, 3½ cents.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Sugars—Continued.		
<i>But sirup of sugar, sirup of sugar-cane juice, melada or concentrated melada, or concentrated molasses, entered under the name of molasses, shall be forfeited to the United States.</i>		
Molasses (testing not above fifty-six degrees by the polariscope, shall pay a duty of	Gallon, 6½ cents.	{ Gallon, 4 cents. Gallon, 8 cents.
Molasses testing above fifty-six degrees) shall pay a duty of		
Candy, not colored	Pound, 10 cents.	Pound, 5 cents.
All other confectionery, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made wholly or in part of sugar, and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, valued at thirty cents per pound or less. (See Confectionery)		
Beet seed	Pound, 15 cents.	Pound, 10 cents.
Grape. (See Glucose)	Free	Free.
Of milk	Free	Free.
Sulphate, known as salt cake	20 per cent.	Free.
crude or refined, or niter cake crude or refined, and Glauber's salt. (See Soda)		} 20 per cent.
of alumina. (See Alumina)	Pound, ½ cent.	100 lbs., 60 cents.
ammonia. (See Ammonia)	100 lbs., 60 cents.	20 per cent.
baryta or barytes, unmanufactured. (See Baryta)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
copper. (See Copper)	Pound, ½ cent.	10 per cent.
iron. (See Iron)	Pound, ½ cent.	Pound, ½ cent.
lime, unground. (See Plaster of Paris)	Pound, 4 cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
magnesia	Pound, ½ cent.	Pound, ½ cent.
(potash.) (See potash)	Free	Free.
quinia. (See Quinia)	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, ½ cent.
(soda.) (See Soda)	Free	Free.
Sulphide, crude (sulphuret), of antimony ore. (See Antimony)	Free	Free.
of arsenic. (See Arsenic)	Free	Free.
(Sulphur or) brimstone, n. o. p. f.	Free	Free.
(sublimed or) flowers of	Ton, \$20, and 15 per cent.	Ton, \$20.
lac (or precipitated)	Free	Free.
refined, in rolls	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10.
(Sulphuret of iron.) (See Iron)		Ton, 75 cents.
Sulphuric ether. (See Ether)	Pound, \$1, general provision.	Pound, 50 cents.
Sumac (ground)	10 per cent.	Pound, ½ cent.
(extract)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Sunn, n. o. p. f. (See Jute)	Ton, \$15	Ton, \$15.
Sunshade frames and sticks, n. o. p. f. (See Umbrellas)	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
sticks cut in lengths. (See Umbrellas)	Free	Free.
Suspenders, cotton. (See Cotton)	Free	35 per cent.
wool. (See Woolen)	Pound, 50 cents.	Pound, 30 cents.
Super-carbonate of soda. (See Soda)	and 40 per cent.	and 50 per cent.
(Suppositories, alcohol not a component part.) (See Medicinal preparations)	Pound, 1½ cents.	Pounds, 1½ cents.
Swaged steel. (See Steel)		25 per cent.
Sweepings of silver and gold	Free	Free.
Sweetmeats, preserved in sugar, spirits, sirup, or molasses, n. o. p. f. (See Fruits)		
Sword-blades. (See Penknives)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Swords. (See Penknives)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Sycamore lumber. (See Wood)	45 per cent.	35 per cent.
Tables, slabs for. (See Slate)	40 per cent.	30 per cent.
Tacks, cut. (See Iron)		
Taggers, iron, black. (See Iron)	30 per cent.	50 per cent.
tin. (See Iron)		
Tailors' irons, cast. (See Iron)	Pound, 1½ cents.	Pound, 1½ cents.
Talc	Free	Free.
Tallow	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
Talmes of wool, &c., except knit goods. (See Woolen)	Pound, 50 cents.	Pound, 45 cents.
Tamarinds	and 40 per cent.	and 40 per cent.
Tank-bottoms. (See Sugar)	Free	Free.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1883.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Tannic acid	Pound, \$1.	Pound, \$1.
and tannin	Pound, \$2.	Pound, \$1.
Tanning, articles in a crude state for, n. o. p. f. (See Dyeing)	Free	Free.
Tapera. (See Candles)	Free	20 per cent.
Tapoca, cassava or cassada	Free	Free.
Tar, coal (<i>anthracite</i>), colors or dyes, n. o. p. f. (See Coal-tar)	Pound, 50 cents, and 35 per cent.	35 per cent.
(<i>tar</i>), crude. (See Coal-tar)	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
products of. (See Coal-tar)	gallon, 40 cents, or 20 per cent.	20 per cent.
(preparations of, not colors or dyes.) (See Coal-tar)		20 per cent.
(<i>wood</i>)(<i>tar</i>)	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tarax, black. (See Aniline)	Free	Free.
Tartar, crude. (See Argal)	Free	Free.
cream of	Pound, 10 cents.	Pound, 6 cents.
Tartar- <i>emetic</i>	Pound, 15 cents.	
Tartaric acid. (See Acid)	Pound, 15 cents.	Pound, 10 cents.
Tartars, partly refined	Pound, 6 cents.	Pound, 4 cents.
including lees crystals	Free	Pound, 4 cents.
Tartrate, soda and potassa. (See Soda)	Pound, 5 cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
Tarred cables or cordage	Pound, 3 cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
Tassels of gold and silver or other metal. (See Gold)	85 per cent.	25 per cent.
Tea	Free	Free.
plants	Free	Free.
Teams of immigrants. (See Animals.)		
Teasels	Free	Free.
(Teas, iron or steel.) (See Iron)		Pound, 1½ cents.
Teeth, preparation for the. (See proprietary preparations)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
unmanufactured	Free	Free.
manufactured	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Terne-plates. (See Iron.)		
Terra-alba aluminous	Free	Free.
<i>japonica</i>	Free	Free.
Thread, cotton. (See Cotton.)		
spool (See Cotton.)		
linen. (See Flax)	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
silk. (See Silk.)		
Threads, metal. (See Bouillons)	25 per cent.	23 per cent.
Thrown-silk. (See Silk)	35 per cent.	20 per cent.
Thyme-oil. (See Oil)	Free	Free.
Ties, crude	Free	
Ties, railroad	Free	Free.
Tiles, encaustic	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
roofing, n. o. p. f. (See Brick)		
paving, n. o. p. f. (See Brick)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Timber, round, unmanufactured, n. o. p. f., and ship timber.		
(See Wood)	Free	Free.
squared or sided, n. o. p. f.	Cu. ft., 1 cent.	Cu. ft., 1 cent.
hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars in building wharves	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Tin ore	Free	Free.
bars	Free	Free.
blocks	Free	Free.
pigs	Free	Free.
grain	Free	Free.
granulated	Free	Free.
cans	Each qt., 1½ cents.	Each qt., 1½ cents.
taggers	Pound, 1½ cent.	Pound, 1 cent.
plates. (See Iron.)		
manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Manufactures)	35 per cent.	45 per cent.
oxide, muriatic, and salts of tin, and tin-foil	30 per cent.	
(Tinctures, alcohol component part, n. o. p. f.) (See Medicinal preparations)		Pound, 50 cents.
Tips, horn. (See Horn)	Free	Free.
Tissues, for hats, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Hats)	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
manufactured, of all descriptions, and stemmed tobacco, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act	Pound, 50 cents.	Pound, 40 cents.
and internal revenue tax of	Pound, 16 cts. add'l	Pound, 8 cts. add'l.
leaf, (of which eighty-five per cent. is of the requisite size and of the necessary fineness of texture to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than		

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.*—Continued.
 [See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 23, 1874, Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875, March 3, 1875, July 1, 1879, June 14, 1880, May 6, 1882, Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Tobacco, &c.—Continued.		
one hundred leaves are required to weigh a pound, if not stemmed.....	Pound, 35 cents	Pound, 75 cents.
if stemmed.....	Pound, 50 cents	Pound, \$1.
and internal-revenue tax of.....	Pound, 16 cts. add'l	Pound, 8 cts. add'l.
stems.....	Pound, 15 cents	Pound, 15 cents.
cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds; but paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.....	Pound, \$2.50, and 25 per cent. Per M, \$6 add'l.	Pound, \$2.50, and 25 per cent. Per M, \$3 add'l.
and internal-revenue tax on cigars and cheroots.....	Per M, \$6 add'l.	Per M, \$3 add'l.
and internal-revenue tax on cigarettes weighing over 3 pounds per thousand.....	Per M, \$1.75 add'l.	Per M, 50 cts. add'l.
weighing not over 3 pounds per thousand.....		
snuff and snuff-flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry, or damp, and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions.....	Pound, 50 cents	Pound, 50 cents.
and internal-revenue tax.....	Pound, 16 cts. add'l	Pound, 8 cts. add'l.
(all other) tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, and not stemmed.....		
Toilet preparations. (See Proprietary preparations)	Pound, 35 cents	Pound, 35 cents.
soap. (See Soap.)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Tonics. (See Proprietary preparations)	Free	Free.
Tonquin, Tonqua, or Tonka beans.....	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Tools of trade of immigrants. (See Wearing apparel.)	Free	Free.
Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured.....	Free	Free.
Tourney velvet carpets. (See Carpets.)		
Tow, of flax or hemp.....	Ton, \$10	Ton, \$10.
Toys. (See Dolls)	50 per cent.	35 per cent.
(Track-tools.) (See Iron.)		Pound, 2½ cents.
Tram, silk. (See Silk)	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
Trees for Department of Agriculture or Botanic Garden.....	Free	Free.
n. o. p. f. (See Plants)	30 per cent.	Free.
Trimming, cotton. (See Cotton)	35 per cent.	40 per cent.
dress trimming. (See Woollen)	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.
for hats, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Hats)	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Tripoli.....	Free	Free.
Troches, n. o. p. f. (See Proprietary preparations)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Tubes, boiler. (See Iron)	Pound, 3½ cents	Pound, 3 cents.
(other, wrought iron or steel.) (See Iron)		Pound, 2½ cents.
Turmeric.....	Free	Free.
Turpentine, Venice.....	Free	Free.
spirits of.....	Gallon, 30 cents	Gallon, 20 cents.
Turtles.....	Free	Free.
Tutenegre, in blocks or pigs.....	Pound, 1½ cents	Pound, 1½ cents.
in sheets.....	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 2½ cents.
	General provision.	
Twine, gilling or seine. (See Seines)	40 per cent.	25 per cent.
linen. (See Flax)	40 per cent.	40 per cent.
or pack thread, n. o. p. f.....	35 per cent.	
Twist, silk. (See Silk)	40 per cent.	30 per cent.
Types, new. (See Lead)	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
old and fit only to be remanufactured.....	Free	Free.
metal.....	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
Usters of wool, &c., except knit goods. (See Woollen)	Pound, 50 cents, and 40 per cent.	Pound, 45 cents and 40 per cent.
Ultramarine.....	Pound, 6 cents.	Pound, 5 cents.
Umber.....	100 pounds, 50 cts	
(earths, when dry.....		Pound, ½ cent.
ground in oil).....		Pound, 1½ cents.
Umbrella and parasol ribs, and stretcher frames, tips, runners, handles, or other parts thereof, when made in whole or chief part of iron, steel, or any other metal.....	45 per cent.	40 per cent.
Umbrellas, parasols, and shades, when covered with silk or alpaca.....	60 per cent.	50 per cent.
all other.....	45 per cent.	40 per cent.
parasols, and sunshades, frames and sticks for, finished or unfinished, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act.....		
sticks, crude, to wit, all partridge, hair-wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and (all) other sticks and canes in the rough, or no further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, para-	35 per cent.	30 per cent.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1873. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Umbrellas, &c.—Continued. sol, or sunshade sticks or walking-canes. (See Bamboo reeds) Uncut diamonds. (See Diamonds) Undressed furs. (See Furs) Uranium, oxide of, verdigris, or subacetate of copper Vaccine virus, cow or fine pox or Valerian oil. (See Oil) Valonia	Free Free Free Free Free Free	Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. Free. Free.
Varnish, spirit or otherwise, valued at \$1.50 or less per gallon.	Gallon, 50 cents, and 20 per cent.	40 per cent., and additional for spirits, \$1.33 gal- lon.
valued at above \$1.50 per gallon.	Gallon, 50 cents, and 25 per cent.	
Vases of platinum for chemical uses. (See Platinum) printed, painted, or gilded. (See Earthenware.)	Free	Free.
Vegetables (in their natural state, or in salt or brine), not specially enumerated or provided for in this act n. o. p. f. (See Drugs.)	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Vegetable ivory. (See Ivory) (and mineral wax)	Free	Free.
Vellum	30 per cent.	Free.
Velvet carpets, putent. (See Carpets.) cotton. (See Cotton)	35 per cent.	40 per cent.
Venetian carpets. (See Carpets.)	Free	Free.
Venice turpentine	Free	Free.
Verdigris. (See Uranium)	Free	Free.
Vermiculite	Pound, 2 cents.	Free.
Vermouth. (See Liquors.)	Free	Free.
Vessels of platinum for chemical uses. (See Platinum) cast-iron, n. o. p. f. (See Iron) other, of American manufacture. (See Articles.)	Pound, 1½ cents.	Pound, 1½ cents.
Vials, flint and lime glass. (See Glass.)	20 per cent.	Free.
Vinegar. (The standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bi-car- bonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy of vinegar; and all import duties that may by law be imposed on vinegar imported from foreign countries shall be collected according to this standard) (alcohol not component part.) (See Medicinal prepa- rations)	Gallon, 10 cents.	Gallon, 7½ cents.
Vitrified, blue. (See Copper)	Pound, 4 cents.	25 per cent.
white, or sulphate of zinc	20 per cent.	Pound, 3 cents.
Wafers, unmedicated	Free	Free.
Wagon-blocks, rough, hewn, or sawed. (See Wood)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Walking-sticks, finished. (See Canes)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
unfinished. (See Canes)	35 per cent.	20 per cent.
Walnuts of all kinds. (See Nuts)	Pound, 3 cents.	Pound, 3 cents.
Warps or warp-yarn. (See Cotton.)	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Wares, Britannia	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
gilt	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
plated	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
Wash-blue. (See Polishing powders)	Pound, 2 cents.	Pound, 2 cents.
Washers, wrought-iron or steel. (See Iron)	Free	Free.
Waste as paper stock. (See Paper stock)	Free	Free.
silk. (See Silk)	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
all not specially enumerated or provided for in this act	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Watches, watch-cases, watch-movements, parts of watches, and watch materials (not specially enumerated or pro- vided for in this act)	Gallon, \$1.	Gallon, \$1.
Water, bay. (See Bay rum)	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Waters, proprietary. (See Proprietary preparations) of any kind, alcohol not a component part. (See Medicinal preparations)	45 per cent.	40 per cent.
Water proof cloth, n. o. p. f. (See Oil-cloth)	Free	Free.
Wax, bay or myrtle, Brazilian and Chinese	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
bees	35 per cent.	20 per cent.
sealing	Free	Free.
vegetable, mineral	20 per cent.	20 per cent.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1884. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Wearing apparel, in actual use, and other personal effects (not merchandise), professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States. But this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale..... (See Woolen.)	Free	Free.
Webbings. (See Woolen.) cotton. (See Cotton)	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	Pound, 30 cents, and 50 per cent. 35 per cent.
Webbing, composed of cotton, flax, or any other materials, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act..... (Wedges, iron or steel.) (See Iron)	35 per cent.	35 per cent. Pound, 2½ cents.
Woods, n. o. p. f. (See Drugs.)		
Whalebone, hats, bonnets, hoods, n. o. p. f. (See Bonnets)	40 per cent.	30 per cent.
baskets, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Baskets)	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
unmanufactured	Free	Free.
Whale-oil, product of American fisheries. (See Oil)	Free	Free.
Wharves, timber used for building. (See Timber)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Wheat	Bushel, 20 cents.	Bushel, 20 cents.
(flour)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Wheels, hubs for. (See Wood)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
(steel and steel-tired.) (See Steel)	Free	Pound, 2½ cents.
Whetstones. (See Hones)	Free	Free.
Whip-gut or cat-gut, unmanufactured. (See Gut)	Free	Free.
White wood lumber. (See Wood.)		
Whiting	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, ½ cent.
Paris white (dry)	Pound, 1 cent.	Pound, ½ cent.
ground in oil or putty	Pound, 2 and 1½ cents.	Pound, 1 cent.
Willow, baskets, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Baskets)	35 per cent.	30 per cent.
bonnets, hats, hoods, n. o. p. f. (See Bonnets)	40 per cent.	30 per cent.
for basket-makers' use. (See Osier)	30 per cent.	25 per cent.
sheets and squares for hats, &c., n. o. p. f. (See Hats.)	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Wilton carpets. (See Carpets.)		
Window curtains, lace, cotton. (See Cotton)	General provision, 35 per cent.	40 per cent.
glass, common. (See Glass.)		
Wines (except still wines), additional duty for bottles	Each, 3 cents	Each, 3 cents.
Champagne. (See Liquors.)		
(medicated, alcohol component part, n. o. p. f.) (See Medicinal preparations)		
sparkling. (See Liquors.)		
still. (See Liquors.)		
Wings, gold, silver, or other metal. (See Gold)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
Wire (iron or steel smaller than No. 5, and not smaller than No. 10 wire-gauge		
smaller than No. 10, and not smaller than No. 16 wire-gauge		Pound, 1½ cent.
smaller than No. 16, and not smaller than No. 26 wire-gauge		Pound, 2 cents.
smaller than No. 26 wire-gauge)		Pound, 2½ cents.
iron wire, bright, coppered, or tinned, drawn and finished, not more than ½ inch in diameter—		Pound, 3 cents.
not less than No. 16 wire-gauge	Pound, 2 cents, and 15 per cent. Pound, 3½ cents, and 15 per cent. Pound, 4 cents, and 15 per cent.	
over No. 16, and not over No. 25, wire-gauge		
over or finer than No. 25 wire-gauge		
steel wire less than ½ inch in diameter—		
not less than No. 16 wire-gauge	Pound, 2½ cents, and 20 per cent. Pound, 3 cents, and 20 per cent.	
less or finer than No. 16 wire-gauge		
iron or steel wire covered with cotton, silk, or other material	Pound, 5 cents additional.	Pound, 4 cents additional.
and wire commonly known as crinoline, corset, and hat wire, shall pay in addition to the foregoing rates	Pound, 9 cents, and 10 per cent.	Pound, 4 cents additional.

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 2, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1890. May 6, 1892. Dec. 23, 1892.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Wire, &c.—Continued.		
(And provided further, That no article made from iron or steel wire, or of which iron or steel wire is a component part of chief value, shall pay a less rate of duty than the iron or steel wire from which it is made either wholly or in part.)		
(And provided further, That iron or steel wire cloths, and iron or steel wire-nettings, made in meshes of any form, shall pay a duty equal in amount to that imposed on iron or steel wire of the same gauge, and in addition thereto).....		Pound, 2 cents additional.
(There shall be paid on galvanized iron or steel wire, except fence wire, in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which it is made).....		Pound, 1 cent additional.
(On iron wire rope and wire strand, in addition to the rates imposed on the wire of which it is made).....		Pound, 1 cent additional.
On steel wire rope and wire strand, in addition to the rates imposed on the wire of which it is made).....		Pound, 2 cents additional.
<i>Provided, That all wire rope and wire strand or chain made of iron wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the iron wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made; and all wire rope, and wire strand or chain made of steel wire, either bright, coppered, galvanized, or coated with other metals, shall pay the same rate of duty that is now levied on the steel wire of which said rope or strand or chain is made.</i>		
(Wire nail, iron or steel rods (rivet, screw, nail, and fence), round, in coils and loops, not lighter than No. 5 wire-gauge, valued at 3½ cents or less per pound).....		Pound, 4 cents.
Wire, not less than 1 inch in diameter.....		Pound, 1½ cents.
Valued at 7 cents or less per pound.....	Pound, 2½ cents.	
Valued at above 7 cents and not above 11 cents per pound.....	Pound, 3 cents.	
Valued at above 11 cents per pound.....	Pound, 3½ cents, and 10 per cent.	
(flat, with longitudinal ribs for the manufacture of fencing).....		Pound, 1½ cents.
Witherite. (See Barytes).....		Free.
Wood, woid or pastel.....	Free.	Free.
Wood ashes and lye of, and best root ashes.....	Free.	Free.
sawed boards, plank, deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white-wood, sycamore, and bass-wood, per one thousand feet, board measure.....	M feet, \$1.....	M feet, \$1.
all other (articles) varieties of sawed lumber, per one thousand feet, board measure.....	M feet, \$2.....	M feet, \$2.
but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, per one thousand feet, board measure.....	M feet, 50 cents additional.	M feet, 50 cents additional.
and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, per one thousand feet, board measure.....	M feet, \$1 additional.	M feet, \$1 additional.
and if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, per one thousand feet, board measure.....	M feet, \$1.50 additional.	M feet, \$1.50 additional.
casks and barrels, empty.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
sugar-box shoeks.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
and packing-boxes.....	30 per cent.....	30 per cent.
(and packing-box shoeks of wood) not especially enumerated or provided for in this act.....	35 per cent.....	35 per cent.
namely, cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all cabinet woods, unmanufactured.....	Free.....	Free.
cork. (See Cork-wood).....	Free.....	Free.
clapboards, pine, per one thousand.....	M, \$2.....	M, \$2.
clapboards, spruce, per one thousand.....	M, \$1.50.....	M, \$1.50.
tire.....	Free.....	Free.
handle bolts.....	Free.....	Free.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.*

(See note at top of page 238, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.)

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 23, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 2, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Wood hop-poles	20 per cent.	Free.
hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, cross-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn or sawed only	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
laths	M, 15 cents.	M, 15 cents.
logs, and round, unmanufactured timber, not especially enumerated or provided for in this act, and ship-timber, and ship-planking	Free.	Free.
manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not especially enumerated or provided for in this act	25 per cent.	35 per cent.
manufactures of cedar-wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and satinwood	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
pencils. * * (See Pencils)	Gross, 50 cents and 80 per cent.	Gross, 50 cents and 80 per cent.
pickets and palings	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
poplar, or other woods, for the manufacture of paper	Free.	Free.
railroad ties of	Free.	Free.
shingle-bolts and stove-bolts, provided that heading-bolts shall be held and construed to be included under the term stove-bolts	Free.	Free.
shingles	Free.	Free.
staves (of all kinds) for pipes, hogheads, or casks. (See Staves)	M, 35 cents.	M, 35 cents.
staves, n. o. p. f.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
tar	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
timber, hewn and sawed. (See Timber)	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
used for spars. (See Timber)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
for building wharves. (See Timber)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
squared or sided, n. o. p. f. (See Timber)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act	cubic foot, 1 cent.	cubic foot, 1 cent.
used expressly for dyeing, n. o. p. f. (See Drugs)	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Wool and woollens:	Free.	Free.
All wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:		
Class one, clothing wools.—That is to say, merino, mectiza, mets, or metia wools, or other wools of merino blood, immediate or remote, down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in classes two and three.		
Class two, combing wools.—That is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals.		
Class three, carpet wools and other similar wools.—Such as Donkoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria, and elsewhere.		
The duty on wools of the first class which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of all classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. The duty upon wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject.		
Wools of the first class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, exclud-		

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

(See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.)

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Wool and woollens—Continued. ing charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound	Pound, 10 cents, and 11 per cent.	Pound, 10 cents.
Wools of the same class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, ex- cluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound	Pound, 12 cents, and 10 per cent.	Pound, 12 cents.
Wools of the second class, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be thirty-two cents or less per pound	Pound, 10 cents, and 11 per cent.	Pound, 10 cents.
Wools of the same class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, ex- cluding charges in such port, shall exceed thirty-two cents per pound	Pound, 12 cents, and 10 per cent.	Pound, 12 cents.
Wools of the third class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be twelve cents or less per pound	Pound, 3 cents....	Pound, 2½ cents.
Wools of the same class, the value whereof, at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, ex- cluding charges in such port, shall exceed twelve cents per pound	Pound, 6 cents....	Pound, 5 cents.
Wools on the skin, the same rates as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.	Pound, 12 cents....	Pound, 10 cents.
Woolen rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks	Pound, 50 cents, and 35 per cent.	Pound, 35 cents, and 35 per cent.
All manufactures of wool, of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, n. o. p. l., valued at not ex- ceeding 80 cents per pound. (See Woolen cloths, below)	Pound, 50 cents, and 35 per cent.	Pound, 35 cents, and 40 per cent.
Valued at exceeding 80 cents per pound		
Balmorals. (See Flannels, below.)		
Beltings. (See Webbing, below.)		
Belts, endless, or felt for paper or printing machines	Pound, 20 cents, and 35 per cent.	Pound, 20 cents, and 50 per cent.
Blankets. (See Flannels, below.)		
Braids. (See Webbing, below.)		
Braces. (See Webbing, below.)		
Bunting	Square yd., 20 cts., and 35 per cent.	Square yd., 10 cts., and 35 per cent.
Buttons or barrel buttons, &c. (See Webbing, below.)		
Carpets and carpeting. (See Carpets.)		
(Cloaks)		
Dolmans		
Jackets		
Jackets		
Jackets		
Or other outside garments for ladies' and children's ap- parel	Pound, 50 cents, and 40 per cent.	Pound, 45 cents, and 40 per cent.
And goods of similar description, or used for like pur- poses		
Composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals, made up or manu- factured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods)		
Clothing, ready-made, and		
Wearing apparel of every description (not specially enumerated or provided for in this act), and		
Balmoral skirts, and skirting, and goods of similar de- scription, or used for like purposes, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, except knit goods	Pound, 50 cents, and 40 per cent.	Pound, 40 cents, and 35 per cent.
Cloths		
Woolen shawls		
And all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act	Pound, 50 cents, and 35 per cent.	

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.*—Continued.
 [See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Wools and woollens—Continued. (Valued at not exceeding eighty cents per pound		Pound, 35 cents, and 25 per cent. Pound, 35 cents, and 40 per cent.
Valued at above eighty cents per pound)		
Cords, and cords and tassels. (See Webbing, below.)		
Dolmans. (See Cloaks, above.)		
Dress goods		
Women's and children's		
(Coat linings)		
<i>And real or imitation Italian cloths.</i>	Square yd., 6 cts., and 35 per cent.	Square yd., 5 cts., and 35 per cent.
(And goods of like description, composed in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, valued at not exceeding twenty cents per square yard.		
Valued at above twenty cents per square yard.	Square yd., 8 cts., and 40 per cent.	Square yd., 7 cts., and 40 per cent.
(If composed wholly of wool, worsted, the hair of the al- paca, goat, or other animals, or of a mixture of them.	Same as above.	Square yd., 9 cts., and 40 per cent.
But all such goods with selvages, made wholly or in part of other materials, or with threads of other materials introduced for the purpose of changing the classifica- tion, shall be dutiable at)		Square yd., 9 cts., and 40 per cent.
<i>Provided</i> , That all such goods weighing over four ounces per square yard shall pay a duty of.	Pound, 50 cents, and 25 per cent.	Pound, 35 cents, and 40 per cent.
Dress trimmings. (See Webbing, below.)		
Flannels.		
Blankets.		
Hats of wool.		
Knit goods.		
(And all goods made on knitting-frames)		
Balmorals.	Pound, 20 cents, and 35 per cent.	Pound, 10 cents, and 35 per cent.
Woolen and worsted yarns.		
And all manufactures of every description, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals (except such as are com- posed in part of wool), not specially enumerated or pro- vided for in this act.		
Valued at not exceeding thirty cents per pound		
Valued at above thirty cents per pound, and not exceed- ing forty cents per pound.	Pound, 20 cents, and 35 per cent.	Pound, 12 cents, and 25 per cent.
Valued at above forty cents per pound, and not exceed- ing sixty cents per pound.	Pound, 30 cents, and 25 per cent.	Pound, 18 cents, and 25 per cent.
Valued at above sixty cents per pound, and not exceed- ing eighty cents per pound.	Pound, 40 cents, and 25 per cent. Pound, 50 cents, and 35 per cent.	Pound, 24 cents, and 25 per cent. Pound, 35 cents, and 40 per cent.
Valued at above eighty cents per pound.	Pound, 12 cents.	Pound, 10 cents.
Flocks, mungo, shoddy, rags or waste.		
Fringes. (See Webbing, below.)		
Galloons. (See Webbing, below.)		
Gimps. (See Webbing, below.)		
Gorings. (See Webbing, below.)		
Gun-wads. (See Arms.)		
Hassocks. (See Carpets.)	35 per cent.	25 per cent.
Hats of wool. (See Flannels, above.)		
Head-nets. (See Webbing, below.)		
Italian cloths. (See Dress goods, above.)		
Jackets. (See Cloaks, above.)		
Knit goods. (See Flannels, above.)		
Mats, rugs, screens, &c. (See Carpets.)		
Outside garments. (See Cloaks, above.)		
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks	Pound, 12 cents.	Pound, 10 cents.
Shawls. (See Cloths, above.)		

IV.—Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.—Continued.

[See note at top of page 223, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 3, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1890. May 3, 1892. Dec. 23, 1892.	Act of March 3, 1863.
Wools and woollens—Continued.		
Shoddy, &c. (See Rags, above).....	Pound, 12 cents ...	Pound, 10 cents.
Suspenders. (See Webbing, below.).....	Pound, 12 cents ...	Pound, 10 cents.
Waste, &c.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Webbing.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Geriages.....		
Suspenders.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 40 per cent.	
Braces.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 40 per cent.	
Beltings.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Bindings.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Braids.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Galloons.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Fringes.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Gimps.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Cords.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Cords and tassels.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Dress-trimmings.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Head-nets.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Buttons.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Or barrel buttons.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments.....	Pound, 50 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Wrought by hand, or braided by machinery, made of wool, worsted, or mohair (the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals), or of which wool, worsted, or mohair (the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other animals), is a component material.....	Pound, 30 cents, and 50 per cent.	
Yarns. (See Flannels, above.)		
Women's apparel, outside garments of wool, &c., except knit goods. (See Woollens.)		
Works of art, painting, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production of American artists. But the fact of such production must be verified by the certificate of any (a) consul or minister of the United States indorsed upon the written declaration of the artist; paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions, or to any State, or to any municipal corporation (or religious corporation or so- ciety).....	Free..... Free..... Free.....	Free..... Free..... Free.....
Worm-gut, manufactured. (See Gut).....	Free.....	Free.....
Worm-seed, <i>Levant</i>	Free.....	Free.....
Worsted goods. (See Woollens.)		
Wrappers, leaf-tobacco. (See Tobacco.)		
<i>Xylonites or xylonites</i>	Free.....	Free.....
Yarns.....	Free.....	Free.....
Yarn, coir. (See Coir) cotton. (See Cotton.) flax (or <i>hemp</i>).....	80 or 35 per cent., according to value Pound, 5 cents. 25 per cent.	35 per cent. 35 per cent. 30 per cent.
hemp.....		
jute. (See Flax).....		
silk thread or. (See Silk)		
woolen and worsted. (See Woollen.)		
<i>Yeast-cakes</i>	Free.....	Free.....
Yellow metal, or sheathing. (See Sheathing)	Pound, 3 cents.....	35 per cent.
Zaffer.....	Free.....	Free.....
Zante currants. (See Fruit).....	Pound, 1 cent.....	Pound, 1 cent.

IV.—*Comparative statement of the rates of import duties, &c.*—Continued.
 [See note at top of page 228, for explanation of text in italics and parentheses.]

ARTICLES ENUMERATED.	Rev. Stat. of June 22, 1874. Acts of Feb'y 8, 1875. March 3, 1875. July 1, 1879. June 14, 1880. May 6, 1882. Dec. 23, 1882.	Act of March 3, 1883.
Zinc, manufactures of, n. o. p. f. (See Manufactures)	35 per cent.	45 per cent.
oxide of, when dry	Pound, 1½ cents.	Pound, 1½ cents.
ground in oil	Pound, 1½ cent.	Pound, 1½ cents.
spelter, or tutanegue, in blocks or pigs	Pound, 1½ cents. }	Pound, 1½ cents.
(and old worn-out zinc, fit only to be remanufactured)	20 per cent. }	Pound, 1½ cents.
spelter, or tutanegue in sheets	Pound, 2½ cents.	Pound, 3½ cents.

NOTE.—Statement IV is an exact comparison of the text of the Tariff Act of 1883 and the law in force on that date. Many of the specific items enumerated under the prior law are now embodied in general provisions, and *vice versa*. For example, barks, beans, berries, seeds, &c., had been to a large extent itemized, but they are now nearly all embodied in two general provisions (paragraphs 54 and 636); while manufactures of steel, under the new law, are specifically enumerated instead of being embraced under the general head of "steel not otherwise provided for."

A.—Table showing the votes, by States, given in the House of Representatives on the passage of each of the general tariff acts since that of 1790.

States.	1790.		1791.		May 2, 1792.		Mar. 3, 1797.		May 26, 1804.		July 1, 1812.		Apr. 27, 1816.		May 22, 1824.		May 29, 1828.	
	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.
New England States:																		
1 Maine.....															1		3	1
2 New Hampshire.....	3	1	3		3		4		3		3		1		3		3	2
3 Vermont.....							2		3		3		1		5		4	3
4 Massachusetts.....			3		3		10		13		13		4		11		11	4
5 Connecticut.....	3				4		3		3		2		3		5		2	5
6 Rhode Island.....			1		1		1		2		2		2		2		1	6
Middle States:																		
7 New York.....	4	1	4	2	4	2	7	1	3		5	9	20	2	26	3	27	6
8 New Jersey.....									5		5				6			8
9 Pennsylvania.....	7		3		3		3	7	15		16		17		3		23	9
10 Delaware.....	1		1		1		1		1		2		5		1		1	10
11 Maryland.....	3	2	3		3		3		6		5		2		3		5	11
12 West Virginia.....																		12
Western and Northwestern States:																		
13 Ohio.....									1		1		4		14		13	13
14 Indiana.....															2		3	14
15 Illinois.....															1		1	15
16 Michigan.....																		16
17 Wisconsin.....																		17
18 Minnesota.....																		18
19 Iowa.....																		19
20 Missouri.....															1		1	20
21 Kansas.....																		21
22 Nebraska.....																		22
23 Colorado.....																		23
Southern and Southwestern States:																		
24 Virginia.....	7		4	4	3	5	9	5	17		14	7	7	13	1	21	8	15
25 North Carolina.....	5			4	1	4	5	2	9		6	3		11		13		25
26 South Carolina.....	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	5		6	1	4	8		9		26
27 Georgia.....	3			3		3	2		2		3		3		7		7	27
28 Alabama.....															3		3	28
29 Mississippi.....															1		1	29
30 Florida.....																		30
31 Louisiana.....													1		3		3	31
32 Texas.....																		32
33 Arkansas.....																		33
34 Kentucky.....							2		5		4		6	1	11		12	34
35 Tennessee.....							1		2		3		3	2	2	7		9
Pacific States:																		
36 California.....																		36
37 Oregon.....																		37
38 Nevada.....																		38
Total.....	36	13	35	21	37	20	60	21	98		76	48	88	54	107	102	105	94

A.—Table showing the votes, by States, given in the House of Representatives on the passage of each of the general tariff acts since that of 1790—Continued.

States.	July 14, 1832.		Feb. 28, 1833.		1842.		1848.		1857.		Mar. 2, 1861.		Aug. 5, 1861.		Dec. 24, 1861.		July 14, 1862.	
	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.
New England States:																		
1 Maine.....	6	1	6	1	4	3	5	1	6	3	3	5	1	6	1	6	1	1
2 New Hampshire.....	5	4	1	4	4	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2
3 Vermont.....	5	4	5	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	3
4 Massachusetts.....	4	3	13	10	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	1	9	7	7	4
5 Connecticut.....	2	3	6	6	6	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	2	1	1	1	5
6 Rhode Island.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Middle States:																		
7 New York.....	27	2	11	19	23	8	15	14	15	10	18	6	25	2	20	1	13	4
8 New Jersey.....	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	2	1	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	8
9 Pennsylvania.....	14	12	4	21	20	2	23	3	15	22	14	6	9	1	13	5	9	9
10 Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
11 Maryland.....	8	9	4	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	11
12 West Virginia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Western and Northwestern States:																		
13 Ohio.....	13	7	6	8	6	11	8	5	13	13	10	10	8	6	7	5	13	13
14 Indiana.....	3	2	1	3	3	5	2	3	8	5	3	2	5	5	5	5	2	14
15 Illinois.....	1	1	1	2	5	5	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	15	15
16 Michigan.....	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	16
17 Wisconsin.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	17
18 Minnesota.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	18
19 Iowa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	19
20 Missouri.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	20
21 Kansas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	21
22 Nebraska.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	22
23 Colorado.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	23
Southern and Southwestern States:																		
24 Virginia.....	11	8	20	1	3	17	13	1	13	8	1	1	3	1	3	1	24	24
25 North Carolina.....	8	4	13	10	7	3	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	25	25
26 South Carolina.....	3	6	9	5	7	4	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	26	26
27 Georgia.....	1	6	6	1	7	5	2	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	27	27
28 Alabama.....	2	1	3	4	7	7	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	28	28
29 Mississippi.....	1	1	1	3	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	29	29
30 Florida.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	30
31 Louisiana.....	1	2	3	2	1	3	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	31	31
32 Texas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	32
33 Arkansas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	33
34 Kentucky.....	9	3	12	4	8	4	6	7	2	4	1	7	1	6	1	5	34	34
35 Tennessee.....	9	8	1	13	5	6	7	2	6	1	7	1	6	1	5	2	35	35
Pacific States:																		
36 California.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	36
37 Oregon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	37
38 Nevada.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	38
Total.....	132	65	119	65	108	99	114	93	118	72	102	43	82	48	78	29	66	36

A.—Table showing the votes, by States, given in the House of Representatives on the passage of each of the general tariff acts since that of 1789—Continued.

States.	June 30, 1864.		Mar. 2, 1865.		July 22, 1868.		July 14, 1870.		June 6, 1872.		Feb. 8, 1875.		Mar. 3, 1875.		Mar. 3, 1883.	
	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.	Yea.	Nay.
New England States:																
1 Maine	3	1	3	1	3	1	4	3	4	3	2	1	3	1	4	1
2 New Hampshire	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
3 Vermont	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
4 Massachusetts	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
5 Connecticut	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
6 Rhode Island	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Middle States:																
7 New York	14	2	10	12	16	5	16	10	18	5	15	8	13	6	21	8
8 New Jersey	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	5	2	7	7
9 Pennsylvania	15	1	19	1	19	2	19	4	3	20	19	5	21	5	26	5
10 Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 Maryland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 West Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Western and Northwestern States:																
13 Ohio	4	9	3	9	15	2	13	2	5	11	13	8	10	10	7	11
14 Indiana	2	4	2	4	7	5	3	11	10	3	4	5	8	5	8	5
15 Illinois	3	3	4	5	12	11	2	12	7	7	3	2	12	18	5	15
16 Michigan	4	4	3	1	4	1	5	12	4	1	8	1	8	1	8	1
17 Wisconsin	2	2	3	2	2	1	5	1	2	5	1	6	1	6	2	17
18 Minnesota	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	18
19 Iowa	6	5	5	3	3	5	6	9	6	2	5	3	7	7	1	19
20 Missouri	5	5	6	1	2	3	8	9	9	13	2	11	4	8	20	20
21 Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
22 Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
23 Colorado	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
Southern and Southwestern States:																
24 Virginia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
25 North Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
26 South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
27 Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
28 Alabama	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
29 Mississippi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
30 Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
31 Louisiana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
32 Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
33 Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33
34 Kentucky	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
35 Tennessee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35
Pacific States:																
36 California	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	36
37 Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37
38 Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	38
Total	21	26	85	48	95	49	152	35	149	61	130	99	123	114	152	116

NOTE.—On the passage by the House of Representatives of the act of May 1, 1872, placing coffee and tea on the free list, there were but 9 negative votes, viz: Maryland, 2; Texas, 1; Arkansas, 1; Nevada, 1; Kentucky, 2; Missouri, 1; Pennsylvania, 1.

The following tables, B to P inclusive, are taken from the Treasury

B.—Receipts from customs and value of imports into, and exports from, the United States, merchandise.—

Year ended—	Imports.				Foreign exports.	
	Customs receipts.*	Merchandise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Merchandise.	Coin and bullion.
September 30—						
1790				\$23,000,000		
1791	\$4,399,478 09			29,300,000		
1792	3,443,070 85			31,000,000		
1793	4,355,506 56			31,000,000		
1794	4,001,005 28			34,600,000		
1795	5,868,461 26			69,750,268		
1796	6,507,987 84			81,436,164		
1797	7,449,649 65			75,379,406		
1798	7,006,001 00			68,551,700		
1799	6,010,449 31			79,000,148		
1800	6,880,932 73			91,252,768		
1801	10,550,778 98			111,243,511		
1802	12,388,235 74			70,323,833		
1803	10,779,417 61			64,066,066		
1804	11,098,565 83			85,000,000		
1805	12,036,487 04			120,600,000		
1806	14,067,696 17			129,410,000		
1807	15,445,521 61			138,500,000		
1808	16,835,550 58			50,000,000		
1809	7,357,506 62			50,400,000		
1810	8,883,309 31			85,000,000		
1811	13,113,222 73			53,000,000		
1812	8,956,777 53			77,030,000		
1813	13,244,623 35			22,005,000		
1814	5,098,773 08			12,065,000		
1815	7,282,942 22			113,041,274		
1816	36,006,874 88			147,103,000		
1817	26,282,348 49			99,250,000		
1818	17,176,285 00			121,750,000		
1819	20,283,608 76			87,125,000		
1820	15,005,612 15			74,450,000		
1821	13,004,447 15	\$54,520,835	\$8,084,890	62,585,734	\$10,824,429	\$10,478,050
1822	17,886,701 94	70,871,005	3,369,846	83,241,541	11,476,022	10,510,160
1823	19,088,438 44	72,481,371	5,097,806	77,579,267	21,170,635	6,372,967
1824	17,878,225 71	72,170,087	8,378,970	80,549,007	18,322,605	7,014,552
1825	20,086,713 45	90,189,310	6,150,765	96,340,075	23,793,588	8,797,055
1826	23,341,231 77	70,093,511	6,880,966	84,074,477	20,440,934	4,088,078
1827	19,712,283 20	71,832,938	8,151,130	79,484,068	16,431,830	6,971,306
1828	23,305,523 64	81,020,083	7,489,741	88,509,824	14,044,578	7,550,439
1829	22,631,965 91	67,088,915	7,403,612	74,492,527	12,847,344	4,311,134
1830	21,922,391 39	62,720,956	8,155,964	70,878,920	13,143,857	1,241,622
1831	24,224,441 77	90,835,179	7,395,945	103,191,124	17,077,069	6,956,457
1832	28,486,237 24	90,121,762	5,907,504	101,029,266	19,704,074	4,245,399
1833	29,032,508 91	101,047,948	7,070,368	108,118,311	17,577,870	2,244,830
1834	16,214,957 15	108,600,700	17,911,632	120,521,332	21,636,538	1,676,236

* This includes receipts from tonnage tax, and represents actual receipts.

Department compilations:

from September 30, 1790, to June 30, 1834, inclusive, distinguishing coin and bullion from Specie values.

Foreign ex- ports.	Net imports.			Domestic imports.		
	Merchandise.	Coin and bullion.	Total.	Merchandise.	Coin and [†] bullion.	Total.†
\$539,156			\$22,460,844			\$19,066,000
512,941			28,687,959			18,500,000
1,753,086			29,746,802			19,000,000
2,109,078			28,990,428			24,000,000
6,526,283			28,072,797			26,500,000
8,489,473			61,206,790			39,500,000
26,390,000			55,136,164			40,764,097
37,000,000			48,879,406			29,850,206
33,000,000			35,651,700			28,527,097
45,525,000			33,540,148			33,142,522
39,180,877			52,121,891			31,840,903
46,642,721			64,720,790			47,473,204
35,774,971			40,558,882			36,708,189
13,594,572			51,072,554			42,205,961
36,231,007			48,708,403			41,467,477
53,179,019			67,429,981			42,387,002
60,283,298			69,126,764			41,253,727
39,645,598			78,856,442			48,690,562
12,697,414			43,992,486			9,433,548
20,797,531			38,692,469			31,405,702
34,291,295			61,008,705			42,366,075
16,022,790			37,377,210			45,294,043
8,495,127			68,534,873			30,032,109
2,647,845			19,157,155			25,008,152
145,109			12,819,931			6,783,272
6,583,360			106,457,024			45,974,403
17,136,506			129,964,444			64,781,896
19,336,008			79,691,031			68,313,500
19,426,696			102,323,304			73,854,437
19,163,683			67,059,317			50,976,838
18,008,029			56,441,971			51,683,640
21,302,458	\$42,796,405	\$2,413,169	41,283,236	\$13,671,894		43,671,894
22,296,262	68,885,674	7,449,335	60,055,339	49,874,079		49,874,079
27,543,022	81,810,736	1,375,091	50,635,445	47,155,408		47,155,408
25,387,107	53,447,433	1,364,418	55,211,850	50,649,500		50,649,500
32,590,043	69,883,722	3,046,300	63,749,482	66,944,745		66,944,745
24,029,612	57,652,577	2,782,288	60,434,865	53,449,825	\$805,885	53,055,710
33,463,186	54,901,100	1,179,824	56,080,932	57,878,117	1,043,574	58,921,691
21,686,017	66,875,505	60,008	66,914,807	49,976,632	693,637	50,669,669
16,658,478	54,741,571	3,092,478	57,834,049	55,087,307	612,860	55,700,193
14,387,479	49,775,099	6,914,343	56,489,441	48,524,878	937,151	59,402,029
36,033,026	32,898,110	349,488	89,187,698	50,218,583	2,058,474	61,277,057
24,609,473	75,877,668	1,663,105	76,980,793	61,726,529	1,410,941	63,137,470
19,822,785	81,776,087	4,826,009	88,296,876	69,950,866	366,842	70,317,698
33,312,811	80,678,147	16,235,274	103,208,821	80,623,062	400,500	81,024,162

† Gold value.

‡ Excess over imports.

C.—Receipts from customs, and value of merchandise and of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into, and exported from, the United States, from 1835 to 1883, inclusive. Specie values.

Year ended—	Customs re- ceipts.*	Exports.		Total exports.	Imports.	Total imports and exports.	Excess of ex- ports over imports.	Excess of im- ports over exports.
		Domestic.	Foreign.					
September 30—								
1835	\$19,391,310.30	\$101,189,082	\$20,594,485	\$121,693,577	\$149,885,748	\$271,589,319	.....	\$28,292,105
1836	23,468,640.53	106,916,680	21,746,580	128,663,260	180,980,035	315,643,975	.....	61,816,985
1837	11,188,290.28	95,564,414	21,854,792	117,419,276	140,980,217	258,400,568	.....	28,668,841
1838	16,185,690.28	96,053,821	12,452,785	108,506,606	113,717,404	222,224,020	.....	5,230,738
1839	22,187,694.81	103,533,891	17,494,625	121,028,516	122,092,183	243,120,548	.....	41,068,716
1840	13,486,942.71	113,896,974	16,186,312	130,083,286	107,141,519	236,227,465	\$24,944,427	.....
1841	18,487,216.74	106,382,722	15,466,061	121,851,803	127,946,177	249,797,980	.....	6,094,374
1842	16,187,908.76	92,940,965	11,721,538	104,661,504	100,162,067	204,823,621	4,529,447	.....
June 30—								
1843	7,046,843.91	77,783,783	6,532,897	84,316,680	84,768,789	149,106,279	19,592,681	.....
1844	26,183,370.94	96,715,179	11,464,867	111,200,046	105,435,035	216,635,081	2,765,011	.....
1845	27,328,112.70	98,299,776	16,346,880	114,646,656	117,264,564	231,911,220	.....	2,667,958
1846	26,712,667.67	102,411,963	11,246,023	113,657,986	121,691,797	235,350,313	.....	8,266,281
1847	23,747,864.66	150,637,464	8,011,156	158,648,620	146,545,698	305,194,260	.....	.....
1848	31,757,070.96	122,644,121	21,128,010	143,772,131	164,986,928	308,671,059	.....	888,797
1849	28,846,738.23	123,653,821	15,066,865	138,720,686	147,897,439	286,618,259	.....	2,101,619
1850	26,666,696.42	126,946,615	14,851,808	141,798,423	178,136,318	320,077,038	.....	26,236,688
1851	49,017,567.92	184,069,718	21,066,253	205,135,971	216,254,953	421,390,924	.....	.....
1852	47,349,526.62	172,863,664	17,289,883	190,153,547	212,945,443	403,109,090	.....	.....
1853	36,681,865.02	212,417,677	21,066,253	233,484,930	267,978,447	492,063,377	.....	.....
1854	54,234,190.27	253,890,477	17,036,490	270,926,967	304,562,581	575,489,548	.....	.....
1855	33,025,794.21	244,769,668	24,650,194	275,241,094	314,686,943	590,900,141	.....	.....
1856	64,022,863.05	310,960,630	16,876,878	326,837,508	346,896,151	673,733,659	.....	.....
1857	63,876,695.05	338,965,065	16,976,617	355,941,682	323,613,150	679,554,832	.....	.....
1858	41,796,020.96	262,764,279	26,976,017	289,740,296	306,557,692	596,297,992	.....	.....
1859	49,665,824.37	335,694,585	26,886,145	362,580,730	338,768,159	701,348,889	.....	.....
1860	33,167,511.87	373,184,274	26,862,022	400,046,296	365,161,254	765,207,550	.....	.....
1861	30,862,125.64	228,694,496	26,646,437	255,340,933	335,660,153	590,997,086	.....	86,905,240
1862	49,004,897.63	210,698,475	16,869,490	227,567,965	305,771,729	533,339,694	.....	.....
1863	66,056,643.40	241,967,474	26,126,694	268,094,168	328,919,829	597,014,003	.....	.....
1864	102,816,152.99	241,967,474	26,266,940	268,234,414	328,562,866	596,797,280	.....	65,379,866
1865	84,828,290.60	203,664,072	32,114,137	235,778,209	245,652,623	481,436,832	.....	14,863,128
1866	170,046,651.68	201,664,072	14,743,117	216,407,189	245,652,623	462,059,811	.....	10,695,565
1867	176,417,099.68	334,765,001	26,011,698	360,776,699	444,512,148	821,288,847	.....	63,457,668
1868	164,464,699.68	334,765,001	26,011,698	360,776,699	471,881,571	832,658,270	.....	.....
1869	180,046,436.03	313,065,069	22,001,136	335,066,205	497,614,265	832,680,470	4,112,163	94,068,178
1870	194,588,874.44	420,000,775	26,172,414	446,173,189	465,577,587	911,750,766	.....	11,460,169
1871	206,270,408.03	512,962,287	26,466,899	539,429,186	463,877,587	1,003,306,773	.....	11,281,542

1872	216,370,286 77	501,985,871	22,769,740	534,035,120	640,358,709	1,164,593,598	116,283,048
1873	184,090,523 70	575,865,945	28,140,611	607,006,496	683,617,147	1,270,705,643	184,526,061
1874	163,105,823 69	628,118,197	28,780,288	656,910,443	685,861,743	1,342,772,186	
1875	167,167,728 85	663,141,219	22,485,024	685,626,243	695,877,871	1,381,504,114	
1876	146,071,864 61	575,620,948	31,870,085	606,491,933	478,677,871	1,085,169,802	
1877	130,956,493 97	632,894,923	25,882,315	658,074,247	483,097,540	1,136,171,787	
1878	130,170,680 90	707,771,118	26,884,185	734,655,303	484,873,546	1,219,528,851	
1879	137,350,047 70	716,895,535	19,541,037	736,436,572	483,073,775	1,219,500,347	
1880	166,522,064 60	833,284,246	19,487,831	852,781,077	761,968,066	1,618,750,693	
1881	186,159,678 02	898,118,691	23,631,802	921,764,188	703,240,135	1,675,004,318	
1882	220,410,730 25	776,720,003	23,286,713	799,006,716	707,111,944	1,506,118,660	
1883	214,706,496 08	825,546,813	29,812,922	855,359,735	751,670,306	1,607,029,040	

* This includes receipts from tonnage tax.

† Nine months, from September 30, 1842, to June 30, 1843.

D.—Value of merchandise imported into and exported from the United States from 1835 to 1883, inclusive; also annual excess of imports or of exports. (Species values.)

Year ended—	Exports.		Total exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.				
Sept. 30—						
1835.....	\$100,459,481	\$14,756,521	\$115,215,802	\$136,764,295	.....	\$21,548,493
1836.....	106,570,942	17,767,762	124,338,704	176,579,154	.....	52,240,450
1837.....	94,280,895	17,162,232	111,443,127	130,472,803	.....	19,029,676
1838.....	95,560,890	9,417,690	104,978,579	95,970,288	\$9,008,282	.....
1839.....	101,625,538	10,626,140	112,251,678	156,496,956	.....	44,245,278
1840.....	111,600,561	12,068,371	123,668,932	98,258,706	25,410,226	.....
1841.....	103,636,236	8,181,235	111,817,471	122,957,544	.....	11,140,073
1842.....	91,799,242	8,078,753	99,877,995	96,075,071	3,802,924	.....
June 30—						
1843.....	77,686,354	5,139,335	82,825,689	42,433,404	40,392,285	.....
1844.....	99,531,774	6,214,058	105,745,832	102,604,606	3,141,226	.....
1845.....	98,455,390	7,584,781	106,040,171	113,184,322	.....	7,144,211
1846.....	101,718,042	7,865,266	109,583,308	117,914,005	.....	8,330,697
1847.....	156,574,844	6,166,754	156,741,598	122,424,340	34,317,258	.....
1848.....	130,203,709	7,966,806	138,170,515	148,698,644	.....	10,448,129
1849.....	131,710,081	8,641,091	140,351,172	141,206,109	.....	855,927
1850.....	134,900,233	9,475,493	144,375,726	173,569,526	.....	29,133,800
1851.....	178,620,138	10,295,121	188,915,259	210,771,429	.....	21,856,170
1852.....	154,931,147	12,053,084	166,984,231	207,440,388	.....	40,456,167
1853.....	189,806,102	13,620,120	203,426,222	263,777,265	.....	60,351,043
1854.....	215,328,300	21,631,260	236,959,560	297,623,039	.....	60,663,479
1855.....	192,751,135	26,158,368	218,909,503	257,808,708	.....	38,899,205
1856.....	266,438,051	14,781,372	281,219,423	310,432,810	.....	29,213,387
1857.....	278,906,713	14,917,047	293,823,760	348,428,342	.....	54,604,582
1858.....	251,351,033	20,680,241	272,031,274	263,338,654	8,692,620	.....
1859.....	278,392,080	14,599,971	292,992,051	331,333,341	.....	38,341,290
1860.....	316,242,423	17,333,634	333,576,057	353,616,119	.....	20,040,062
1861.....	204,899,616	14,654,217	219,553,833	289,310,542	.....	69,756,709
1862.....	179,644,024	11,026,477	190,670,501	189,356,677	1,313,824	.....
1863.....	186,003,912	17,980,535	203,984,447	243,335,815	.....	39,351,368
1864.....	143,604,027	15,333,961	158,937,988	316,447,283	.....	157,509,295
1865.....	136,940,248	20,639,055	157,579,303	238,745,580	.....	72,166,277
1866.....	337,518,102	11,341,420	348,859,522	434,812,066	.....	85,952,544
1867.....	279,786,809	14,719,332	294,506,141	395,761,066	.....	101,254,925
1868.....	293,389,900	12,332,900	305,722,800	357,436,440	.....	75,433,640
1869.....	275,106,097	10,951,000	286,057,097	417,506,379	.....	131,449,282
1870.....	376,616,473	16,155,295	392,771,768	435,938,408	.....	43,166,640
1871.....	428,308,008	14,421,270	442,729,278	520,223,684	.....	77,494,406
1872.....	428,487,131	15,090,455	443,577,586	626,595,077	.....	182,417,491
1873.....	365,033,439	17,446,483	382,479,922	642,136,210	.....	119,656,288
1874.....	569,433,421	16,849,619	586,283,040	667,406,342	18,123,302	.....
1875.....	466,284,100	14,158,611	480,442,711	553,005,436	.....	19,562,725
1876.....	525,582,247	14,802,424	540,384,671	600,741,190	79,446,519	.....
1877.....	589,670,224	12,804,986	602,475,210	651,323,126	151,132,094	.....
1878.....	680,709,238	14,156,498	694,865,736	637,031,532	257,834,204	.....
1879.....	698,340,790	12,098,651	710,439,441	645,777,775	264,661,666	.....
1880.....	823,946,350	11,092,305	835,038,655	607,054,740	167,983,915	.....
1881.....	883,925,947	18,451,399	902,377,346	642,064,628	250,712,718	.....
1882.....	733,239,732	17,302,525	750,542,257	723,639,914	26,902,343	.....
1883.....	804,223,632	19,615,770	823,839,402	723,180,914	100,658,488	.....

* Nine months from September 30, 1842, to June 30, 1843.

E.—Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into and exported from the United States from 1835 to 1883, inclusive; also annual excess of imports or of exports.

Year ended—	Exports.		Total exports.	Imports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.				
Sept. 30—						
1835.....	\$723,601	\$5,748,174	\$6,471,775	\$12,181,447	.....	\$6,653,672
1836.....	345,758	3,978,598	4,324,356	18,400,881	.....	9,076,525
1837.....	1,253,519	4,092,730	5,346,249	10,516,414	.....	4,540,165
1838.....	472,941	3,035,105	3,508,046	17,747,116	.....	14,239,070
1839.....	1,904,858	6,968,385	8,873,243	5,595,176	\$3,181,567	.....
1840.....	2,235,073	6,181,941	8,417,014	8,882,818	.....	465,799
1841.....	2,740,486	7,287,846	10,028,332	4,988,613	5,045,699	.....
1842.....	1,170,754	3,642,785	4,813,539	4,087,036	726,523	.....
June 30—						
1843.....	107,429	1,413,862	1,521,291	22,320,335	.....	20,799,544
1844.....	183,405	5,270,809	5,454,214	5,890,429	.....	376,215
1845.....	844,446	7,782,049	8,626,495	4,070,242	4,556,253	.....
1846.....	422,851	3,481,417	3,904,268	3,777,732	127,536	.....
1847.....	6,020	1,444,404	1,450,424	24,121,239	.....	22,214,285
1848.....	2,700,412	13,141,204	15,841,616	6,380,284	9,461,332	.....
1849.....	366,874	4,447,774	4,814,648	6,651,240	.....	1,246,592
1850.....	2,046,679	5,476,815	7,523,494	4,628,792	2,894,702	.....
1851.....	18,000,380	11,033,172	29,033,552	5,453,503	24,010,249	.....
1852.....	37,437,837	5,366,298	42,804,135	5,555,044	37,169,091	.....
1853.....	23,548,365	3,088,340	26,636,705	4,201,382	22,285,499	.....
1854.....	38,065,870	3,218,834	41,284,704	6,989,843	34,342,162	.....
1855.....	53,957,418	2,389,925	56,347,343	3,659,812	52,687,531	.....
1856.....	44,148,379	1,697,206	45,845,585	4,207,632	41,637,953	.....
1857.....	60,078,352	9,358,570	69,436,922	12,461,799	56,975,123	.....
1858.....	42,407,346	10,225,901	52,633,247	19,274,496	33,258,651	.....
1859.....	57,500,305	6,385,108	63,885,413	7,464,788	56,420,625	.....
1860.....	56,946,651	9,099,383	66,046,034	8,530,185	57,505,849	.....
1861.....	22,799,870	6,001,210	28,801,080	46,399,611	.....	16,548,531
1862.....	31,044,651	5,442,989	36,487,640	16,415,052	20,072,588	.....
1863.....	55,990,663	8,135,049	64,125,712	9,594,105	54,531,606	.....
1864.....	100,476,662	4,922,979	105,399,641	12,115,612	92,284,028	.....
1865.....	64,618,224	3,025,102	67,643,326	9,810,072	57,833,254	.....
1866.....	82,646,374	3,406,697	86,053,071	10,700,092	75,352,979	.....
1867.....	54,976,106	5,892,176	60,868,282	22,070,475	38,797,807	.....
1868.....	83,744,975	10,038,127	93,783,102	14,188,368	79,594,734	.....
1869.....	42,880,020	14,222,414	57,102,434	19,807,878	37,294,556	.....
1870.....	43,680,020	14,271,884	57,951,904	26,419,179	31,732,487	.....
1871.....	84,408,350	14,038,629	98,446,979	21,270,024	77,176,954	.....
1872.....	72,790,240	7,070,294	79,860,534	13,743,689	66,116,845	.....
1873.....	73,905,546	10,793,028	84,698,574	21,480,937	63,217,637	.....
1874.....	59,680,686	6,090,719	65,771,405	28,454,906	38,175,499	.....
1875.....	83,851,129	8,275,013	92,126,142	20,900,717	71,225,425	.....
1876.....	50,038,691	6,457,611	56,496,302	15,036,681	40,589,621	.....
1877.....	48,184,789	13,027,499	61,212,288	40,774,414	20,437,874	.....
1878.....	27,061,885	6,078,240	33,140,125	29,821,314	3,318,811	.....
1879.....	17,556,085	7,442,406	24,998,491	20,296,000	4,702,491	.....
1880.....	9,347,693	7,795,026	17,142,719	93,034,310	.....	75,891,591
1881.....	14,226,444	5,179,903	19,406,347	110,575,497	.....	91,168,650
1882.....	43,480,271	5,637,208	49,117,479	42,472,300	6,645,089	.....
1883.....	21,622,181	10,197,153	31,819,334	28,489,891	3,329,443	.....

* Nine months.

F.—Value of gold and silver coin and bullion imported into, and exported from, the United States, from 1855 to 1883, inclusive.

Year ended June 30—	DOMESTIC EXPORTS.				FOREIGN EXPORTS.				IMPORTS.			
	Silver.		Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.		Gold.	
	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.	Bullion.	Coin.
1855	\$34,114,995	\$19,942,423	(1)	(1)	\$1,138,123	\$1,138,123	\$2,995	\$1,148,902	\$139,743	\$2,427,287	\$404,217	\$688,535
1856	28,680,948	15,458,353	(1)	(1)	1,720,948	1,720,948	3,000	5,146,901	108,951	5,173,940	114,529	876,016
1857	31,300,990	28,777,372	(1)	(1)	3,891,048	3,891,048	3,000	5,146,901	335,114	5,173,940	114,529	876,016
1858	22,933,906	19,474,040	(1)	(1)	2,531,734	2,531,734	148,989	8,875,284	408,879	7,200,540	2,284,089	9,278,598
1859	32,230,863	24,172,442	(1)	(1)	2,894,708	2,894,708	3,000	8,875,284	323,478	4,983,914	74,008	1,883,789
1860	20,913,173	20,033,678	(1)	(1)	5,048,107	5,048,107	5,181	5,617,000	490,943	5,541,008	493,187	2,015,598
1861	12,311,290	10,438,590	(1)	(1)	5,824,281	5,824,281	6,700	4,895,252	1,014,893	3,082,788	843,282	85,948,648
1862	No transactions.				40,082	40,082		6,180,276	240,598	2,253,483	1,409,728	12,497,283
1863	11,282,933	44,808,529	(1)	(1)	1,996,279	1,996,279	33,449	3,483,541	40,536	4,004,127	1,879,223	3,651,916
1864	836,397	2,502,551	10,985,708	89,148,921	1,304,524	1,304,524	1,900	1,820,437	67,718	1,873,006	2,512,635	5,103,468
1865	6,311,966	2,747,432	21,145,075	35,413,651	1,207,775	1,207,775	82,684	1,086,969	1,476,858	2,400,171	1,972,789	7,223,497
1866	10,832,840	1,683,059	20,731,473	40,385,088	2,552,599	2,552,599	94,598	2,704,951	61,998	2,690,516	1,794,536	8,083,907
1867	13,853,530	2,892,900	13,867,641	23,393,085	5,070,286	5,070,286	18,148	4,074,576	55,143	5,290,166	1,890,900	13,241,038
1868	12,978,317	2,836,578	23,841,155	44,300,008	6,708,578	6,708,578	38,778	5,015,575	182,432	14,190,797	680,780	11,276,100
1869	13,743,864	3,899,783	15,814,407	14,808,269	8,428,518	8,428,518		2,104,530	105,836	14,280,627	1,172,297	7,708,174
1870	11,753,916	3,554,929	9,080,989	15,401,719	9,212,009	9,212,009	4,780	1,394,478	380,990	4,445,272	1,572,593	7,345,251
1871	27,730,357	1,621,081	7,098,145	40,391,857	11,624,009	11,624,009		1,394,478	471,715	12,634,773	1,542,689	7,139,584
1872	27,730,357	1,621,081	8,810,175	35,691,863	164,033	164,033		1,394,478	827,683	8,114,089	1,814,689	17,888,638
1873	27,098,782	4,555,416	8,810,175	33,704,942	36,000	36,000		1,394,478	5,003,703	1,814,689	1,814,689	12,115,155
1874	11,070,914	2,335,775	9,878,543	69,300,770	11,835	11,835		1,394,478	1,088,177	2,194,945	2,194,945	6,787,744
1875	11,040,844	2,892,748	1,088,898	51,374,845	8,708,748	8,708,748		1,394,478	4,998,253	9,824,827	1,910,670	24,159,694
1876	11,040,844	2,892,748	1,088,898	51,374,845	8,708,748	8,708,748		1,394,478	6,971,840	9,518,750	2,194,945	24,159,694
1877	11,040,844	2,892,748	1,088,898	51,374,845	8,708,748	8,708,748		1,394,478	12,323,164	1,972,962	1,972,962	11,357,533
1878	11,040,844	2,892,748	1,088,898	51,374,845	8,708,748	8,708,748		1,394,478	10,204,489	2,194,945	2,194,945	69,450,953
1879	11,040,844	2,892,748	1,088,898	51,374,845	8,708,748	8,708,748		1,394,478	2,368,473	30,986,819	30,986,819	69,450,953
1880	6,975,884	87,066	1,687,973	324,509	4,806,636	4,806,636		1,394,478	5,673,003	2,400,053	2,400,053	24,971,001
1881	11,833,605	427,042	1,598,838	25,981,269	4,674,516	4,674,516		1,394,478	5,270,274	2,384,708	2,384,708	14,309,441
1882	11,833,605	427,042	1,598,838	25,981,269	4,674,516	4,674,516		1,394,478	5,270,274	2,384,708	2,384,708	14,309,441
1883	12,531,276	150,894	4,118,455	4,862,454	319,900	319,900		1,394,478	2,475,968	5,270,274	5,270,274	14,309,441

† Included in silver.

* Including gold.

G. —Statement showing the quantities or values of the principal articles of imported merchandise entered for consumption in the United States, including both entries for immediate consumption and withdrawal from warehouses for consumption, the average rates of duty, and amounts of duty received; also the consumption and duty per capita of population, during the fiscal years ended June 30, from 1867 to 1885, inclusive.

NOTE. —In the computation of the duty per capita, additional and discriminating duty is excluded. Population estimated by E. D. Elliott, esq., Actuary of the Treasury Department.

Principal articles.	Year ended June 30—	Quantities and values.			Average rate of duty on dutiable.	Ordinary duty received.	Consumption, per capita, of free and dutiable.	Duty per capita.
		Free of duty.	Dutiable.					
BREADSTUFFS, AND OTHER PANICACIOUS FOOD (except rice), viz: wheat, wheat-flour, rye, rye-flour, barley, oats, oatmeal, corn, corn-meal, arrow-root, macaroni, &c. (Flour, sage, crude, and flour of, free of duty for entire year, and macaroni and vermicelli free from 1873 to 1875.)	1867		\$644,515		18.15 per cent	\$1,500,531	32.88 cents	4.33 cents
	1868		8,191,403		16.17 per cent	1,001,540	16.82 cents	3.72 cents
	1869		8,294,076		14.55 per cent	1,204,004	21.87 cents	3.19 cents
	1870		7,278,828		22.13 per cent	1,040,798	18.93 cents	4.18 cents
	1871		5,608,917		20.19 per cent	1,111,122	18.92 cents	3.81 cents
	1872		5,028,820		20.82 per cent	1,260,645	14.81 cents	3.20 cents
	1873	313,359	5,715,353		18.76 per cent	1,080,848	14.83 cents	3.21 cents
	1874	107,104	5,402,432		18.79 per cent	1,185,197	16.07 cents	3.70 cents
	1875	107,073	5,325,687		15.49 per cent	1,319,887	18.01 cents	3.77 cents
	1876	68,963	5,384,083		19.87 per cent	1,417,847	18.39 cents	3.77 cents
	1877	68,128	5,498,045		19.44 per cent	1,487,819	18.51 cents	3.44 cents
	1878	72,453	4,285,045		22.83 per cent	1,047,407	18.51 cents	2.48 cents
	1879	83,823	6,183,012		23.46 per cent	1,382,853	12.56 cents	2.09 cents
	1880	108,029	6,183,012		23.46 per cent	1,382,853	12.56 cents	2.09 cents
	1881	88,916	6,207,036		23.60 per cent	1,704,107	10.08 cents	3.82 cents
	1882	66,211	15,051,089		17.00 per cent	2,058,076	28.66 cents	4.81 cents
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, AND MEDICINES, INCLUDING DYE-WOODS IN STICKS.	1867	49,498	11,297,714		18.88 per cent	2,116,466	36.84 cents	3.91 cents
	1868	(2)	11,824,835		34.00 per cent	4,000,000	32.06 cents	11.82 cents
	1869	4,174,386	11,831,906		41.14 per cent	4,282,851	31.87 cents	11.82 cents
	1870	7,315,066	13,576,996		32.77 per cent	4,507,704	37.46 cents	12.04 cents
	1871	5,367,123	13,565,389		34.81 per cent	4,701,678	43.94 cents	12.19 cents
	1872	11,134,415	12,979,062		38.79 per cent	4,640,058	60.96 cents	11.73 cents
	1873	12,158,913	12,547,016		38.88 per cent	4,182,949	62.58 cents	10.30 cents
	1874	17,013,800	14,506,231		22.64 per cent	3,254,463	75.74 cents	7.91 cents
	1875	14,794,715	15,235,056		22.65 per cent	3,134,747	83.46 cents	7.91 cents
	1876	15,408,090	12,746,437		23.70 per cent	3,288,200	65.32 cents	7.47 cents
POPULATION (estimated, except 1870 and 1880 commented).	1867	36,211,000	1872	40,595,000	1876	45,135,000	1880	50,155,783
	1868	36,725,000	1873	41,075,000	1877	46,531,000	1881	51,462,000
	1869	37,158,000	1874	42,758,000	1878	47,053,000	1882	52,790,000
	1870	38,538,211	1875	43,949,000	1879	48,863,000	1883	54,165,000
	1871	39,535,000						

*1867. —Articles free of duty were not compiled in detail.

G.—Principal articles of imported merchandise entered for consumption, &c.—Continued.

Principal articles.	Year ended June 30—	Quantities and values.		Average rate of duty on dutiable.	Ordinary duty received.	Consumption, per capita, of free and dutiable.	Duty per capita.
		Free of duty.	Dutiable.				
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, AND MEDICINES, INCLUDING DYESTUFFS AND STICKS—Continued.	1877	Dollars.	Dollars.	28.81 per cent.	Dollars.	53.97 cents.	6.61 cents.
	1878	18,064,900	11,490,801	28.64 per cent.	3,082,408	53.56 cents.	5.80 cents.
	1879	18,986,983	9,818,432	30.72 per cent.	2,810,870	54.24 cents.	6.96 cents.
	1880	28,770,435	11,178,807	30.22 per cent.	3,423,701	74.24 cents.	8.14 cents.
	1881	23,060,948	12,490,085	31.12 per cent.	4,078,818	74.71 cents.	9.01 cents.
	1882	23,492,045	14,885,483	35.18 per cent.	4,685,281	82.46 cents.	9.43 cents.
	1883	27,881,886	14,181,116	37.53 per cent.	4,981,453	80.71 cents.	11.18 cents.
	1884	Pounds.	Pounds.	5 cents per pound.	6,068,974	4.77 pounds.	22.85 cents.
	1885	172,741,783	212,878,397	do.	8,697,989	5.77 pounds.	23.91 cents.
	1886	285,546,219	317,617,310	do.	10,637,845	6.11 pounds.	30.57 cents.
COFFEES	1887	285,546,219	317,617,310	do.	11,540,719	6.58 pounds.	32.86 cents.
	1888	285,546,219	317,617,310	do.	12,678,883	7.46 pounds.	37.73 cents.
	1889	285,546,219	317,617,310	do.	10,968,089	5.91 pounds.	27.72 cents.
	1890	285,546,219	317,617,310	do.	7,162,678	4.65 pounds.	22.85 cents.
	1891	401,884,179	19,062	Free	.....	.....	.....
	1892	285,546,219	317,617,310	do.	.....	.....	.....
	1893	285,546,219	317,617,310	do.	.....	.....	.....
	1894	285,546,219	317,617,310	do.	.....	.....	.....
	1895	285,546,219	317,617,310	do.	.....	.....	.....
	1896	285,546,219	317,617,310	do.	.....	.....	.....
COTTON, AND MANUFACTURES OF (Raw cotton free of duty.)	1887	Dollars.	Dollars.	40.11 per cent.	9,574,870	65.02 cents.	24.44 cents.
	1888	18,064,900	11,490,801	43.27 per cent.	7,212,373	46.30 cents.	16.60 cents.
	1889	18,986,983	9,818,432	42.80 per cent.	8,186,720	51.08 cents.	21.68 cents.
	1890	28,770,435	11,178,807	41.86 per cent.	9,186,622	57.66 cents.	22.88 cents.
	1891	23,060,948	12,490,085	40.63 per cent.	10,778,823	67.74 cents.	27.24 cents.
	1892	23,492,045	14,885,483	41.03 per cent.	12,806,215	75.24 cents.	30.21 cents.
	1893	27,881,886	14,181,116	40.83 per cent.	11,667,173	78.80 cents.	37.71 cents.
	1894	285,546,219	317,617,310	36.28 per cent.	9,041,202	60.80 cents.	21.10 cents.
	1895	285,546,219	317,617,310	37.87 per cent.	9,043,054	53.85 cents.	23.88 cents.
	1896	285,546,219	317,617,310	40.22 per cent.	7,049,680	44.65 cents.	17.62 cents.
	1897	285,546,219	317,617,310	39.88 per cent.	6,554,896	38.18 cents.	14.96 cents.
COTTON, AND MANUFACTURES OF (Raw cotton free of duty.)	1898	285,546,219	317,617,310	39.48 per cent.	6,496,901	33.29 cents.	13.54 cents.
	1899	285,546,219	317,617,310	38.35 per cent.	6,576,253	33.29 cents.	13.81 cents.
	1900	285,546,219	317,617,310	38.76 per cent.	6,976,418	32.46 cents.	19.89 cents.
	1901	285,546,219	317,617,310	38.46 per cent.	10,525,115	35.04 cents.	21.04 cents.

EARTHEN, STONE, AND CHALKWARE.....	1882	780,044	12,237,103	no. of per cent.	22,16 cents.
	1889	807,140	57,481 per cent.	90,75 cents.	22,16 cents.
FANCY ARTICLES; ALSO BUTTONS AND BUTTON-MOLDS; DIAMONDS, GEMS, &c., ENCRUSTED; JET, AND MANUFACTURES OF. (Diamonds, rough and uncut, and jet unmanufactured, free of duty since 1872.)	1887		8,134,266	35.56 per cent.	8.80 cents.
	1888		7,830,621	30.45 per cent.	7.20 cents.
	1889		7,885,568	30.48 per cent.	8.21 cents.
	1890		8,661,867	32.74 per cent.	7.57 cents.
	1891		8,697,813	32.11 per cent.	9.83 cents.
	1892	2,069	12,430,496	31.81 per cent.	9.88 cents.
	1893	2,011	11,943,688	29.69 per cent.	8.23 cents.
	1894	167,685	11,085,922	29.89 per cent.	7.81 cents.
	1895	147,885	13,750,513	29.80 per cent.	9.84 cents.
	1896	214,874	10,920,290	30.83 per cent.	7.89 cents.
	1897	168,415	10,783,848	28.74 per cent.	7.89 cents.
	1898	78,239	12,466,880	28.74 per cent.	7.87 cents.
	1899	63,541	13,528,153	27.57 per cent.	7.85 cents.
	1900	104,199	16,117,205	26.83 per cent.	9.81 cents.
	1901	129,284	18,896,000	25.37 per cent.	9.81 cents.
	FLAX, AND MANUFACTURES OF.....	1882	449,906	21,255,708	27.66 per cent.	11.14 cents.
1883		444,013	24,588,140	27.81 per cent.	12.40 cents.
1887			19,821,587	35.46 per cent.	18.88 cents.
1888			13,400,886	34.64 per cent.	12.62 cents.
1889			16,776,898	32.63 per cent.	15.09 cents.
1890			16,986,725	33.81 per cent.	14.87 cents.
1891			19,235,960	33.66 per cent.	16.87 cents.
1892			22,178,127	33.13 per cent.	18.09 cents.
1893			21,734,808	33.20 per cent.	17.29 cents.
1894			18,841,747	33.13 per cent.	14.61 cents.
1895			16,294,066	33.86 per cent.	14.01 cents.
1896			16,168,616	33.61 per cent.	11.98 cents.
1897			15,916,788	33.11 per cent.	11.30 cents.
1898			16,855,469	33.86 cents.	18.88 cents.
1899			6,416,044	30.45 cents.	12.62 cents.
1900			6,671,518	44.42 cents.	15.09 cents.
1901		6,794,289	43.96 cents.	14.87 cents.	
1902		6,475,954	48.63 cents.	16.87 cents.	
1903		7,848,353	54.61 cents.	18.09 cents.	
1904		7,212,702	52.00 cents.	17.29 cents.	
1905		6,241,088	43.86 cents.	14.61 cents.	
1906		6,175,688	41.29 cents.	14.01 cents.	
1907		6,480,779	33.56 cents.	11.98 cents.	
1908		6,270,283	34.13 cents.	11.30 cents.	

TO THE FRONTIER AND BEYOND

G.—Principal articles of imported merchandise entered for consumption, &c.—Continued.

Principal articles.	Year ended June 30—	Quantities and values.		Average rate of duty on dutiable.	Ordinary duty received.	Consumption, per capita, of free and dutiable.	Duty per capita.
		Dollars.					
		Free of duty.	Dutiable.				
FLAX, AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued							
	1878		Dollars.	32.19 per cent.	Dollars.	32.72 cents.	10.86 cents.
	1879		15,708,009	32.70 per cent.	5,311,828	32.69 cents.	10.82 cents.
	1880		16,149,301	33.73 per cent.	5,412,751	32.66 cents.	14.90 cents.
	1881		22,228,439	33.73 per cent.	7,490,682	44.32 cents.	13.57 cents.
	1882		21,020,371	32.23 per cent.	6,864,875	40.86 cents.	13.59 cents.
	1883		22,182,827	32.21 per cent.	7,898,686	42.01 cents.	14.00 cents.
	1883		23,063,891	32.85 per cent.	7,564,843	42.63 cents.	5.40 cents.
GLASS, AND MANUFACTURES OF.							
(Old and broken, free of duty.)	1867		3,744,537	52.30 per cent.	1,854,564	10.34 cents.	4.10 cents.
	1868		3,111,222	48.45 per cent.	1,597,476	8.46 cents.	5.13 cents.
	1869		3,965,086	48.62 per cent.	1,937,080	10.96 cents.	6.25 cents.
	1870		4,068,329	52.02 per cent.	2,125,725	10.60 cents.	7.08 cents.
	1871		4,456,735	55.55 per cent.	2,472,413	11.26 cents.	5.86 cents.
	1872		6,776,851	45.38 per cent.	2,075,597	16.69 cents.	4.44 cents.
	1873		6,945,852	42.51 per cent.	2,952,777	16.06 cents.	5.44 cents.
	1874		5,447,356	46.09 per cent.	2,606,234	12.71 cents.	4.78 cents.
	1875		5,790,703	41.67 per cent.	2,395,787	12.01 cents.	3.54 cents.
	1876		4,894,544	45.09 per cent.	2,166,555	10.60 cents.	3.83 cents.
	1877	177	3,953,751	48.86 per cent.	1,931,498	8.43 cents.	5.61 cents.
	1878	36	3,323,014	51.05 per cent.	1,700,889	6.94 cents.	6.41 cents.
	1879	90	3,281,433	57.62 per cent.	1,691,023	6.64 cents.	7.28 cents.
	1880	10	5,181,285	54.77 per cent.	2,811,968	10.24 cents.	7.72 cents.
	1881	3	6,862,270	56.23 per cent.	3,236,541	11.29 cents.	6.60 cents.
	1882	11	6,753,537	56.94 per cent.	3,645,710	12.79 cents.	7.28 cents.
	1883	379	7,597,897	55.05 per cent.	4,182,617	14.06 cents.	7.72 cents.
HEMP AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.							
(Jute bales, free from 1872 to 1875.)	1867		6,372,823	32.90 per cent.	2,165,499	17.60 cents.	4.98 cents.
	1868		7,694,561	31.94 per cent.	2,439,210	20.87 cents.	6.60 cents.
	1869		5,783,763	30.09 per cent.	1,741,086	18.23 cents.	4.62 cents.
	1870		6,348,419	23.95 per cent.	1,647,122	16.46 cents.	4.27 cents.
	1871		8,013,364	21.43 per cent.	1,717,009	20.23 cents.	4.34 cents.
	1872		7,845,024	20.33 per cent.	1,596,063	18.23 cents.	3.94 cents.
	1873	1,798,895	7,893,444	20.08 per cent.	1,616,089	22.14 cents.	3.96 cents.
	1874	788,238	6,928,081	22.16 per cent.	1,604,049	15.90 cents.	3.74 cents.
	1875	744,968	6,298,268	22.74 per cent.	1,486,722	15.90 cents.	3.89 cents.
	1876		6,546,065	23.44 per cent.	1,535,273	14.45 cents.	3.29 cents.
	1877		6,129,708	24.73 per cent.	1,532,089	13.25 cents.	3.26 cents.
	1878		5,755,292	22.87 per cent.	1,845,254	11.99 cents.	3.46 cents.
	1879		7,491,513	22.80 per cent.	1,768,337	15.16 cents.	4.82 cents.
	1880		6,920,010	21.83 per cent.	1,764,048	18.78 cents.	4.82 cents.
	1881		10,568,126	21.40 per cent.	2,261,098	20.36 cents.	4.40 cents.
	1882		12,382,166	19.50 per cent.	2,414,061	22.43 cents.	4.57 cents.

HIDES AND SKINS, OTHER THAN FURS		IRON AND STEEL, AND MANUFACTURES OF		LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF (Old scrap leather free.)	
1863	1867	1863	1867	1867	1867
2,591,246	9,638,248	24,964,275	22,531,302	8,098,747	7,738,171
3,130,877	9,770,834	22,531,302	28,077,471	7,738,171	7,982,290
19,064,168	11,163,408	32,489,100	46,556,000	10,154,187	10,523,155
16,767,768	12,933,477	43,254,120	53,890,457	11,879,214	11,812,148
18,904,576	18,481,781	53,890,457	31,700,345	10,355,923	9,840,453
13,838,049	11,346,985	20,474,244	12,871,395	43,464,995	9,840,453
15,315,521	11,133,591	8,528,541	10,222,220	51,454,574	8,787,980
17,474,215	14,733	9,694,995	12,871,395	53,998,297	8,098,351
16,175,774	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
30,177,352	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
27,750,000	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
27,703,971	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
27,901,112	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,532,194	7,532,194
	17,678	43,464,995	20,474,244	7,	

G.—Principal articles of imported merchandise entered for consumption, &c.—Continued.

Principal articles.	Year ended June 30—	Quantities and values.		Average rate of duty on dutiable.	Ordinary duty received.	Consumption, per capita, of free and dutiable.	Duty per capita.
		Free of duty.	Dutiable.				
LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued		Dollars.	Dollars.		Dollars.		
1881	1881	227	10,522,601	31.71 per cent.	3,337,034	20.45 cents.	6.48 cents.
1882	1882	214	12,215,232	30.98 per cent.	3,785,297	23.14 cents.	7.17 cents.
1883	1883		12,633,722	23.80 per cent.	3,770,547	23.36 cents.	6.96 cents.
METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued		(^c)					
1887	1887		16,382,908	97.15 per cent.	5,448,091	45.24 cents.	12.28 cents.
1888	1888	115,482	15,977,893	98.28 per cent.	4,568,493	43.63 cents.	12.25 cents.
1889	1889	102,018	28,247,030	98.51 per cent.	5,777,715	53.04 cents.	15.36 cents.
1890	1890	118,278	28,941,346	98.71 per cent.	5,672,163	53.72 cents.	15.30 cents.
1891	1891	130,714	22,925,975	98.77 per cent.	5,622,889	53.36 cents.	14.63 cents.
1892	1892	171,781	23,465,297	98.41 per cent.	7,374,100	61.47 cents.	17.67 cents.
1893	1893	4,774,740	29,372,546	91.88 per cent.	9,498,009	81.87 cents.	15.42 cents.
1894	1894	3,695,621	27,555,157	90.47 per cent.	9,412,432	53.03 cents.	10.32 cents.
1895	1895	2,650,464	19,370,296	90.86 per cent.	4,412,182	50.06 cents.	10.17 cents.
1896	1896	2,153,705	14,831,275	90.26 per cent.	3,607,321	37.07 cents.	7.96 cents.
1897	1897	2,417,229	13,528,408	88.67 per cent.	3,546,311	31.14 cents.	7.46 cents.
1898	1898	2,954,416	12,440,723	88.31 per cent.	3,544,776	32.82 cents.	8.05 cents.
1899	1899	5,083,024	23,114,504	90.31 per cent.	5,873,409	52.45 cents.	11.63 cents.
1900	1900	4,533,450	20,338,318	90.12 per cent.	5,894,508	48.43 cents.	11.81 cents.
1901	1901	5,590,846	24,114,416	90.10 per cent.	7,204,234	52.28 cents.	13.70 cents.
1902	1902	4,578,215	24,035,708	90.35 per cent.	7,285,863	56.35 cents.	13.41 cents.
ONIA; ARTS; MINERAL; VEGETABLE, VOLATILE AND EX- PRESSED.							
1903	1903		3,522,926	33.31 per cent.	1,173,372	9.73 cents.	3.24 cents.
1904	1904		1,664,902	32.95 per cent.	540,585	4.42 cents.	1.43 cents.
1905	1905		1,805,303	32.13 per cent.	618,899	4.78 cents.	1.52 cents.
1906	1906		1,470,008	36.25 per cent.	533,277	3.81 cents.	1.38 cents.
1907	1907	431,728	1,270,308	37.37 per cent.	418,656	4.38 cents.	1.21 cents.
1908	1908	468,071	1,297,253	36.86 per cent.	413,364	3.90 cents.	1.17 cents.
1909	1909	1,081,154	1,127,845	33.80 per cent.	382,632	3.32 cents.	0.92 cents.
1910	1910	1,867,529	861,730	34.10 per cent.	354,250	3.22 cents.	0.78 cents.
1911	1911	1,851,585	1,068,548	35.66 per cent.	350,073	3.67 cents.	0.89 cents.
1912	1912	822,636	910,809	36.60 per cent.	334,191	3.82 cents.	0.77 cents.
1913	1913	1,018,369	800,831	36.60 per cent.	333,317	4.09 cents.	0.66 cents.
1914	1914	1,136,973	675,904	38.19 per cent.	334,567	4.20 cents.	0.66 cents.
1915	1915	1,014,134	724,490	36.37 per cent.	326,440	3.84 cents.	0.62 cents.
1916	1916	1,574,403	1,112,469	42.00 per cent.	467,891	3.80 cents.	0.62 cents.
1917	1917	1,497,500	1,631,683	39.72 per cent.	417,698	4.80 cents.	0.87 cents.
1918	1918	1,700,482	1,801,068	39.53 per cent.	514,492	3.09 cents.	0.57 cents.
1919	1919	1,564,660	1,045,051	60.29 per cent.	421,077	4.82 cents.	0.78 cents.

1867.—Articles free of duty were not compiled in detail.

G.—Principal articles of imported merchandise entered for consumption, &c.—Continued.

Principal articles.	Year ended June 30—	Quantities and values.		Average rate of duty on dutiable.	Ordinary duty received.	Consumption per capita of free and dutiable.	Duty per capita.
		Free of duty.	Dutiable.				
RICE, CLEANED, UNCLEANED, AND PADDY—Continued.....	1881	Pounds. 6,886,306	Pounds. 42,174,589	2.50 cents per pound	Dollars. 1,083,022	0.96 pound	2.05 cents.
	1882	10,175,578	63,574,885	2.50 cents per pound	1,583,760	1.46 pounds	2.02 cents.
	1883	12,026,951	65,983,081	2.48 cents per pound.	1,688,282	1.46 pounds	2.02 cents.
	1887	Dollars.	Dollars. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SALT (For curing fish, free of duty.)	1887	.....	1,032,972	90.00 per cent.	1,022,478	2.85 cents.	2.83 cents.
	1888	.....	1,281,044	84.00 per cent.	1,184,226	2.48 cents.	2.09 cents.
	1889	.....	1,748,440	84.24 per cent.	1,171,884	2.30 cents.	2.11 cents.
	1890	.....	1,818,180	84.18 per cent.	1,158,474	2.38 cents.	2.11 cents.
	1891	.....	1,158,300	101.49 per cent.	1,176,887	2.69 cents.	2.67 cents.
	1892	.....	1,101,408	98.87 per cent.	1,081,804	2.86 cents.	2.67 cents.
	1893	.....	1,780,402	41.67 per cent.	1,741,846	4.48 cents.	1.77 cents.
	1894	.....	2,101,809	84.72 per cent.	1,771,888	5.20 cents.	1.89 cents.
	1895	.....	2,740,682	40.28 per cent.	705,434	4.24 cents.	1.59 cents.
	1896	.....	1,615,686	43.82 per cent.	701,162	3.72 cents.	1.55 cents.
	1897	.....	1,822,772	43.82 per cent.	784,042	3.42 cents.	1.57 cents.
	1898	.....	1,846,894	48.77 per cent.	784,882	3.42 cents.	1.57 cents.
	1899	.....	1,686,284	47.88 per cent.	785,448	3.73 cents.	1.59 cents.
	1890	.....	1,700,175	48.20 per cent.	818,283	3.69 cents.	1.59 cents.
	1891	.....	1,900,610	48.20 per cent.	818,419	3.69 cents.	1.59 cents.
	1892	.....	1,561,123	45.82 per cent.	715,843	3.24 cents.	1.35 cents.
	1893	.....	1,476,946	47.79 per cent.	705,844	3.01 cents.	1.30 cents.
SILK, RAW, AND MANUFACTURES OF..... (Raw silk free of duty.)	1887	(¹)	18,780,877	58.89 per cent.	11,008,816	51.80 cents.	50.40 cents.
	1888	2,320,404	18,282,962	57.83 per cent.	10,453,727	56.41 cents.	53.71 cents.
	1889	3,312,736	22,210,145	57.32 per cent.	12,731,822	50.50 cents.	53.72 cents.
	1890	3,017,068	24,257,049	57.41 per cent.	13,925,847	70.74 cents.	48.12 cents.
	1891	5,728,033	31,068,252	57.83 per cent.	17,068,820	60.65 cents.	45.67 cents.
	1892	5,145,100	28,174,708	57.74 per cent.	20,810,787	58.30 cents.	50.02 cents.
	1893	6,274,077	30,172,226	57.28 per cent.	27,283,315	57.51 cents.	41.42 cents.
	1894	2,833,016	25,286,452	55.12 per cent.	14,186,833	62.22 cents.	53.13 cents.
	1895	4,064,206	24,516,416	57.26 per cent.	14,697,068	63.87 cents.	51.86 cents.
	1896	5,419,837	23,709,220	58.61 per cent.	12,872,964	64.26 cents.	50.61 cents.
	1897	6,788,710	21,749,628	58.85 per cent.	12,900,003	61.22 cents.	57.46 cents.
	1898	5,116,707	20,648,068	59.18 per cent.	12,131,042	56.49 cents.	55.82 cents.
	1899	8,300,322	22,630,411	59.81 per cent.	14,016,269	64.83 cents.	55.37 cents.
	1890	12,024,060	31,490,947	58.96 per cent.	18,558,868	86.71 cents.	57.00 cents.
	1891	10,680,675	32,877,226	58.80 per cent.	18,038,068	84.08 cents.	57.00 cents.
	1892	12,865,149	38,828,251	58.06 per cent.	20,038,137	87.00 cents.	42.87 cents.
	1893	14,042,096	38,807,112	56.01 per cent.	19,604,946	87.42 cents.	36.29 cents.

STOUT, PORT, BRANDY, WHISKY, & CIGARS		WINE, & MALT LIQUORS		ST. GAB. BROWN, AND ALL OTHER	
(Vanilla beans free of duty.)				(From Hawaiian Islands, free of duty.)	
1867	993, 102	187	954, 781, 240	187	78, 70 cents
1868	771, 039	188	997, 398, 331	188	82, 51 cents
1869	934, 697	189	1, 017, 535, 737	189	81, 17 cents
1870	1, 083, 194	190	1, 130, 089, 146	190	82, 19 cents
1871	1, 616, 467	191	1, 168, 894, 297	191	83, 38 cents
1872	1, 786, 751	192	1, 248, 943, 550	192	83, 06 cents
1873	1, 902, 948	193	1, 311, 458, 915	193	87, 08 cents
1874	1, 774, 728	194	1, 511, 883, 944	194	87, 68 cents
1875	419, 510	195	1, 541, 880, 546	195	71, 15 cents
1876	320, 328	196	1, 455, 887, 854	196	73, 05 cents
1877	137, 050	197	1, 529, 875, 112	197	73, 63 cents
1878	202, 556	198	1, 593, 461, 868	198	75, 83 cents
1879	295, 202	199	1, 592, 261, 958	199	75, 50 cents
1880	413, 880	200	1, 590, 173, 898	200	77, 98 cents
1881	206, 030	201	1, 590, 173, 898	201	89, 26 cents
1882	623, 043	202	1, 590, 173, 898	202	89, 26 cents
1883	396, 467	203	1, 590, 173, 898	203	89, 26 cents
1884	396, 467	204	1, 590, 173, 898	204	89, 26 cents
1885	396, 467	205	1, 590, 173, 898	205	89, 26 cents
1886	396, 467	206	1, 590, 173, 898	206	89, 26 cents
1887	396, 467	207	1, 590, 173, 898	207	89, 26 cents
1888	396, 467	208	1, 590, 173, 898	208	89, 26 cents
1889	396, 467	209	1, 590, 173, 898	209	89, 26 cents
1890	396, 467	210	1, 590, 173, 898	210	89, 26 cents
1891	396, 467	211	1, 590, 173, 898	211	89, 26 cents
1892	396, 467	212	1, 590, 173, 898	212	89, 26 cents
1893	396, 467	213	1, 590, 173, 898	213	89, 26 cents
1894	396, 467	214	1, 590, 173, 898	214	89, 26 cents
1895	396, 467	215	1, 590, 173, 898	215	89, 26 cents
1896	396, 467	216	1, 590, 173, 898	216	89, 26 cents
1897	396, 467	217	1, 590, 173, 898	217	89, 26 cents
1898	396, 467	218	1, 590, 173, 898	218	89, 26 cents
1899	396, 467	219	1, 590, 173, 898	219	89, 26 cents
1900	396, 467	220	1, 590, 173, 898	220	89, 26 cents
1901	396, 467	221	1, 590, 173, 898	221	89, 26 cents
1902	396, 467	222	1, 590, 173, 898	222	89, 26 cents
1903	396, 467	223	1, 590, 173, 898	223	89, 26 cents
1904	396, 467	224	1, 590, 173, 898	224	89, 26 cents
1905	396, 467	225	1, 590, 173, 898	225	89, 26 cents
1906	396, 467	226	1, 590, 173, 898	226	89, 26 cents
1907	396, 467	227	1, 590, 173, 898	227	89, 26 cents
1908	396, 467	228	1, 590, 173, 898	228	89, 26 cents
1909	396, 467	229	1, 590, 173, 898	229	89, 26 cents
1910	396, 467	230	1, 590, 173, 898	230	89, 26 cents
1911	396, 467	231	1, 590, 173, 898	231	89, 26 cents
1912	396, 467	232	1, 590, 173, 898	232	89, 26 cents
1913	396, 467	233	1, 590, 173, 898	233	89, 26 cents
1914	396, 467	234	1, 590, 173, 898	234	89, 26 cents
1915	396, 467	235	1, 590, 173, 898	235	89, 26 cents
1916	396, 467	236	1, 590, 173, 898	236	89, 26 cents

* 1867.—Articles free of duty were not compiled in detail.

G.—Principal articles of imported merchandise entered for consumption, &c.—Continued.

Principal articles.	Year ended June 30—	Quantities and values.		Average rate of duty on dutiable.	Ordinary duty received.	Consumption per capita, of free and dutiable.	Duty per capita.
		Free of duty.	Dutiable.				
SUGAR, BROWN, AND ALL OTHER.—Continued. MELADA OR CONCENTRATED MOLASSES.	1882	Pounds.	Dollars.	2.44 cents per pound.	Dollars.	33.25 pounds.	88.47 cents.
	1883	104,181,838	1,912,208,455	2.31 cents per pound.	46,711,795	37.70 pounds.	82.19 cents.
	1884	114,132,670	1,927,685,766	2.50 cents per pound.	44,517,861	0.18 pound.	0.20 cent.
	1885		2,899,768	do	75,494	0.08 pound.	0.24 cent.
	1886		3,542,817	do	83,570	0.39 pound.	0.74 cent.
	1887		11,144,887	do	278,672	0.56 pound.	2.16 cents.
	1888		33,307,753	do	832,694	1.65 pounds.	2.08 cents.
	1889		65,442,284	1.62 cents per pound.	1,080,976	1.61 pounds.	2.43 cents.
	1890		65,911,871	1.50 cents per pound.	1,944,678	2.57 pounds.	2.85 cents.
	1891		107,084,660	do	1,064,270	3.11 pounds.	4.00 cents.
	1892		133,262,862	do	1,964,783	1.04 pounds.	2.88 cents.
	1893		73,145,139	1.74 cents per pound.	1,240,443	2.14 pounds.	2.00 cents.
	1894		98,751,914	do	1,813,354	1.07 pounds.	2.00 cents.
	1895		49,650,354	do	989,944	0.76 pound.	1.56 cents.
	1896		38,691,376	do	687,963	0.63 pound.	1.29 cents.
	1897		41,132,337	do	771,697	0.67 pound.	0.75 cent.
	1898		33,709,244	do	682,050	0.40 pound.	0.50 cent.
	1899		20,334,846	do	385,028	0.27 pound.	0.14 cent.
MOLASSES (From Hawaiian Islands, free of duty.)	1882	Gallons.	Gallons.	8 cents per gallon.	78,506	0.07 pound.	11.07 cents.
	1883		60,116,513	do	4,060,321	1.38 gallons.	11.00 cents.
	1884		55,066,060	do	4,400,405	1.49 gallons.	11.04 cents.
	1885		52,111,262	do	4,163,900	1.38 gallons.	9.91 cents.
	1886		47,768,267	do	3,821,461	1.25 gallons.	7.15 cents.
	1887		47,260,021	5.98 cents per gallon.	2,894,428	1.19 gallons.	5.18 cents.
	1888		42,007,924	6 cents per gallon.	2,102,866	1.04 gallons.	5.29 cents.
	1889		44,112,413	do	2,365,621	1.06 gallons.	5.51 cents.
	1890		47,205,631	do	2,300,292	1.10 gallons.	5.60 cents.
	1891		43,229,697	6.77 cents per gallon.	2,464,189	0.97 gallons.	5.40 cents.
	1892		39,213,864	6.24 cents per gallon.	2,447,656	0.87 gallons.	3.89 cents.
	1893		29,068,397	6.26 cents per gallon.	1,913,635	0.83 gallons.	3.50 cents.
	1894		28,866,764	do	1,873,485	0.69 gallons.	4.47 cents.
	1895		33,363,936	do	2,204,069	0.71 gallon.	4.91 cents.
	1896		38,433,745	do	2,464,069	0.62 gallon.	3.22 cents.
	1897		34,545,028	do	1,694,064	0.63 gallons.	4.21 cents.
	1898		35,641,663	do	2,231,478	0.63 gallons.	2.90 cents.
	1899		23,005,266	6.59 cents per gallon.	1,506,467	0.63 gallon.	22.67 cents.
TEA (Free since July 1, 1872.)	1882	Pounds.	Pounds.	25 cents per pound.	8,583,594	0.94 pound.	22.67 cents.
	1883		24,135,216	do	9,414,604	1.03 pounds.	25.59 cents.

1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	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G.—Principal articles of imported merchandise entered for consumption, &c.—Continued.

Principal articles.	Year ended June 30—	Quantities and values.		Average rate of duty on dutiable.	Ordinary duty re-converted.	Consumption, per capita, of free and dutiable.	Duty per capita.
		Free of duty.	Dutiable.				
TOBACCO, ALL OTHER MANUFACTURES OF	1867	Pounds.	Pounds.	50 cents per pound.	Dollars.	0.004 pound	0.30 cent.
	1868	132,447	132,447	50.00	71,524	0.004 pound	0.30 cent.
	1869	134,454	134,454	50.00	73,364	0.004 pound	0.30 cent.
	1870	141,080	141,080	46.80 cents per pound.	79,097	0.004 pound	0.19 cent.
	1871	89,154	89,154	46.80 cents per pound.	50,085	0.003 pound	0.10 cent.
	1872	131,003	131,003	46.79 cents per pound.	69,061	0.003 pound	0.15 cent.
	1873	138,060	138,060	50.00 cents per pound.	64,973	0.003 pound	0.15 cent.
	1874	135,081	135,081	50.00 cents per pound.	63,181	0.003 pound	0.15 cent.
	1875	138,063	138,063	50.00 cents per pound.	63,198	0.003 pound	0.15 cent.
	1876	161,479	161,479	51.80 cents per pound.	83,999	0.003 pound	0.18 cent.
	1877	161,079	161,079	50.40 cents per pound.	81,165	0.003 pound	0.17 cent.
	1878	172,834	172,834	50.40 cents per pound.	84,305	0.004 pound	0.18 cent.
	1879	175,811	175,811	50.30 cents per pound.	84,523	0.004 pound	0.19 cent.
	1880	177,763	177,763	50.60 cents per pound.	86,035	0.004 pound	0.17 cent.
	1881	187,089	187,089	50.90 cents per pound.	89,031	0.004 pound	0.18 cent.
	1882	187,089	187,089	50.00 cents per pound.	89,031	0.004 pound	0.18 cent.
	1883	190,960	190,960	50.00 cents per pound.	89,475	0.004 pound	0.18 cent.
WOOD, AND MANUFACTURES OF	1867	Dollars.	Dollars.	31.76 per cent.	1,001,693	30.00 cents	4.43 cents
	1868	7,858,046	7,858,046	31.05 per cent.	1,001,777	32.90 cents	4.41 cents
	1869	958,417	958,417	31.05 per cent.	1,719,070	32.71 cents	4.37 cents
	1870	735,883	735,883	31.05 per cent.	1,070,005	33.33 cents	4.19 cents
	1871	1,115,890	1,115,890	31.05 per cent.	1,074,138	34.36 cents	4.23 cents
	1872	1,385,090	1,385,090	32.41 per cent.	1,094,005	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
	1873	1,322,250	1,322,250	32.41 per cent.	1,094,005	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
	1874	2,114,117	2,114,117	32.41 per cent.	1,114,004	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
	1875	2,307,738	2,307,738	32.41 per cent.	1,114,004	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
	1876	2,052,072	2,052,072	32.41 per cent.	1,114,004	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
	1877	2,445,818	2,445,818	32.41 per cent.	1,114,004	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
	1878	1,453,847	1,453,847	32.41 per cent.	1,114,004	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
	1879	1,877,488	1,877,488	32.41 per cent.	1,114,004	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
	1880	2,865,004	2,865,004	32.41 per cent.	1,325,035	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
	1881	3,607,843	3,607,843	32.41 per cent.	1,595,025	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
	1882	4,494,000	4,494,000	32.41 per cent.	1,605,867	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
	1883	4,665,004	4,665,004	32.41 per cent.	1,763,000	34.14 cents	4.11 cents
WOOL, AND MANUFACTURES OF	1867	51,912,871	51,912,871	50.71 per cent.	26,877,061	13.36 cents	71.31 cents
	1868	47,238,013	47,238,013	50.00 per cent.	27,084,046	10.21 cents	67.30 cents
	1869	40,637,360	40,637,360	50.00 per cent.	25,063,761	10.21 cents	67.30 cents
	1870	42,000,181	42,000,181	51.95 per cent.	25,063,761	10.21 cents	67.30 cents
	1871	42,000,181	42,000,181	51.95 per cent.	25,063,761	10.21 cents	67.30 cents

H.—Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption in the United States, with the amounts of duty received on the same, from 1867 to 1883, inclusive.

Year ended June 30—	Value of merchandise free of duty, ^a	Discriminating duty collected on free merchandise.	Value of dutiable merchandise.	Duty collected on dutiable merchandise.		Total value of merchandise, free and dutiable.	Duty collected on all merchandise.			Average ad valorem rate of duty on dutiable merchandise.
				Ordinary.	Additional and discriminating.		Ordinary.	Additional and discriminating.	Total duty collected.	
1867.....	\$17,033,130	.....	\$361,125,533	\$168,503,750	.....	\$378,158,683	\$168,503,750	.....	\$168,503,750	Per cent.
1868.....	15,147,618	.....	329,061,302	160,309,941	.....	344,808,920	160,309,941	.....	160,309,941	46.057
1869.....	21,692,532	.....	372,759,642	176,114,904	.....	394,440,174	176,114,904	.....	176,114,904	43.696
1870.....	20,214,105	.....	406,131,945	191,221,769	.....	428,343,010	191,221,769	.....	191,221,769	47.265
1871.....	40,619,064	.....	456,597,665	201,985,575	.....	500,216,123	201,985,575	.....	201,985,575	47.156
1872.....	47,698,747	.....	512,785,397	212,080,727	.....	560,410,094	212,080,727	.....	212,080,727	44.049
1873.....	178,390,796	.....	484,744,361	184,554,045	.....	683,144,637	184,554,045	.....	184,554,045	41.498
1874.....	151,694,824	.....	415,743,663	169,185,383	.....	587,443,527	169,185,383	.....	169,185,383	38.149
1875.....	146,465,463	.....	379,785,113	154,271,906	.....	533,240,576	154,271,906	.....	154,271,906	33.610
1876.....	140,840,149	.....	324,924,296	144,928,442	.....	469,852,890	144,928,442	.....	144,928,442	44.604
1877.....	141,399,059	.....	297,865,409	127,015,185	.....	424,880,307	127,015,185	.....	127,015,185	42.854
1878.....	142,550,159	.....	294,742,315	128,159,025	.....	426,901,340	128,159,025	.....	128,159,025	42.815
1879.....	203,049,150	.....	419,593,091	189,418,162	.....	608,511,253	189,418,162	.....	189,418,162	44.553
1880.....	202,557,412	.....	444,961,585	193,581,011	.....	638,542,596	193,581,011	.....	193,581,011	43.253
1881.....	210,731,961	.....	504,491,367	215,617,669	.....	719,213,947	215,617,669	.....	215,617,669	42.706
1882.....	206,913,269	.....	498,815,384	209,654,009	.....	708,469,393	209,654,009	.....	209,654,009	42.646

^a Articles subject to a discriminating duty only are classed in the statements of imported merchandise, under the head of "free of duty."

L—Amount of duties collected on the principal imported commodities and classes of commodities entered for consumption in the United States, from 1869 to 1892, inclusive. (Additional and discriminating duties excluded.)

Year ended June 30—	Breadstuffs and other farinaceous food.	Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines.	Coffee, and all substitutes for.	Cotton, manufactures of.	Earthenware and china.	Fancy articles, perfumery, &c.	Flax, and manufactures of.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1869	2,103,515	4,547,704	11,540,762	8,186,720	1,854,270	1,343,377	5,671,518
1870	2,649,786	4,701,676	12,678,616	9,188,622	1,851,075	1,669,312	5,734,290
1871	2,373,320	4,640,056	10,969,149	10,773,332	1,915,110	1,718,583	6,475,954
1872	2,595,689	4,182,949	7,192,126	12,896,215	2,200,406	1,960,633	7,343,353
1873	2,449,218	3,298,468	781	11,557,173	2,394,191	1,616,628	7,212,792
1874	2,634,807	3,134,747	.....	9,041,202	2,109,600	1,620,461	6,241,088
1875	2,494,080	3,289,200	.....	9,043,654	1,853,552	2,142,890	6,173,888
1876	2,883,338	2,901,879	.....	7,984,686	1,731,963	1,742,983	5,430,779
1877	2,247,149	3,082,557	.....	6,554,826	1,587,475	1,423,397	5,270,283
1878	2,085,591	2,811,061	.....	6,496,961	1,676,091	1,450,897	5,211,823
1879	2,299,349	3,423,701	.....	6,576,253	1,711,185	1,876,213	5,442,751
1880	2,558,677	4,079,818	.....	9,076,418	2,331,154	2,140,483	7,496,762
1881	2,762,128	4,635,261	.....	10,825,115	2,727,476	2,934,851	6,994,375
1882	4,152,828	4,981,453	.....	12,237,108	2,965,979	3,913,245	7,388,665
1892	3,756,719	6,053,574	.....	12,234,371	3,746,489	3,039,083	7,584,845

Year ended June 30—	Fruits, including nuts.	Glass, and manufactures of.	Hemp, and manufactures of.	Iron and steel, and manufactures of.	Leather, and manufactures of.	Silk, manufactures of.	Spirits and wines.
1869	3,779,015	1,937,690	1,741,086	13,818,274	2,874,760	12,731,833	7,183,005
1870	3,399,538	2,125,725	1,647,122	15,125,510	3,080,386	13,925,947	8,023,056
1871	4,037,808	2,472,413	1,717,009	18,658,684	3,839,680	17,965,320	8,432,078
1872	4,159,297	3,075,507	1,599,063	21,922,127	4,404,428	20,310,787	8,639,251
1873	2,890,904	2,952,777	1,648,090	18,237,889	3,734,828	17,283,315	8,714,402
1874	2,394,456	2,509,224	1,604,049	10,920,401	3,804,292	14,168,583	7,965,065
1875	2,944,200	2,398,787	1,486,722	6,814,200	3,249,140	14,037,968	6,929,049
1876	3,115,220	2,169,355	1,535,278	4,680,890	3,051,572	18,872,984	6,052,522
1877	2,778,979	1,931,408	1,532,039	2,765,846	2,668,084	12,890,903	5,627,994
1878	2,691,104	1,700,877	1,845,254	8,280,648	2,529,211	12,151,942	5,035,814
1879	3,094,780	1,891,023	1,708,337	3,681,694	2,020,471	14,016,209	5,198,598
1880	3,401,414	2,811,368	2,104,048	10,180,625	3,411,437	18,568,398	5,908,624
1881	3,341,949	2,299,541	2,261,998	21,462,534	3,237,034	19,068,068	6,342,000
1882	4,427,125	3,945,710	2,414,080	24,175,547	3,785,327	22,633,137	6,766,451
1892	4,008,456	4,182,617	2,565,560	16,590,504	3,770,547	19,654,946	8,741,958

Year ended June 30—	Sugar, melads, molasses, &c.	Tea.	Tin, and manufactures of.	Tobacco, and manufactures of.	Wool, and manufactures of.
1869	35,096,357	9,786,439	2,408,217	2,936,444	25,632,041
1870	40,050,409	10,203,047	2,229,638	3,657,723	26,082,101
1871	32,585,120	8,322,995	2,646,695	4,801,577	33,564,479
1872	30,979,028	5,133,674	3,168,006	5,469,232	42,031,077
1873	32,048,563	3,757	2,451,737	0,291,318	38,490,629
1874	34,890,278	.....	2,021,652	6,150,060	32,326,863
1875	37,157,246	.....	2,034,602	4,269,042	30,914,037
1876	41,898,576	.....	2,192,089	4,701,516	28,306,314
1877	37,026,992	.....	2,401,092	4,364,143	20,238,038
1878	38,750,288	.....	2,689,642	4,604,605	10,890,945
1879	40,280,957	.....	3,085,349	4,254,947	18,805,340
1880	42,210,410	.....	4,094,883	4,081,400	20,238,370
1881	47,984,033	.....	4,104,690	4,655,602	27,283,625
1882	49,207,279	.....	4,922,039	6,000,961	20,253,016
1892	46,172,379	.....	5,075,052	7,661,638	32,320,893

K.—*Values of exports from the United States of domestic merchandise, and of the exports of the products of agriculture, and the percentage which the exports of such products bear to the total value of exports of domestic merchandise, for the years mentioned.*

Year ended June 30—	Value of exports of domestic merchandise.	Value of exports of merchandise other than products of domestic agriculture.	Value of exports of products of domestic agriculture.	Percent of products of agriculture.
				<i>Per cent.</i>
1820*	\$51,683,040	\$10,025,967	\$41,657,073	80.60
1830*	58,524,578	10,429,694	48,095,184	82.18
1840*	111,060,061	19,112,494	92,548,067	82.93
1850	134,900,333	26,394,520	108,605,713	80.51
1860	316,242,223	59,081,451	256,560,972	81.14
1870	455,208,241	94,019,858	361,188,483	79.24
1871	478,115,392	109,049,281	368,466,011	77.07
1872	476,421,478	107,024,853	368,796,025	77.41
1873	575,227,017	128,327,013	446,900,004	77.69
1874	633,330,068	131,067,877	501,371,501	79.16
1875	559,237,038	128,081,068	430,306,570	76.95
1876	594,917,715	138,804,200	456,113,515	76.67
1877	632,980,254	173,246,706	459,734,148	72.63
1878	695,740,030	159,387,057	536,102,873	77.07
1879	699,538,742	153,062,039	546,476,703	78.12
1880	823,946,353	137,985,262	685,961,091	83.25
1881	863,925,047	153,531,004	720,394,943	83.40
1882	788,289,782	181,019,913	552,219,819	70.05
1883	804,223,032	184,954,183	619,269,449	77.00

* Year ended September 30.

L.—*Value of products of domestic manufacture exported from the United States to foreign countries during the years ended June 30, 1882, and 1883.*

Order.	Articles.	Values.	
		1882.	1883.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1	Wood, manufactures of.....	18,824,235	20,966,304
2	Iron and steel, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	17,356,911	19,024,594
3	Cotton, manufactures of.....	13,222,979	12,951,145
4	Leather, and manufactures of.....	8,902,927	7,923,062
5	Spirits of turpentine.....	3,798,084	4,366,229
6	Agricultural implements.....	2,976,371	3,883,919
7	Drugs, chemicals, and medicines, not elsewhere specified.....	3,517,149	3,306,181
8	Sugar and molasses.....	1,967,931	3,296,361
9	Sewing machines and parts of.....	2,647,515	3,061,629
10	Tobacco, manufactures of.....	2,363,148	2,657,163
11	Spirits, distilled.....	1,969,028	1,962,883
12	Cars, railroad, passenger and freight.....	1,883,059	1,900,981
13	Carriages, carts, and parts of.....	1,459,093	1,607,562
14	Paper and stationery.....	1,618,893	1,469,906
15	Copper, manufactures of.....	658,841	1,404,233
16	Ordinance stores.....	909,865	1,316,611
17	Clocks and parts of.....	1,402,362	1,316,086
18	Musical instruments.....	1,267,450	1,203,012
19	Books, pamphlets, maps, and other publications.....	831,132	1,018,138
20	Glass and glassware.....	864,235	998,157
21	Dye-stuffs.....	929,929	877,601
22	Hemp, manufactures of.....	735,982	790,805
23	Fancy articles.....	252,130	785,928
24	Wearing apparel.....	605,396	770,460
25	Cordage, rope, and twine of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	628,926	749,565
26	Soap.....	667,963	689,126
27	Mathematical, philosophical, and optical instruments.....	509,397	632,216
28	India-rubber and gutta-percha manufactures.....	510,716	569,296
29	Beer, ale, and porter.....	384,196	490,412
30	Paints and painters' colors.....	434,991	470,249
31	Plated ware, of silver or other metal.....	896,595	444,695
32	Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver.....	393,245	422,654
33	Lamps.....	350,009	408,742
34	Marble and stone, manufactures of.....	433,658	399,371
35	Paintings and engravings.....	406,153	387,157

Value of products of domestic manufacture exported from the United States, &c.—Cont'd.

Order.	Articles.	Values.	
		1882.	1883.
		Dollars.	Dollars.
38	Wool, manufactures of	408, 104	366, 214
39	Perfumery	285, 080	356, 016
40	Starch	331, 471	325, 575
41	Scales and balances	304, 446	317, 642
42	Brass, manufactures of	322, 439	287, 847
43	Printing presses and type	211, 202	267, 375
44	Earthen, stone, and china ware	180, 773	227, 547
45	Candles, tallow and other	226, 687	218, 010
46	Blacking	187, 403	209, 998
47	Hats, caps, and bonnets	275, 904	206, 982
48	Tin, and manufactures of	198, 608	191, 947
49	Trunks and valises	192, 952	189, 625
50	Varnish	187, 800	188, 352
51	Brooms and brushes of all kinds	241, 463	172, 234
52	Vessels sold to foreigners	50, 213	169, 209
53	Watches, and parts of	121, 490	163, 645
54	Oil, volatile or essential	220, 844	153, 477
55	Pig iron	184, 411	140, 427
56	Matches	161, 466	124, 460
57	Lime and cement	100, 160	120, 156
58	Bone-black, ivory-black, and lamp-black	54, 123	72, 148
59	Zinc, manufactures of	124, 638	70, 681
60	Acids	39, 630	56, 590
61	Bricks, other than fire	50, 670	56, 227
62	Billiard tables and apparatus	42, 095	48, 486
63	Gas fixtures and chandeliers	30, 862	46, 751
64	Ashes, pot and pearl	31, 362	44, 387
65	Lead, and manufactures of	176, 779	43, 106
66	Hair, manufactures of	39, 490	35, 567
67	Pickles and sauces	25, 685	34, 942
68	Bells, and bell and bronze metal	26, 337	22, 105
69	Combs	18, 622	18, 247
70	Steam and other fire engines and apparatus	33, 631	14, 551
71	Vinegar	9, 846	9, 122
72	Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades	2, 025	3, 090
	All other manufactured articles, not agricultural, mining, forest, or fishery products	1, 713, 797	2, 192, 062
	Total	103, 132, 481	111, 890, 001
	Per cent. of manufactured articles to total exports of domestic merchandise	14. 07	13. 91

M.—*Value of exports from the United States of bread and breadstuffs, cotton, provisions, mineral oil, and tobacco, during the years 1821, 1830, 1840, 1850, and from 1860 to 1883, inclusive.*

Year ended June 30—	Bread and breadstuffs.	Cotton, raw.	Provisions.	Mineral oil.	Tobacco, and manufactures of.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1821	5, 184, 990	20, 157, 484	53, 246, 817	None	5, 798, 045
1830	7, 071, 787	29, 674, 883	62, 971, 002	None	5, 833, 112
1840	13, 535, 926	63, 870, 307	63, 503, 704	None	10, 667, 628
1850	12, 066, 509	71, 984, 616	610, 927, 485	None	10, 599, 855
1860	24, 422, 310	191, 806, 555	16, 612, 443	None	19, 289, 975
1871	72, 152, 366	34, 051, 483	20, 807, 806	None	16, 545, 241
1882	84, 183, 754	1, 180, 113	34, 680, 292	c 1, 539, 627	13, 402, 000
1883	89, 180, 332	6, 652, 405	53, 771, 543	c 27, 839	23, 150, 253
1884	63, 400, 606	9, 895, 854	47, 504, 323	10, 782, 689	26, 403, 810
1885	53, 941, 241	6, 836, 400	52, 060, 053	16, 563, 413	45, 307, 923
1886	41, 249, 054	281, 285, 223	29, 503, 996	24, 830, 887	31, 438, 561
1887	41, 288, 084	201, 470, 423	26, 468, 972	24, 407, 642	22, 371, 912
1888	69, 024, 050	152, 820, 733	30, 436, 642	31, 810, 676	26, 077, 967
1889	53, 794, 154	162, 633, 052	29, 655, 056	31, 127, 433	23, 347, 719
1890	72, 260, 833	227, 027, 624	29, 175, 539	32, 698, 960	22, 706, 225
1891	79, 881, 187	218, 327, 109	34, 845, 219	36, 894, 810	21, 063, 957
1892	84, 586, 273	180, 684, 595	59, 696, 670	34, 058, 390	26, 630, 921

a Year ended September 30.

b Includes tallow, hides, horned cattle, and hogs. These articles are not included in amounts for subsequent years.

c Returns of mineral-oil products exported are incomplete for these two years.

M.—Value of exports from the United States of bread and breadstuffs, &c.—Continued.

Year ended June 30—	Bread and breadstuffs.	Cotton, raw.	Provisions.	Mineral oil.	Tobacco and manufactures of.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1873	98,743,151	227,243,009	78,197,241	45,050,766	25,331,946
1874	101,198,964	211,223,580	78,328,990	41,245,815	32,968,528
1875	111,458,285	190,638,825	61,843,401	36,078,568	27,844,470
1876	131,181,355	192,659,262	80,881,747	32,918,786	25,570,538
1877	117,806,476	171,118,508	114,991,749	61,789,438	32,020,214
1878	181,777,841	180,081,484	123,564,202	46,574,974	28,484,483
1879	210,355,328	162,304,250	116,858,650	46,305,249	28,215,240
1880	288,036,435	211,535,905	127,043,242	36,218,935	18,442,273
1881	279,332,519	247,065,746	151,528,268	46,315,600	20,878,884
1882	182,670,528	199,812,644	120,655,701	51,232,706	21,430,860
1883	208,040,350	247,328,721	107,388,287	44,912,079	22,095,229

N.—Value of merchandise imported into the United States, by countries, during the year ended June 30, 1883.

Order.	Countries.	Values.	Per cent. of total.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	
1	Great Britain and Ireland	188,625,619	26.06
2	France	97,989,164	13.55
3	Cuba	65,544,534	9.06
4	Germany	57,377,728	7.93
5	British North American Possessions	44,740,876	6.18
6	Brazil	44,488,459	6.15
7	Belgium	23,161,300	3.20
8	China	20,141,331	2.78
9	British East Indies	19,467,800	2.69
10	Japan	15,098,890	2.09
11	Netherlands	12,253,733	1.69
12	Italy	11,969,658	1.65
13	Spanish Possessions, other than Cuba and Porto Rico	10,617,563	1.46
14	British West Indies	8,736,112	1.21
15	Hawaiian Islands	8,228,461	1.14
16	Mexico	8,177,123	1.13
17	Spain	7,794,345	1.08
18	Argentine Republic	6,192,111	.86
19	British Guiana	5,946,429	.83
20	Venezuela	5,901,724	.80
21	Porto Rico	5,477,493	.76
22	United States of Colombia	5,171,455	.72
23	Central American States	5,121,315	.71
24	British Possessions in Australasia	4,021,395	.56
25	Uruguay	3,980,110	.55
26	Austria	2,634,923	.42
27	Haiti	2,971,515	.41
28	French West Indies	2,895,857	.40
29	Dutch East Indies	2,645,917	.37
30	Russia	2,599,095	.36
31	Peru	2,526,918	.35
32	Turkey	2,168,967	.31
33	Hong-Kong	1,918,894	.27
34	British Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands	1,840,020	.25
35	Sweden and Norway	1,831,171	.25
36	All other countries in South America, not elsewhere specified	1,621,150	.22
37	All other countries in Africa, not elsewhere specified	1,441,007	.20
38	San Domingo	1,417,519	.20
39	Greece	1,231,580	.17
40	Portugal	1,093,476	.15
41	Gibraltar, and all other British Possessions not elsewhere specified	1,021,864	.15
42	Dutch West Indies	892,058	.13
43	British Honduras	531,839	.07
44	Dutch Guiana	473,043	.07
45	Chili	435,584	.06
46	French Possessions in Africa and adjacent Islands	388,483	.06
47	Danish West Indies	324,033	.04
48	Denmark	302,856	.04
49	All other countries in Asia not elsewhere specified	175,962	.02
	All other countries	1,224,665	.16
	Total	723,180,914	100.00

0.—*Values of merchandise imported into the United States, by articles, during the year ended June 30, 1883.*

Order.	Articles.	Values.	Per cent. of total.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	
1	Sugar and molasses:		
	Sugar	61, 539, 330	
	Molasses, melada, sirup of sugar-cane, &c.	7, 787, 043	
	Total	69, 326, 395	13. 73
2	Wool, and manufactures of:		
	Wool, raw	10, 949, 331	
	Manufactures of	44, 274, 952	
	Total	55, 224, 283	7. 64
3	Silk, and manufactures of:		
	Silk, raw	14, 043, 340	
	Manufactures of	36, 764, 276	
	Total	50, 807, 616	7. 03
4	Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	43, 126, 286	5. 96
5	Coffees	42, 030, 513	5. 81
6	Iron and steel, and manufactures of	40, 796, 007	5. 64
7	Cotton, and manufactures of:		
	Cotton, raw	800, 532	
	Manufactures of	36, 853, 689	
	Total	37, 654, 221	5. 21
8	Hides and skins, other than furs	27, 640, 030	3. 83
9	Tin, and manufactures of	23, 917, 817	3. 31
10	Flax, and manufactures of:		
	Flax, raw	1, 621, 830	
	Manufactures of	18, 115, 703	
	Total	19, 737, 542	2. 73
11	Fruits of all kinds, including nuts	19, 318, 041	2. 67
12	Tea	17, 302, 849	2. 39
13	India rubber and gutta-percha, and manufactures of	15, 844, 302	2. 19
14	Breadstuffs, and other farinaceous food	15, 530, 606	2. 19
15	Wood, and manufactures of	14, 857, 578	1. 05
16	Leather, and manufactures of	13, 104, 415	1. 81
17	Jute, and other grasses, and manufactures of:		
	Raw	5, 994, 429	
	Manufactures of	6, 612, 084	
	Total	12, 606, 513	1. 74
18	Wines, spirits, and cordials	12, 305, 307	1. 70
19	Tobacco, and manufactures of	11, 771, 596	1. 63
20	Provisions, including eggs, fish, and potatoes	10, 633, 273	1. 47
21	Earthen, stone, and china ware	8, 620, 527	1. 19
22	Fancy goods, perfumery, and cosmetics	8, 358, 471	1. 16
23	Furs, dressed and undressed	7, 959, 759	1. 10
24	Glass and glassware	7, 769, 543	1. 07
25	Precious stones	7, 692, 385	1. 06
26	Articles, the produce or manufacture of the United States, brought back	6, 514, 999	. 90
27	Paper materials	5, 320, 876	. 74
28	Hemp, and manufactures of:		
	Raw	4, 927, 260	
	Manufactures of	191, 239	
	Total	5, 118, 508	. 71
29	Buttons of all kinds, and button materials	4, 223, 161	. 58
30	Animals, living	4, 042, 387	. 56
31	Books, pamphlets, engravings, and other publications	3, 851, 590	. 50
32	Straw and palm-leaf, manufactures of	3, 565, 137	. 49
33	Paintings, chromo-lithographs, lithographs, and statuary	3, 403, 874	. 47
34	Metals, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	2, 897, 872	. 40
35	Orls, of all kinds	2, 736, 753	. 38
36	Watches, and watch materials	2, 522, 111	. 35
37	Hair of all kinds, and manufactures of	2, 406, 699	. 33
38	Spices of all kinds	2, 474, 088	. 34
39	Household and personal effects, old and in use, of persons arriving from foreign countries	2, 315, 353	. 32

O.—*Values of merchandise imported into the United States, by articles, &c.*—Continued.

Order.	Articles.	Values.	Per cent. of total.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	
40	Coal, bituminous.....	2,085,972	.29
41	Paper, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	1,958,113	.27
42	Seeds.....	1,702,345	.24
43	Salt.....	1,674,308	.23
44	Musical instruments.....	1,652,528	.23
45	Paints, of all kinds.....	1,336,229	.18
46	Bristles.....	1,228,543	.17
47	Cocoa, crude and manufactured, not including chocolate.....	1,213,371	.17
48	Clothing (except of silk, and hosiery, &c., of cotton and wool).....	1,182,355	.16
49	Beer, ale, and porter, and other malt liquors.....	1,122,010	.16
50	Marble and stone, and manufactures of.....	1,011,383	.14
51	Cork bark and wood, unmanufactured.....	933,935	.13
52	Jewelry, and all other manufactures of gold and silver, not elsewhere specified.....	912,625	.13
53	Guano, except from bonded islands.....	535,742	.07
54	Brass, and manufactures of.....	530,281	.07
55	Bolting cloths.....	418,711	.06
56	Copper, and manufactures of.....	394,765	.05
57	Barks, used for tanning.....	343,988	.05
	All other articles.....	27,384,337	3.79
	Total.....	723,180,914	100.00

The values in the foregoing table of "chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines" comprise the following classes: Argols; barks, medicinal; camphor, crude; chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines not elsewhere specified (free and dutiable); chloride of lime, or bleaching powder; cochineal; cutch or catechu; dye-woods in sticks; gums; indigo; madder, not including the extract of; soda, nitrate of; saltpeter; sulphur, or brimstone, crude; opium, and extract of; soda, and salts of; sulphur, refined.

"Metals, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified," comprise lead, and manufactures of; metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified; zinc, spelter, or tuttenague and manufactures of.

P.—Circular estimating and proclaiming, in United States money of account, the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1884.

SIR: In pursuance of the provisions of section 3564 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have estimated the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world, and submit the same in the accompanying table.

Very respectfully,

HORATIO C. BURCHARD,
Director.

Hon. CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Estimate of values of foreign coins.

Country.	Monetary unit.	Standard.	Value in U. S. money.	Standard coin.
Argentine Republic	Peso	Gold and silver	\$0 96.5	20, 10, 5, 2, 1, and 1 peso, 1/2 Argentine and Argentine.
Austria	Florin	Silver	39.8	
Belgium	Franc	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Silver	80.6	Boliviano.
Brazil	Milreis of 1,000 reis	Gold	54.6	
British Possessions in N. A.	Dollar	Gold	1 00	
Chili	Peso	Gold and silver	91.2	Condor, doubloon, and escudo.
Cuba	Peso	Gold and silver	93.2	1/2, 1/4, 1/8, and 1 doubloon.
Denmark	Crown	Gold	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Peso	Silver	80.6	Peso.
Egypt	Piaster	Gold	94.9	5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 piasters.
France	Franc	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, and 20 francs.
German Empire	Mark	Gold	23.8	5, 10, and 20 marks.
Greece	Pound sterling	Gold	4 86.5	1/2 sovereign and sovereign.
Great Britain	Drachma	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas.
Hart	Gourde	Gold and silver	90.5	1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes.
India	Rupree of 16 annas	Silver	38.3	
Italy	Lira	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire.
Japan	Yen	Silver	86.9	1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen, gold, and silver yen.
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	1 00	
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	87.5	Peso or dollar, 5, 10, 25, and 50 centavo.
Netherlands	Florin	Gold and silver	40.2	
Norway	Crown	Gold	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Sol	Silver	80.6	Sol.
Portugal	Milreis of 1,000 reis	Gold	1 08	2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Rouble of 100 copecks	Silver	64.5	1/2, 1/4, and 1 rouble.
Spain	Peseta of 100 centimes	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesetas.
Sweden	Crown	Gold	26.8	10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and silver	19.3	
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 piasters	Silver	72.7	5, 10, and 20 francs.
Turkey	Piaster	Gold	94.4	25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
United States of Columbia	Peso	Silver	80.6	Peso.
Venezuela	Bolivar	Gold and silver	19.3	5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivar.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 1, 1884.

The foregoing estimation, made by the Director of the Mint, of the value of the foreign coins above mentioned, I hereby proclaim to be the values of such coins expressed in the money of account of the United States, and to be taken in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise, made out in any of said currencies, imported on or after January 1, 1884.

CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
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Abortions, articles, drugs, or medicine to cause . . . sec. 2491		7	gallic	285	28
Abortions, articles, drugs, or medicine to cause . . . secs. 2491, 2492			gallic	594	103
Absinthe	313	51	hydrobromic	594	103
Absinthe	62	80	hypophosphorous, acid solution	594	103
oil	92	16	hydric	594	103
or wormwood oil	92	58	hydrocyanic	594	103
Academies, articles for	771	110	lactic	594	103
Acacia farnesiana	689	107	muratic	594	103
Acacia gum, crude	636	104	muratic	535	39
Acetone	469	98	nitric	262	27
Acer rubrum	521	102	nitric, not chemically pure	594	103
Acetate of alumina	92	58	nitric, peric	594	103
ammonia	261	27	not chemically pure	535	39
ammonia	92	58	oxalic	535	39
beryllia	261	27	other acids not otherwise provided for	594	103
beryllia	92	58	peric	262	27
copper	261	27	peric	535	39
copper	92	58	phenyle	82	67
iron	92	58	phosphoric	81	57
iron	261	27	pyroligneous	594	103
lead	261	27	pyrogallie	12	54
white	54	50	rosolic	594	103
brown	53	56	sallylic	594	103
(sugar of lead)	53, 54	56	succinic	594	103
lime	92	58	sulphuric	594	103
magnesia	92	58	fuming and other	535	39
magnesia	261	27	tannic	594	103
potassa	261	27	tannic	262	27
potassa	92	58	tartaric	109	61
potassium	92	58	tartaric	262	27
quinia	629	104	tartaric	14	54
soda	261	27	Aconite	497	101
crude or refined	92	58	Aconite	535	39
solution, red	93	59	Acorns	290	78
strontia	92	58	powdered	290	79
strontia	261	27	Adamantine spar	426	94
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Acid, acetic	262	27	Adze, steel	216	72
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acetic	12	54	African fiber, for beds	744	109
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aqua fortis	594	103	crude	636	104
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benzoic	594	103	mortars, crucibles, &c	127	62
benzoic	262	27	Agates	538	39
boracic	43	55	Agates	596	103
boracic	535	39	ent for bookbinders . . . sec. 2513		113
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carboys containing	535	39	into precious stones	480	99
carbolic, dry or other	594	103	so called	480	99
liquid	594	103	unmanufactured	537	39
for chemical and manufacturing purposes	594	103	Agricultural Department, trees, seeds, plants, &c, imported by	791	45
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chromic	262	27	ornaments	394	92
chromic . . . sec. 2513		114	statuary	394	92
citric	262	27	Allantia	141	20
citric	13	54	Alba bark	573	40
crotylic	594	103	Albata	264	28
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fluor-benzoin	594	103			
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Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
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Albumen	539	39	car wheels, worn out	d 649	106
gomline	496	101	citizens dying abroad,	757	109
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anhydrous	102	61	acetate of	33	65
amyllic	364	31	anhydrous	34	55
amyllic	112	61	aqua	36	55
Alcoholado	d 311	80	carbonate	551	39
Alcoholic compounds, acetone	103	61	crude	36	55
Montfort's solu-	103	61	hartshorn	34	55
tion of	103	61	hartshorn, spirits of	35	55
morphea	103	61	marlate of	118	61
Granville solu-	103	61	spirits of	37	55
tion	103	61	sulphate of	636	104
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Alcornoque	540	39	not crude	94	59
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Ale	316	81	or paradise grains, crude	629	104
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crude	636	104	for use	80	18
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as sub. for steel	192	70	Angelica root	636	104
nickel, chief value	92	58	root, crude	177	68
Allspice oil	266	28	Angle or bent bars	383	90
Almonds	555	102	Angala crepe gaze	375	89
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oil of	81	57	Angostura bitters	642	42
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Aloes	545	39	hair	602	102
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Alumina	32	55	salts	603	106
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sulphate of	267	28	manures	680	45
Aluminium	639	105	Animals	252	77
Aluminium	546	39	bees, swarms or plain hives	252	77
leaf in book	216	72	of	252	77
Aluminous cake	32	55	cattle	252	77
terra alba	863	47	deer	252	77
Amber beads	459	97	dogs	252	77
beads	547	39	for breeding purposes	553	39
beads	640	105	for breeding	642	105
for necklaces	640	105	for racing	641	105
gum	640	105	for exhibition	641	105
gum	549	39	fish, living	253	77
oil	556	102	goats	253	77
oil	787	44	horses	253	77
Amberggris	548	39	integuments of, n. o. p. f.	587	40
Amberggris	498	101	imported temporarily	554	39
oil of	557	102	integuments of	655	106
oil of	787	44	of immigrants	642	105
American artists, the productions of	885	47	live	260	24
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Annatto and extract of	499	101	spirits	118	61	
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seed	499	101	Arrack	63	16	
Anodynes	99	60	Arrowroot	644	105	
Anodynes	479	40	Arrowroot	271	28	
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Antimony	195	71	Arsenic	599	103	
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ore and crude sulphuret	558	40	sulphide of	601	103	
of	600	103	Arsenious acids	535	39	
ore	195	71	Arseniate of aniline	602	103	
regulus of	600	103	aniline	563	40	
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part steel	168	67	Artificial feathers and flowers	351	39	
Apatite	597	103	flowers of tin, silk, rub-	ber, &c.	6420	95
Apples	704	107	parts of, of wax,	rubber, &c.	465	98
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Apparatus, life-saving	731	108	Asbestos	598	103	
philosophical	475	99	mill-board	39	55	
Appelinaris mineral waters	622	104	paper, incombustible	39	55	
Appraisalment of value	sec. 9.	117	packing, covered with	cotton	39	55
Apparatus, philosophical	475	99	unmanufactured	566	40	
Appliances, surgical, of rubber	453	96	Ashes, beet-root	583	103	
Apricot oil	114	61	lead, with large per cent of	lead	188	70
Aprons, silk	190	23	small per cent of lead,	sec. 2513	114	
Aqua fortis	559	40	pearl	63	56	
acid	594	103	wood	593	103	
Arabic, gum, not crude	94	59	lye of	593	103	
gum, crude	636	104	or beet-root	822	46	
gum	681	43	zinc	215	72	
Archil	772	45	Asparagins, seeds of	465	98	
extract of	784	45	Asphalt, Mexican	643	105	
Arctic boots and shoes, rubber and	267	88	patent, felt roofing, sec. 2513	114	114	
wool	367	88	Asphaltum	274	28	
shoes, part wool	519	101	Asphaltum	643	105	
Argal	580	40	chappatate	643	105	
dust	519	101	mixed with ground	limestone	95	60
red tartar	185	70	not crude	95	60	
Argentine	141	20				
Argentine	216	72				
Argentan, manufactures of	519	101				
Argol	271	28				
Argols	561	40				
crude	216	72				
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of metal	216	72				
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Assafetida	275	28	rubber, hollow	425	94
Assafetida	520	102	racket, woolen and leather	363	87
Asses' skins	719	108	tennis	454	96
Asses' skins	461	97	covered with fine wool, &c	362	86
Asthma cigarettes, not proprietary	93	57	toy	425	94
Aubusson carpets	249	72	Balsams	64	59
Augers	216	72	cosmetics	636	104
Aurine acid	594	103	copaiva, fir or Canada, Peru, and tolu	588	41
Automatic advertising figures	424	94	for medicinal purposes	276	28
Auxiliary oxide of zinc	90	58	med. prep	93	56
Awls	216	72	Balmorals	243	26
Awl-hafte	233	75	Balmorals	247	87
Axe-shaped steel bars	417	68	Balmoral skirts	363	88
Axes	106	67	Balmoral skirting	366	88
Axle-bars	166	67	Balm of Gilead	567	40
blanks	166	67	Gilead	500	104
forgings	166	67	Bale rope, hemp	350	85
Axles, iron, with boxes, bolts, nuts, &c., fitted and attached	166	67	Bamboo cloth	251	85
iron or steel	166	67	hats	233	75
or parts of	90	18	or pith hats	400	92
parts of	166	67	reeds	400	92
Amminster carpets	249	27	unmanufactured	646	105
Ayrstone for polishing, fit for use for whetstones	765	110	Bamboos, cut into lengths manufactured	569	40
Asotique, caton	439	95	Bananas	570	40
Aso-benzole	sec. 2513b	114	Bananas	704	107
Bacon	254	77	Band cards, printed with lines only	361	31
Bacon	149	21	iron	384	91
Backsaws	84	18	iron	78	17
Bags, and other like manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, &c. pouches of India rubber for inflation with gas	46	15	iron	80	17
bead	454	96	iron	154	66
domestic	896	92	Banda, hat, silk chief value	383	90
game, leather	649	106	woolen, set with bells	362	86
gunny, fit only for manufact- ure	463	97	Bank's oil, crude	92	56
grain, of domestic manufact- ure, returned from abroad	692	43	refined as medicinal preparation	93	56
other than American manu- facture	50	15	Barbary gum	661	43
or reticules, silk velvet, with metal clasps	40	14	crude	636	104
Bagatelle balls	410	93	not crude	94	59
Bagatelle balls	424	94	Barks	94	59
balls, bone or ivory	394	32	extract of, used in tanning	521	102
Bagging	342	84	used in manufacture of quinia	636	104
Bagging	754	109	acer rubrum	20	54
Dundee or Scotch	342	84	quinia	521	102
for cotton or other manu- factures	45, 46	15	acer rubrum	521	102
jute, for tailoring purpo- ses, &c	342	84	Bark, alba	573	40
known as burlap tubing	342	84	all other, u. o. p. f.	573	40
salt sacking, of jute	342	84	and root, asasafras, crude	636	105
waste, fit only for paper	6754	109	seed, croton, not crude	94	59
Bait, fish for	674	42	basewood, not crude	94	59
Baize	376	89	basewood	636	104
Bale rope	350	85	biroh, manufactures of, sec. 2513		114
Baling hoops or cotton ties	155	65	calineya	573	40
unfinished	6154	65	canella	573	40
Ballast stone, manufactured, sec. 2513		114	alba, not crude	94	59
not merchantable, and unmanufact- ured		114	canearilla	573	40
Ball caps	474	89	not crude	94	59
Balloons, paper	425	94	crude	636	105
Balls, agate, for toys	425	94	cedar, manufactures of, sec. 2513		114
bagatelle	424	94	cinchona	521	102
bone or ivory	394	32	cinchona	573	40
billiard	424	94	cork	645	47
chess	424	94	conium eleuta, extract of	20	54
bone or ivory	394	32	croton	573	40
glues, composition	143	64	crude, for medicinal pur- poses, n. o. p. f.	676	42
to decorate Christmas trees	425	94	or grass, plantain	331	83
for ornamenting comba marbles	425	94	colr	144	84
			hemlock	689	43
			not crude	94	59
			crude	636	105
			lima	521	102

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Bark, oak.....	764	44	Bass, a vegetable substance, sec. 2513.....	114	
Peruvian.....	{ 573	40	mats.....	432	95
quilla.....	786	45	Bas-reliefs, marble.....	468	98
sassafras.....	{ 521	102	of terra-cotta.....	125	62
Barometers and sextants, glass, brass chief value.....	216	73	Bassoons.....	469	98
glass and metal.....	143	64	Basswood bark, not crude.....	94	59
Barwood, for dyeing.....	636	104	crude.....	636	104
ground or not crude.....	94	59	Baths and dippers, photographic.....	143	65
Bar enda, horseshoe iron, and similar iron, as bar or flat.....	d148	66	Bath brick..... sec. 2513.....	114	
Barilla.....	572	40	Battledores, wood and leather.....	463	97
Bar iron.....	148	65	Battley's sedative liq.....	99	60
iron.....	68	17	Bauxite.....	604	103
octagonal.....	150	66	Bay leaves, essential oil of.....	25	55
Bars, angle or bent.....	d177	68	or laurel berries, crude.....	636	104
brass in.....	142	20	berries, not crude.....	94	59
copper in.....	135	20	oil, fixed or expressed.....	92	58
iron.....	70	17	rum.....	315	81
iron and steel for vessels, secs. 2510, 2511.....	113		essence or oil.....	25	55
of mixed grades, classification.....	d148	66	or bay water.....	280	28
lead in.....	125	20	essence or oil of.....	348	30
steel with raised borders.....	d177	68	water.....	315	81
railway, iron.....	70	17	wax.....	592	103
steel.....	92	18	Bayonets.....	216	72
in part.....	93	18	Bdellium gum, crude.....	636	104
steel in.....	117	19	not crude.....	94	59
tin in.....	866	47	Bead bags.....	396	92
Barley.....	{ 280, } 77		Beads.....	396	92
Barley.....	{ 261, } 77		amber.....	547	39
pearled or bulled.....	154	21	amber.....	459	97
pulverized..... sec. 2513.....	277	28	for necklaces.....	640	105
seed.....	760	110	and bead trimmings, steel.....	396	92
malt.....	262	77	laces.....	383	90
Barrels.....	231	75	head ornaments, except amber.....	281	28
and rods, musket, part steel.....	216	73	metal rosaries.....	396	92
casks, &c., headings for.....	233	75	shell bracelets.....	396	92
casks, &c., headings of unmanufactured.....	234	75	beaded silk trimming.....	396	92
domestic.....	{ 648, } 106		bugle, glass.....	396	92
empty.....	{ 649, } 106		compositions of glass or paste.....	396	92
glass, small, ornamented, filled with spirits.....	136	63	pierced.....	396	92
hoops.....	154	67	cotton canvas embroidered with.....	396	92
hoops, hoop iron, splayed and punched in lengths for of domestic manufacture returned from abroad.....	154	67	dress ornaments silk and metal.....	396	92
of domestic manufacture, returned from abroad.....	550	39	glass.....	396	92
of domestic manufacture, exported with petroleum and returned.....	{ 571, } 106		bugles.....	396	92
Barbe noirs of black silk lace, as clothing.....	383	90	bead necklaces.....	396	92
Baryle, acetate of.....	92	58	jewelry.....	459	97
Baryle, acetate of.....	261	27	jet necklaces.....	396	92
carbonate of.....	603	103	necklaces with metal clasps and strung on beads.....	450	97
chlorate of.....	92	58	strung on thread.....	396	92
sulphate of.....	40	55	ornaments.....	396	92
Barytes.....	278	28	inc. imi. of jet, &c. all, except amber.....	396	92
Barytes.....	40	55	or bugle fringes.....	396	92
all compounds of, with acids or water.....	87	57	gimps.....	396	92
all combinations of, with acids or water.....	432	34	pearl.....	396	92
earth or ore in natural condition.....	215	72	silk and cotton gimp, beaded wax.....	396	92
muriate of.....	92	58	Beam knives.....	216	72
nitrate of.....	92	58	Beams, scale.....	216	72
Baskets.....	395	92	wooden.....	233	75
and like articles.....	279	28	structural, iron or steel.....	178	68
bonbonnières or bonbon bread, gilt or plated.....	425	94	Beans.....	{ 94, } 50	
ornaments.....	429	95	castor.....	636	104
straw and silk, &c.....	395	92	seed.....	311	29
shell.....	486	100	Saint John's.....	760	110
			Tonka.....	808	46
			Tonka.....	867	47
			Tonqua.....	808	111
			Tonquin.....	808	111
			vanilla.....	574	40
			bear's, or hair, oil.....	99	60
			bear-skin sleigh robes.....	435	95
			skins, dressed, but not made up.....	450	96
			and made up.....		
			or partly made up.....	435	95
			Bed downs.....	650	106

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Bed feathers	650	106	Berries for dyeing, n. o. p. f.	579	40
and downs	575	40	juniper	723	44
screws	101	19	juniper, crude	636	105
iron	216	73	juniper, not crude	94	60
iron	164	67	laurel	723	44
quilts or quiltings, cotton	324	82	laurel or bay	636	104
sides	378	59	laurel, not crude	94	60
sides, woolen, made of por- tions of carpets	378	89	Persian, carmine sec. 2513	114	
spreads or covers of calico scraps	6324	82	Beesemer process, definition	6183	69
tickings, cotton	321	82	steel rods	6183	69
tickings, cotton	5-6	11	sheet-iron (177a)	6177	68
Beds	744	109	Bezoar stones	580	40
African fiber for	744	109	stones	638	105
feather	320	82	Bick-irons	216	72
feather	852	31	Bicarbonate of potash	73	56
Beef	148	21	potash	93	58
Beef	253	77	soda	490	37
jerked	253	77	Bichromate of potash	49	56
Beer	316	81	Bicycles	412	93
coloring	65	16	Bijoutry, so-called	143	64
burnt glucose	117	61	Billiard balls	424	94
Dantzic spruce	316	81	part rubber	424	94
ginger	317	81	chalk	46	56
mugs	127	62	chalk	284	23
Bees	252	77	Bill-heads printed	384	91
for breeding purposes	6642	105	Bindings	368	88
wax	2	54	Bindings	383	90
Beet-root ashes	282	28	Bindings	350	85
Beet-root ashes	882	47	Bindings	6324	82
waste for manufacture of paper	593	103	Binding cotton velvet	325	83
Beets, edible, crude	286	78	flax	336	84
prepared	287	78	shoe, worsted or hair	368	89
red, essence of	d311	80	wool, worsted or mohair	248	26
Beet seed	760	110	wire, for saddlery	415	93
sugar, machinery for manu- facture of	6754	109	Birch bark, manufactures of, sec. 2513	114	
Behen, crude	686	104	Bird cages, musical, part metal	216	73
not crude	94	59	Bird peppers, ground	96	60
Belladonna	576	40	unground	584	103
crude	636	104	Bird-skins, dried and stuffed with straw	6429	95
not crude	94	59	Birds	653	106
Bell-metal	578	40	dressed and finished	429	94
metal	651	106	singing	653	106
metal broken	577	40	singing and other	582	40
Bells, all other than toys	576	72	skins	461	97
broken	577	40	with plumage, temporarily stuffed	6429	95
chimes of	489	98	stuffed	581	40
church	216	72	stuffed	632	106
old	425	94	Bishop's citrate of caffeine, &c. citrate of magnesium, &c.	99	60
small, brass toy	368	88	Bismarek brown	82	57
Beltings	248	26	Bismuth	583	40
leather	480	79	Bismuth	654	106
Belting-cloths, silk	657	106	oxide of	92	58
Belts and shot-bags, leather endless	463	97	subnitrate of	459	97
or felts, endless	244	26	Bisque charms	125	62
Belt stuffing	379	90	Bisque ware	126	62
Bend leather	119	62	Bisulphate of lime, med. prep	53	59
Benzole acid	460	97	mercury	81	59
Benzole acid	594	103	carbon, crude	636	104
Benzole acid	232	27	Bitter apples	584	40
Bene oil	582	103	colocynth, or colo- quintidia, not crude	94	59
Benjamin or benzoïn gum, crude	636	104	crude	636	104
Benzoïn or benjamin gum, not crude	94	59	or colocquintidia, crude	636	105
Benzine	81	57	Bitters	90	60
Benzine	424	34	Bitters	479	36
Benzoates	92	58	Angostura and other	313	80
Benzoates	282	28	containing spirits, and n. o. p. f.	63	16
Benzole	81	57	spirituous	213	80
Benzole	424	34	Bits, bridles and bridles	415	93
Benzole, nitro	426	34	steel, for boring	216	72
Berlin blue	479	99	Bitumen	643	105
Bergamot oil	767	44	Bitumen de Indie, crude	643	105
Bergamot oil	561	102	Bituminous coal	320	29
Berries	636	104	oil	81	57
edible, in natural condition	704	107	substances, crude, n. o. p. f.	414	31
			Black, Frankfurt lamp	479	93
				57	57

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Black-lead	215	72	Board nails, wrought	168	68
lead	764	110	Boards, cedar, for making cigar boxes	210	74
lead-dust, or powdered. sec. 2513		114	sawed	214	24
lead pencil-points. sec. 2513. lead pots of sand and clay ..	124	114	Boat studs of papier maché, partly iron	216	72
oxide of manganese	621	104	Boats, life	731	108
of bone	285	28	Bobbinet and bobbin	324	82
salts	585	40	cotton	12	12
tares	586	40	cotton	325	83
copper	133	20	Bobbins and bobbinet, linen wooden, partly manufac- tured	336	84
pepper	193	23	Bolts	233	75
paste	sec. 2513.	114	Bolts	102	19
salts	605	103	Bookings	256	27
salts of crude potash	605	103	Bookings	376	89
salts, so-called, but cr. car- bonate of potash	63	56	Bog-oak or bogwood jewelry, so called	458	97
tares	605	103	Bohemian glass	143	64
Blacking	236	28	glass	34	14
Blacking	397	92	Boiler iron	71, 72	17
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, steel or iron	165	67	iron	151	66
Blades for pocket-knives	216	72	tubes, flues, or stays	169	68
sword	87	18	Bolt, Armenian	215	72
Bladders	655	106	as cosmetic	49	60
crude	587	40	Bolting-cloths	657	106
fish	515	101	cloths	589	41
manufactures of	398	92	Bolt and bolt-blanks, iron or steel, rope, tarred	164	67
manufactures of	286	28	rope, untarred	344	84
not crude. sec. 2513. { 290 { 385		114	rope, untarred	346	84
Blank-books, &c. { 290 { 385		28	Bolts, copper	216	72
books with fine leather cov- ers	463	97	handle	782	110
forms printed for checks	384	91	handle	841	46
size	482	36	heading	835	46
size	87	57	heading	781	110
labels printed	384	91	iron and steel, for vessels, secs. 2510, 2511		113
memorandum books	385	91	iron, to fasten doors	216	73
Blankets	363	86	metal, for fastening doors ..	216	72
Blankets	243	26	shingle	781	110
gentianella	362	86	shingle	835	46
plush, woollen, or railway rugs	362	86	stave	781	110
Blanketing machine, so called ..	362	86	stave	835	46
machine	379	90	yellow metal, copper, chf. val Bologna sausages	216	74
in the piece, woollen	362	86	sausages	656	106
Blanching powder	618	104	sausages, in air-tight tub- ular cases	588	41
Bleu, pear en pâte	82	57	sausages, in air-tight tub- ular cases	656	106
Blocks, glass, opaque, for mosaic work	143	65	Bombs, Chinese	431	95
gun	216	24	Bone and ivory, bone screws ..	399	92
heading	216	24	bone necklaces	399	92
last	216	24	link chains	407	93
match	234	75	collar buttons	407	93
raw	216	24	horn plates for lanterns	399	92
of briarwood	234	75	ivory parallel rules, unmounted	399	92
spelter in	127	20	pipescrews, adapt- ed to other uses	399	92
tutenegue in	127	20	sectors	399	92
wagon	216	24	scales	399	92
wooden, for paving streets ..	234	75	shoe horns	399	92
zinc	127	20	spoons of	399	92
Blood, dried	660	42	squares	399	92
dried	501	101	strips for piano keys	399	92
dragon's	533	102	tubes	399	92
blooms, wire	177	68	veneers	591	41
Blen d'orient	87	57	ash	503	101
Blackings	476	36	ash	503	101
Blue Berlin	476	36	bagatelle balls, chess balls chessmen, dice, and draughts	394	92
Bremen	87	57	black, carbon as	88	57
Chinese	476	36	black	88	57
galls, crude	636	104	char	88	57
galls, not crude	94	59	cuttle fish	633	15
lake	87	57	dust	591	41
mass	93	59	dust	593	101
mineral	433	34	manufactures of	288	24
mineral, dry or moist	87	57	manufactures of	399	92
powder	50	56	photographic views on glass, framed in	143	65
Prussian	433	34	screws	599	92
Prussian, dry or moist	87	57			
vitriol	531	38			
wet	87	57			
Board nails	102	19			
nails and spikes, cut	158	67			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Bone, whale, unmanufactured	880	47	Bottles, glass, filled with articles		
Bones	590	41	n. o. p. f.	33	14
Bones	502	101	ink, glazed, stone	126	62
so called, really horn-pith			ink, stoneware, cream col-		
sizing sec. 2513		114	ored, or glazed	137	62
so-called, for castanets	460	98	leather	463	97
Ronded warehouse, goods in, sec. 10		117	nursing, of molded glass,		
Bonbon boxes of fancy paper	390	91	complete	143	65
Bonbons, knall	388	91	of stone containing gin	310	80
Bonbonnières or bonbon baskets,			or decanters of glass partly		
small	425	94	cut, containing brandy,		
Bonbonnières, if not boxes	388	91	in addition to contents	135	63
Bonnets	400	54	Seltzer, glass, and metal	216	73
Bonnets	289	28	stone, containing liquors or		
(see Hats)			wine	310	80
artificial glass fruits for	429	95	(See glass and glassware.)		
materials for	448	96	Bouillons	292	28
materials for	380	28	Bouillons	401	92
silk	383	90	Bougles, rubber, chief value	453	96
silk	190	23	Box-board, paper	388	91
Book-binders' agates sec. 2513		114	chronometers	413	93
cloth	5324	82	paper of various styles	3892	92
Books	290	28	paper in similitude of screen		
Books	84,	56	paper	392	92
	385,	91	Boxes, album, glass chief value	143	64
	658,	106	bonbon, of fancy paper	390	91
	662,	106	fancy	390	91
copy, with printed headings	384	91	fancy	150	15
for use of U. S.	593	41	fancy, silk chief value	390	91
memorandum and blank	385	91	glass and shell	410	93
obscene sec. 2491, 2492		51	gold or silver	216	72
of persons arriving in the			jewel	131	63
United States	879	47	not fancy of precious woods	232	75
papers, &c. (new tariff)		91	or cases, travelling	390	91
picture, with movable cards			paper	390	91
in colors	384	91	papier maché	472	98
pocket	410	93	paper and all other fancy	390	91
professional	815	111	paper, counting-house	450	35
professional	595	41	packing	226	24
printed and manufactured			packing	231	75
over 20 years	592	41	sacks and coverings, sec. 7		115
received under postal treaty			shaving, with mirrors in lids	143	64
sec. 17		50	shell	410	93
specially imported by soci-			shell, mother-of-pearl	410	93
eties	504	41	tin	216	74
used abroad	596	41	trial, as metal or glass,		
Boot fronts	463	97	sec. 2499		53
lacings or lacets of cotton	5324	82	wood, other than cabinet	233	75
leather	463	97	wagon, iron, prepared for		
linen	236	84	use	216	74
web of linen	336	84	Boxwood, mics. of	232	75
Boots and shoes, Arctic, of rubber			Boxwood, unmanufactured	864	47
and wool	367	88	Brace-bits	818	112
India-rubber	390	32	Brace-bits	216	72
India-rubber	455	97	Braces	398	88
of leather	463	97	cotton	324	82
silk component of chief			wholly, or part rubber, n. o.		
value	383	90	p. f.	388	32
woolen, worsted, or felt	366	88	India-rubber	453	96
Bort	656	42	leather	463	97
Bort	668	107	metal	216	72
Boric acid	535	39	rubber chief value	453	96
Borate of lime	597	41	silk	190	23
Boreale seeds	465	98	silk chief value	383	90
Borax	290	28	Brads, cut	106	19
crude	43	55	Bracelets, gilt	169	67
crude	598	41	hair	459	97
refined	42	55	hair	375	31
Tinical	443	55	ornamented or mounted	442	93
and sal soda, washing crys-			with gold		
tals sec. 2513		114	shell and bead	459	97
Botanical preparations	793	111	Brackets, metal	396	92
Botany, specimens of	845	47	wooden	216	72
Bottoms, copper	136	20	Braids	335	75
Bottle-covers of straw	386	92	cotton	368	88
Bottles, feeding-glass, chief value	143	65	cotton	324	82
filled with effervescent salts	133	63	cotton and tinsel, for trim-		
ming hats	34	14	elastic, of cotton and rubber	448	96
flint glass, containing per-			for hats, bonnets, or hoods	453	96
fumery	135	63	hair	418	96
glass and bottle glass	134,	63		375	31

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Braids, leghorn, &c., for bonnets	488	96	Breadstuffs, exports of, 1821 to 1883	.....	321
linen or flax	336	84	imports of, 1867 to 1883	.....	305
cotton, trimming for hats	448	96	1869 to 1883	.....	319
senni as mfca. of coir, sec. 2513		114	Brick	293	28
silk and metal, metal chief value	216	73	Brick	190	63
silk and metal	383	91	bath	sec. 2513	114
silk chief value	388	90	fire	180	63
silk	190	23	tiles for draining	180	63
wool, worsted, or mohair	248	26	Bridle bits and bridles	415	93
sec. 2513	388	88	Brilliant	7821	82
Brandy	60, 61	16	Brime	608	41
and other spirituous liquors.	810, 811, 812, 814	80	Brimstone	632	104
bottles or decanters of glass, containing	135	63	Brimstone	294	28
coloring for	325	30	Brimstone in casks	77	57
coloring for	117	61	crude	604	41
Braunschweig oil	99	60	Brine	664	106
Brass	187	70	Bristles	402	92
articles of, n. o. p. f.	146	21	Bristles	295	28
and glass lamps	143	64	Bristol board	5892	92
bells, small toy	425	94	stones	sec. 2513	114
buttons	216	72	Brialing herrings	278	77
buttons, wholly or partly of Dutch metal, scraps	216	72	British gum	19	54
foil	187	70	lustre	215	72
fire cases or cartridge shells, chief value	216	73	Britannia metal	758	109
horns, toy	425	94	old	787	45
hinges	216	73	ware	296	29
horns, musical instruments	469	96	ware (see Plated Ware.)	210	71
in pigs	146	21	Broche shawls, worsted or hair	387	88
bars	146	21	woolens	387	88
nails, n. o. p. f.	216	73	Brocade bronze powder	196	71
or iron pulleys	216	73	Bronze, casts	759	109
iron hat trimmings or ornaments	216	73	liquor	297	29
iron escutcheons	216	73	liquor	92	58
composition spikes	216	74	manufactures	216	72
steel parts of watches, partly manufactured	216	74	metal	198	71
old, fit only for remanufacture	142	20	in leaf	143	20
powder	216	73	powder	288	29
quadrants	475	99	powder	196	71
rules of	216	73	brocade	196	71
sheet	216	73	statuary	6470	98
scratch brushes	404	93	Bromine	606	103
sextants	216	78	Bromine	605	41
tubes	216	72	Bromide	92	58
tubes, old, but fit for use	216	72	of magnesia	92	59
toy watch chains	425	94	potassium	93	59
wire cloth	216	72	silver	92	58
warming pans	216	74	sino	93	59
wire	216	74	quinia	629	104
watch keys	216	74	Brooms	403	93
Brazil nuts	762	44	Brooms	299	29
nuts	746	109	Brooms, rice root fibers for manufacture of	sec. 2513	114
paste	522	102	Brown earthenware tubes	124	62
paste	599	41	grease	437	95
pebbles	600	41	purple	37	57
for spectacle manufacture	143	64	Spanish	441	35
wood	601	41	Spanish	87	57
wood, and braziletto, crude	636	104	Vandyke	445	35
wood, not crude	94	59	Vandyke	87	57
Brazilian pebbles	665	107	Bucine	83	59
tea	sec. 2513	114	Brushes	390	29
wax	878	47	Brushes	404	93
Braziletto	601	41	brush scratch	404	93
not crude	94	59	hair	404	93
Braziers' copper	136	20	painters'	404	93
Breccia	663	106	powder puffs	404	93
Breccia	602	41	tooth	404	93
Breakage	59, 60	15, 16	toy	425	94
Bread baskets, gilt or plated	201, 210	71	Brussels carpets	261	93
silver	216	72	sprout seeds	465	98
Bremen blue	87	57	tapestry	253	27
Brewers' compound	119	62	Bruyere	6429	95
			Buchu leaves	606	41
			for dyeing	689	107
			not crude	94	59
			crude	636	104
			crude, for dyeing	599	101
			Buckles, metal	216	72
			ornamented	216	73
			Buckram	324	82
			Buckwheat	sec. 2518	114
			Buds	94	59
				636	104

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Buffalo robes, wholly or partly made up.....	435	95	Buttons, of silk and cotton, silk chief value.....	383	90
dressed but not made up.....	450	96	glass rims for.....	407	93
skins not made up.....	450	96	round pieces of glass ornamented for use in making.....	143	65
wholly or partly made up.....	435	95	shell sleeve.....	486	100
Bugs, dried.....	681	42	silk.....	383	91
crude.....	686	105	silk.....	191	23
Bugles, glass.....	396	92	sleeve, ornamental.....	459	97
musical instruments.....	489	98	steel.....	407	94
Bulbs.....	405	93	scraps or strips for use as thread.....	383	90
{ 94, 50			vegetable ivory.....	407	92
{ 405, 93			wholly or partly of brass.....	216	72
{ 636, 104			Butts and hinges, other than iron or steel.....	216	72
hyacinth.....	405	93	blanks for.....	164	67
lily of the valley.....	405	93	finished.....	164	67
Bulbous roots.....	405, 93	104	cast-iron.....	111	19
n. o. p. f.....	301	29	jute.....	40	14
Bullion.....	686	107	Butchers' knives.....	107	71
gold and silver.....	607	41	Cabbage seed.....	760	119
imports of, 1855 to 1883.....	304	304	seed oil.....	92	58
exports of, 1855 to 1883.....	304	304	Cable-chains, or anchors, of iron, unfit for use.....	145	65
and silver, unfit for use without remanufacture.....	666	107	cores of copper wire and gutta-percha.....	216	72
imports of, 1855 to 1883.....	666	107	Cables, or cordage of grass, untarred.....	346	84
silver.....	666	107	grass, tarred.....	341	84
imports of, 1855 to 1883.....	304	304	iron.....	96	18
Bulrushes.....	533	83	or chains.....	171	68
Bunion plasters of woolen.....	99	60	tarred.....	244	84
wool.....	99	60	tarred.....	660	107
Bunting.....	245	26	Cabinets, of coin, &c., antiquities of specimens of natural history, &c.....	610	41
Bunting.....	364	87	Cabinet wares.....	845	46
Burgundy pitch.....	667	107	woods.....	660	107
pitch.....	608	41	all unmanufactured.....	225	24
Burlaps, checked.....	334	83	Cacao.....	818	112
Burlaps.....	339	84	crude, fibre, leaves, shells.....	884	47
{ 43, 14			{ 632, 42		
Burlap tubing, jute.....	242	84	Cachous, aromatic.....	676	107
Burning fluid.....	302	29	Cadmium.....	99	60
fluid.....	92	58	Cadmium.....	611	41
Burnt starch.....	19	54	Cadmium.....	607	103
Burr-stone.....	372	31	Caen cliff building stone.....	647	100
in blocks.....	668	107	Caffeine, Bishop's, citrate of.....	767	44
stones.....	609	41	Cajepout oil.....	562	102
manufactured.....	406	93	oil.....	291	79
Business cards, printed.....	303	29	Cakes, fancy chocolate.....	99	61
Busts and casts, not ranking as statuary.....	384	91	yeast, proprietary.....	636	104
Butter.....	125	62	Calamus root, crude drug.....	93	59
statuary.....	152	21	root, not crude.....	612	41
Butter.....	267	77	Calamine.....	608	104
apple.....	284	78	Calamine.....	608	104
substitutes for.....	257	77	lapis calaminarius.....	573	40
Buttons.....	368, 88	88	Callisaya bark.....	636	104
Buttons.....	407	93	bark, crude.....	94	50
Buttons.....	248	26	bark, not crude.....	6429	95
barrel.....	368	88	Calices of paste.....	93	59
centers of glass.....	143	64	Calomel.....	305	29
collar, of bone or ivory.....	407	93	Calomel.....	717	108
convex, linen, of linen and brass.....	216	72	Calf hair.....	362	86
cloth for.....	382	90	hair paddings.....	399	35
cuff and sleeve, of glass.....	143	64	skins.....	461	97
gilt.....	210	71	skins, glazed.....	461	97
glass.....	407	93	Cambrice.....	321	82
colored glass in pieces for mfg. of.....	143	65	Cambric handkerchiefs.....	334	83
glove, brass.....	216	78	Camel's hair pencils.....	447	96
iron.....	407	93	hair and camel's-hair rolls.....	717	106
materials cut so as to be fit only for.....	438, 193	23	hair, cashmere, or India woolens.....	367	88
mother of pearl, with metal shanks.....	407	93	hair shawls.....	367	88
molds.....	407	93	in frames..... sec. 2512.....	478	36
molds, glass.....	407	93	imitations of, not set.....	420	94
n. o. p. f.....	304	29	imitation of, not set.....	480	99
n. o. p. f.....	304	29	not set.....	480	99
			set.....	450	97
			Camera tubes and cameras.....	141	64

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Camphor.....	15	54	Cape, worked, for ladies, cotton		
Camphor.....	523	102	trimmed.....	324	82
crude.....	306	29	Capers.....	166	21
wood.....	613	41	Capers.....	284	78
Camwood, crude.....	818	112	Capsules, charcoal, Learned's.....	99	60
not crude.....	636	104	charcoal.....	99	60
Canadian grain ground in the	94	59	patent or proprietary.....	99	60
United States.....			Cape gum, not crude.....	94	59
Canada long wool.....	231	25	gum, crude.....	636	105
fish and fish-oil, products of			Caramels, chocolate.....	243	76
fisheries of..... sec. 2506.....		48	Carcasses, fresh meat..... sec. 2513.....		114
Candy, chocolate caramels.....	243	76	deer..... sec. 2513.....		114
cocoa sweetmeats.....	243	76	Carbon, animal.....	504	101
chinotti.....	243	76	as bone-black.....	88	57
fruit drops.....	242	76	bi-sulphide of, crude.....	636	104
lime-fruit tablets.....	242	76	Carbines.....	202	71
papelon as sugar.....	243	76	Carbonate of baryta.....	603	103
sugar.....	242	76	iron..... sec. 2513.....		114
sugar, not colored.....	179	22	lime and oxide of iron.....	92	58
valued above 30 cents a			manganese.....	92	58
pound, &c.....	181	22	magnesia.....	407	33
all other.....	180	22	magnesia.....	620	104
Candle nuts..... sec. 2513.....		114	magnesia, medicinal.....	60	56
Candles.....	408	93	potash.....	93	59
Candles.....	307	29	potash, crude or fused.....	63	56
compound carbon, &c, for			strontia.....	92	58
electric lights.....	216	72	strontia.....	631	104
tallow.....	408	93	soda.....	504	37
wax.....	408	93	Carbolized cotton.....	93	59
Canella bark.....	573	40	sheep wash..... sec. 2513.....		111
alba bark, not crude.....	94	50	silk ligature.....	93	59
alba, crude.....	636	105	Carbolic acid.....	262	27
Canton crapes.....	383	90	for chemical and man-		
fannels.....	7821	82	ufacturing purposes.....	504	103
Canuel coal.....	6417	94	dry or other.....	594	103
Cannon.....	202	71	rubber and cotton		
Canvas.....	41	14	cloth prepared with,		
cotton, or penelopes blue			for med. pps.....	93	59
striped.....	324	82	Carboys, domestic.....	640	106
flour-cloth of cork, rubber,			of domestic manufacture		
&c..... sec. 2499.....		53	returned from abroad.....	550	39
flour-cloth.....	44	14	containing acid.....	133	63
for sails.....	52	15	containing acids.....	535	39
for sails.....	348	85	glass, covered or not.....	183	63
flax, jute, or hemp.....	334	85	Caraway oil.....	568	102
or penelope.....	324	82	oil.....	767	44
sail-cloth, English.....	348	85	seed.....	820	46
Casary seed.....	830	46	seed, crude.....	636	105
seed.....	760	110	seed, not crude.....	94	59
weed.....	550	102	Cardigan jackets, cuffs, &c.....	7363	87
Cassia, containing fish.....	146	21	Card-board screens for fans.....	428	91
tin in.....	281	78	cases.....	410	93
Cassia seed.....	761	110	cases, silk, &c.....	309	29
Cases.....	308	29	clothing.....	410	93
supplied with smoking			clothing, woolen.....	411	93
pipes.....	6476	99	cloth, woolen.....	362	86
walking.....	409	93	clothing, tempered steel wire		
Cannetille.....	648	105	for manufacture of.....	182	69
Cannetille.....	812	111	Cards, hand, printed with lines only		
Cantharides.....	401	92	business, printed.....	384	91
crude.....	292	28	combination, paper and rib-		
prepared.....	614	41	bon.....	386	91
Cauliche, crude.....	636	103	printed, picture.....	384	91
Cauliche, prepared.....	93	59	printed.....	384	91
Cave (see Hats).....	724	108	combination, silk chief value		
ball.....	388	90	plain, partly manufactured		
cotton.....	474	99	playing, partly mfe.....	478	99
cotton, made on frames.....	400	92	wool or cotton, with steel		
flax chief value.....	322	82	or iron teeth.....	216	72
leather, other than substitutes			Cardamon seeds.....	829	46
for hats.....	336	84	seed, crude.....	636	105
limes, embroidered.....	463	97	seed, not crude.....	94	59
materials for hair.....	337	84	Carding machinery.....	216	72
of cotton cloth or cotton chief			machinery, iron chief value		
value.....	448	96	Cardisbaden suits.....	210	73
percussion, for cartridges.....	6324	92	lake, dry or liquid.....	92	58
paper, falsinating.....	474	99	Carmine, water-color.....	87	57
Rochet, woolen.....	434	93	lake.....	87	57
silk.....	366	88	Carbuncles, not set.....	432	24
substitutes for hats.....	190	27	Carbuncles, not set.....	480	99
wool, knit.....	400	92	Carnelian, manufactured		
col, not knit.....	986	87	limes.....	459	97
	366	88	stones.....	480	99
			Caryophyll or clove oil.....	92	58
			Carvers.....	107	71

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Carrots, seed of	760	110	Cases, pencil, of metal, except		
Carriages, and parts of	412	93	Britannia, orgilt, or plated	216	73
and parts of	310	20	watch	583	38
not free	815	111	Cassocks for church choirs	771	110
Carriage robes, goat-skin rugs en-			Casks	231	75
tered as	378	89	and barrels, or hogsheads,		
robes, goat skin	435	95	empty	231	75
Cartridge cases, metal chief value	216	72	domestic	649	106
cases other than metal	474	90	empty	226	24
shells or fire-cases, brass			of domestic manufacture		
chief value	216	73	ret'd from abroad	550	39
shells	216	72	Cassada	800	111
Cartridges, metallic bulletd.	474	99	Cassia	200	23
metallic	216	72	Cassia	524	102
Carpet wools	232	25	buds	524	102
yarns composed of wool			buds	201	23
waste, cow hair, &c	363	87	ground	201	23
Carpets	369	89	oil	564	103
and carpeting of cork	379	90	oil of	767	44
Angola carpeting	422	94	saigon	524	102
Aubusson	249	27	vera	524	102
Axminster	249	27	vera	200	23
baize	376	89	Cassia oil	92	58
bookings	256	27	Cassava	858	47
Brussels	251	27	Cassava	800	111
covers, woolen, made of			or tapioca flour		
portions of carpets	378	89	Cassimere, woolen	262	86
coir matting with wool			Cast-iron articles	157	67
border	878	89	andirons	109	19
covers of portions of	378	89	butts	111	19
druggets	256	27	hatters' irons	109	19
felt carpeting	378	89	hinges	111	19
felt	378	89	scrap	113	19
flax	378	89	pipe	110	19
flax and linen yarns for	378	14	sadirons	109	19
goat-skin rugs	378	89	stoves and stove plates	109	19
ingrain	254	27	tailors' irons	109	19
jute rugs	378	89	vessels of, n. o. p. f.	115	19
jute rugs	377	89	Castings of iron, n. o. p. f.	99	18
Madras carpets	377	89	malleable iron, n. o. p. f.	759	109
mats, sheepskin	378	89	Casts, alabaster		
mosaic velvet carpetings	378	89	and busts, not ranking as		
moquette, French	369	89	statuary	125	62
not otherwise provided for	258	27	statuary	759	109
push	378	90	immoral	2491, 2492	51
screens made of portions			marble	759	109
of carpets	378	89	medallion, in plaster, from		
Saxony	250	27	antique gems	2513	114
tapestry	253	27	of marble, bronze, &c., spe-		
three-ply	254	27	cially imported for societies	780	45
Tournay	250	27	obscene	2491, 2492	51
velvets	250	27	plaster of paris	759	109
Venetian	254	27	Castana nuts	305	79
Wilton	250	27	Castanets	469	98
woven whole for rooms	249	27	Castor	616	41
wholly or in part of wool			Castor	670	107
in one color, and part			beans	311	29
push	378	90	beans	16	54
woolen bedsides made of			oil	324	39
portions of carpets	378	89	oil	17	54
Carpeting, felt	378	89	seed	16	54
felt	378	89	Castoreum	616	41
hemp	257	27	Catechu	670	107
jute	257	27	Catechu	617	41
slipper	363	87	Catechu	531	102
Car wheels, American, reimported.	649	106	Catheters, rubber chief value	453	96
Cascarilla bark	573	40	Catgut	672	107
crude	636	105	Catgut	671	107
not crude	84	50	ligature for surgical purposes	93	59
Cashmere, camel's hair, or India			string	488	100
shawls	367	88	strings, not musical	671	107
woolens	367	88	for musical instru-	511	37
Cases, card	410	93	ments	618	41
chronometer, of wood, empty	232	75	unmanufactured	619	41
lanet	232	75	Caton azotique	439	95
miniature	2499	53	Catsup	284	78
or boxes, traveling	390	91	Catsup	167	21
odor, glass and leather	143	65	Cattle	252	77
of foreign make, imitating			hair	717	108
domestic	2496	8	importation of	2493	7
			-spice, Eggs	99	69
			neat	2494	52
			hides of	2494	52

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Cauliflowers, in salt or brine.....	286	78	Chalk, prepared clay of different colors, used for the same purposes as French chalk.....	46	56
Cauliflower seeds.....	485	98	preparations of.....	46	55
Caustic potash.....	63	18	prepared.....	46	55
soda.....	504	37	red.....	31	13
in solution.....	74	56	red.....	46	55
unadulterated.....			unmanufactured.....	620	41
Cavalry trumpets.....	469	98	Chamomile flowers.....	621	41
Caviare.....	283	78	flowers, not crude.....	94	56
Cayenne pepper.....	193	23	flowers, crude.....	638	105
ground.....	96	60	oil.....	566	103
unground.....	584	103	oil of.....	767	44
Cedar bark.....	818	112	Chamberg blanche.....	383	90
manufactures.....	219	74	gaze.....	383	90
boards for making cigar boxes.....			Chamois skins.....	461	97
logs and posts.....	734	109	Champagne.....	60	16
sawdust..... sec. 2513.....	818	144	Charcoal.....	622	41
wood.....			capsules, Learned's.....	99	60
manufactures of.....	227	24	Charts, imported for the United States.....	593	41
manufactured.....	884	47	especially imported for societies.....	594	41
Cedrat.....	565	103	printed.....	384	91
citron.....	565	103	Charms, toy.....	425	94
oil.....	565	103	jewelry.....	459	97
of.....	767	44	Checks, cotton.....	321	82
Celery seed.....	465	98	flax.....	336	84
Celestiles.....	125	62	Checked burlaps.....	334	83
Cement.....	44	55	Cheese.....	256	77
copper.....	186	70	Cheese.....	150	21
hydraulic lime.....	44	55	box hoops and materials.....	233	75
magnesia.....	620	104	grated.....	256	77
Roman.....	489	37	Chemical apparatus.....	763	110
Cenne oil.....	92	56	compounds.....	92	58
Centaurea seed.....	465	99	earthen and stoneware, of fine clay, glazed.....	127	62
Ceresia.....	2	54	glass tubes.....	143	65
Ceruleine.....	82	57	glassware.....	143	64
Cerates, medicinal.....	93	58	preparations used in medicine.....	93	59
Cerium.....	609	104	products, new tariff.....	92	58
Chafing dishes of copper.....	216	72	vessels and parts of.....	763	110
Chappate.....	643	105	Chemicals, drugs, &c., imports of 1877 to 1883.....	306	305
Charcoal.....	525	102	drugs, &c., imports of 1867 to 1876.....		
Charges on crates, coverings, &c. sec. 7.....	384	91	free list, new tariff.....		
Charts.....			imports of 1869 to 1883.....	319	319
Chain or chains.....	171	68	Chemisettes, silk.....	190	23
books and watch bands.....	494	100	Chene, crepe de.....	383	90
Chains, cable or cables.....	171	68	Chenille cords, cotton.....	324	82
curb.....	415	93	or trimmings, silk.....	383	90
coach.....	415	93	trimmings, cotton.....	325	83
dog.....	171	68	Cherries in natural condition or dried.....	704	107
fence.....	171	68	Cherry juice.....	301	79
fence.....	97	18	rum.....	313	80
garden, galvanized cast-iron.....	216	72	Cheroots.....	206	24
gutta-percha, if not jewelry.....	441	95	Cheroots.....	245	76
hair.....	375	31	Chess balls.....	424	94
halter.....	97	18	balls, ivory or bone.....	394	32
halter.....	171	68	men, ivory or bone.....	394	32
harness.....	415	93	men.....	424	94
jewelry.....	459	97	men, wood.....	233	75
lawns or garden, of metal.....	216	72	Chestnuts.....	305	79
other than plain cast-iron.....			extract of.....	84	57
link, bone necklaces.....	399	92	flour.....	269	77
metal, n. o. p. f.....	216	72	Chia seed.....	830	46
saddlery, harness and coach trace.....	415	93	seed crude.....	636	105
trace.....	97	18	seed.....	760	110
trace.....	171	68	seed, not crude.....	94	59
or watch guards of silk.....	383	91	Chian turpentine, crude.....	638	105
watch, of gold or silver.....	459	97	turpentine, medical prep.....	93	59
Chatelaines.....	459	97	Chicory root.....	312, 313	29
Chairs, finished.....	230	75	root.....	288	
in piece or rough.....	229	75	paste.....	288	
lawn or garden.....	157	67	Chicle gum, crude.....	636	105
not galvanized or coated.....	157	67	gum, not crude.....	94	59
railroad, wrought iron.....	100	19	China charms.....	459	97
Chair seats, &c.....	334	83	clay.....	98	60
Chalk.....	611	104	clay, kiln dried..... sec. 2513.....	114	114
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billiard.....	46	56			
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China ware, fire-proof.....	125	62	Chrysolite, crude, mineral.....	215	72
figures as toys.....	425	84	Church bells.....	216	72
grass, manufactures of.....	351	85	Cicuta conium seed and leaf, not		
noils.....	351	85	crude.....	94	59
thread or yarn.....	351	85	seed and leaf, crude.....	636	105
or earthenware inkstands,			Cider.....	301	79
decorated.....	125	62	Cigars.....	245	76
photographic portraits on,			Cigars.....	206	24
colored by artists by hand.....	125	62	Cigar boxes, cedar boards for mak-		
plaques, paintings on.....	125	62	ing.....	219	74
paintings by hand on.....	6470	98	cases, finished or unfinished.....	6476	99
root.....	623	41	holders.....	6476	99
root, crude.....	636	105	lights.....	6476	99
root, not crude.....	94	59	lighters.....	6476	99
stone.....	668	59	mechanical lighters.....	6476	99
water colors for painting.....	87	57	stands and smokers' tables.....	216	73
ware.....	{ 125, } 62		stands, magic, part steel.....	245	76
gilded, ornamented, or deco-	{ 126 } 57		Cigarettes.....	206	24
rated.....	14	12	Cigarettes.....	98	59
ware, imports of 1869 to 1883.....		319	asthma, not proprietary		
ware plain white and not deco-			holders, papers cut or		
rated.....	15	18	prepared for use.....	6476	99
Chinese blue.....	479	99	proprietary.....	90	60
bombs.....	43	95	paper, in sheets or reams.....	5392	92
goat-skins, with hair on,			Cinchona bark.....	573	40
unmanufactured.....	709	108	bark.....	521	102
human hair, partly cleaned.....	444	96	marlate of.....	629	104
peanut oil.....	92	58	marlate of.....	93	59
wax.....	592	103	root.....	625	41
wine.....	878	47	root, crude.....	636	105
Chinotti.....	243	76	root, not crude.....	94	59
Chinola.....	216	72	(See Bark.)		
Chimes of bells.....	460	98	Cinnabar, artificial.....	93	59
Chili peppers, ground and powdered			Cinnamon.....	536	102
unground.....	584	103	Cinnamon.....	195	22
Chimney pieces, slate.....	17	13	chips.....	526	102
Chinchards.....	6281	78	ground or powdered.....	98	60
Chinoidine.....	93	59	oil.....	564	103
Chloralkali.....	505	101	oil of.....	767	44
Chlorate of barytum.....	92	58	Cinchonida.....	629	104
potash.....	64	56	sulphate of.....		
soda.....	93	59	Circulars, obseone, sec. 2491, 2492.....	262	27
Chlorure de oxide de sodium.....	92	58	Citric acid.....	93	58
Chlorometers, glass.....	143	64	Citrated kali.....	99	60
Chloral hydrate.....	93	59	Citrate of caffeine, Bishop's.....	617	104
Chloride of gold.....	92	58	lime.....	626	42
gold and sodium.....	92	58	lime.....	93	59
lead.....	92	58	magnesia.....	99	60
lime.....	618	104	magnesia, Bishop's.....	92	58
lime.....	624	41	magnesia, effervescent.....	16	59
magnesia.....	93	59	potassium.....	93	59
potash.....	93	59	quinia and iron.....	92	58
potassium.....	93	59	soda, effervescent.....	625	104
silver.....	92	58	quinia.....	565	103
uranium.....	92	58	Citron.....	574	103
zinc.....	93	59	in natural condition.....	704	105
zinc.....	92	58	preserved in sugar.....	5392	79
Chloroform.....	314	29	Citronella oil.....	567	103
Chloroform.....	104	61	oil of.....	767	41
Chocolate.....	315	29	Civet.....	507	101
Chocolate.....	291	79	crude.....	758	41
caramels.....	243	76	oil.....	568	103
caramels.....	244	76	oil of.....	767	41
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Chondrometers.....	216	72	planed or finished.....	219	74
Chromographs.....	216	72	pine.....	222	24
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ore.....	214	72	spruce.....	97, 98	10
Chrysamic acid..... sec. 2513.....		114	Clays.....		
Chronometers.....	316	29	and earths, ganister, ground,		
boxes or ships.....	413	98	mixed with fire-clay.....	98	60
dials.....	413	98	and earths, fullers' un-		
cases of wood, empty.....	232	75	wrought and unmanufact-		
Chromate of iron.....	214	72	ured.....	97	60
potash.....	48	56	and earths, fullers', wrought		
potash, red.....	49	56	or manufactured.....	96	60
Chrome yellow.....	447	30	and earths, pipe, unwrought.....	97	60
or chromate of lead.....	87	57	Clay, china, kiln-dried..... sec. 2513.....	98	60
salts of.....	92	58	china, kiln-dried.....	114	114
Chromos and chromo-lithographs.....	384	91	fire.....	18	14
Chrysodine.....	82	57	pipe.....	18	13

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Clay, stone	215	72	Cloves	108	23
unwrought	18	13	Cloves	527	102
Clasps, gilt or plated, if not jewelry	210	71	and clove stems, ground	96	60
of all kinds, if jewelry	459	97	oil of	424	34
metals not jewelry	210	72	oil of	92	58
watchchains, German-silver	216	73	stems	199	23
Cleaners, glove	454	96	stems	527	102
Cliff-stones	611	104	stems and cloves ground	96	60
stone	45	55	Cluny lace	337	84
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Chippings	754	109	anthracite	627	42
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Clippers, horse	216	73	bituminous	417	93
Clinical thermometers	143	64	cannel	6417	94
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gilt or plated, if not jewelry	210	71	hods	216	73
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beijing, silk	657	106	screenings	6417	94
bolting	589	41	slack or culm of	320	29
bolting	657	106	stores	674	107
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Italian mohair	246	26	not colors or dyes, aniline	83	57
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worsted	360	58	crystals	610	104
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dials	414	93	ore of	675	107
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shirtings	321	82	sec. 2513	362	86
shirts	322	82	Counting-house boxes, paper	378	89
shirts	323	82	Covers	378	89
shirts	324	82	Covers	324	82
shirts woven or made on	10	12	wool, embroidered	480	97
frames	324	82	woolen, made of portions of	363	87
suspenders	324	82	carpets	666	43
shawls	324	82	of portions of carpets	648	42
shawls with woolen or	367	88	or bedspreads, scraps of cal-	647	42
worsted fringe	324	82	ico sewed together	636	105
shoe-binding	324	82	Cowhides as whips	636	105
lacings	27	55	sec. 2513	94	59
seed oil	322	82	leather split and em-	809	111
stockings	323	82	bossed for the manu-	363	87
silk and ramie fabrics	383	91	facture of bags, satch-	6473	99
Swiss muslin	324	82	els, &c.	6470	98
styptic	93	59	Cow-hair fabrics	421	94
slipper-patterns, embro-	363	87	unmanufactured	335	30
dered with worsted	383	91	Cowpox		
serges, slight admixture of	324	82	Cowage down		
scoop nets	452	96	crude		
seed			Cowrie gum, crude		
			not crude		
			Cowries		
			Cowlick cloth		
			Crayon pencils		
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			Crayons		

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Cravats, cotton	324	82	Cuff and sleeve buttons of glass	143	64
silk	333	90	Culm, of coal	416	93
wool, worsted, or mohair	366	88	coal	320	29
Crapee, albert	383	90	Cummin oil	92	58
silk, chief value	383	90	seed, crude	686	105
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Cracked-rock plaster .. sec. 2513	114	114	Cups, earthenware, small	125	62
Crêpes, Canton	383	90	Curled hair	375	31
silk and cotton, cotton chief value	6324	82	Curls, hair	375	31
Crêpe de chene	383	90	Curling stones	651	42
veils and veiling	324	82	stones	685	107
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trimmings, silk and cotton, cotton chief value	325	83	Curb chains	415	92
Cream tartar	336	30	Curtains, cotton lace, window	325	83
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nuts	746	109	Currants	338	30
Creasylic acid	594	103	Curry	652	42
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Cresote	93	59	powder	589	102
Cribs of logs fastened with bolts, to be sunk for piers	233	75	powders	652	42
Cricknet sashes of knit wool	9363	87	combs, wood and iron	216	72
Crinoline cloth	445	96	Currants	283	79
cloth	376	32	Customs receipts, 1790 to 1834	298	299
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Crocus colcothar	87	57	Cushions for furniture	230	75
colcothar	479	99	cane and linen stuffed with straw	230	75
Crochet needles	206	71	Cutlery	337	36
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Crockery ware	125	62	butchers' knives	197	71
Crosses set for jewelry	459	97	carvers	197	71
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embroidered silk	383	90	dirks	197	71
and metal, silk chief value	383	90	fleams	197	71
Crosscut-saws	121	19	forks, table, tines for	197	71
Cruet oil	424	34	horse shears, slightly curved scissors	197	71
oil	26	55	knife and fork tines, for table cutlery, not handled	197	71
bark	573	40	farriers' knives	197	71
bark and seed, crude	636	105	scissors	197	71
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steel	165	67	forks	197	71
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cobaltum	610	104	Cutch	531	102
cobalt or cobaltum	215	72	catechu	531	102
for watches	494	100	Cuttle-fish bone	653	42
glass	494	100	bone	686	107
for watches	34	14	sepia	686	107
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yellow	82	57	silver	92	58
Cryolite	613	104	mercury	93	59
Cubebs	649	42	Cymbals	469	68
crude	636	105	Cylinder glass, polished	29	13
not crude	94	59	unpolished	28	13
oil	92	58	unpolished but corrugated	6138	64
Cubic niter	760	44	Cylinders, porcelain	127	62
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Cudbear	629	102	Daguerrotype plates	216	72
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Dandelion root	263	28	Dogs	252	77
root	390	91	Dollies	334	83
Dantzic spruce beer	316	81	cotton	325	82
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Drals	214	24	wardrobes	425	94
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Deeranters	135	63	whistling	425	94
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Deer	252	77	Dolmans	367	88
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horns out for knife handles, sec.			ported	564	40
2512		114	bags	649	106
Delaines, mousseline	365	88	barrels	649	106
Demijohns, glass	133	63	barboys	649	106
plain	133	63	casks	649	106
Demy paper	392	92	manufactures, &	649	106
Densins	321	82	products	649	106
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leather	463	97	gift or plated	216	72
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Diamonds	687	107	cowage	647	42
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ing glaziers	655	42	knives	216	72
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ing on glass	216	72	specially imported for		
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enameled	494	100	Draughts	424	94
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enameled	414	93	Drag-saws	122	19
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Diapers	321	82	and children	365	88
flax, jute, or hemp	334	83	wool	365	87
Dice	424	94	worsted	365	87
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ivory or bone	394	32	Dressing, hair	99	60
Dimities	321	82	Dress ornaments, silk and wool, silk		
Dippers and baths, photographic	143	65	chief value	383	90
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Dishes, chafing of copper	216	72	silk beads and		
metal	216	72	metal	396	92
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blood	626	105	Dye, aniline	82	57
insects, medicinal, not crude	94	60	aniline residum, as	92	58
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Drillings	334	83	fuatic	84	57
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Imchase lace	325	83	and glassware, new tariff		62
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Dyeing, articles used in	500	101	inkstands, porcelain, gilded or ornamented	125	62
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buchu leaves, crude, for	509	101	mugs, beer	127	62
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shell frames.....	406	100	Ferrocyanide of zinc.....	92	54
Eyes, artificial.....	143	64	Ferrules, cast-iron.....	157	67
Fabrics for women.....	334	83	other than cast iron.....	216	73
mixed, not wool, worsted,			Feuilles gravées.....	6392	92
or hair..... sec. 2499.....		53	{ 94	29	
of cotton, metal, and silk,			{ 636	104	
metal chief value.....	216	73	{ 754	109	
Faille ribbons.....	383	90	{ 636	105	
Fans.....	350	30	{ 94	50	
common palm-leaf.....	428	94	crude.....		
palm-leaf.....	667	42	not crude.....		
with artificial han-	693	107	vegetable, for the manufact-		
dles.....	428	94	ure of textile fabrics.....	6333	82
or screens, cardboard.....	428	94	Fibrin.....	617	107
silk.....	428	94	in all forms.....	671	42
toy.....	425	94	Fichus, merino, part wool.....	366	88
Fancy articles, imports of, 1867 to			merino, part silk.....	366	88
1883.....			wholly of lace..... sec. 2499.....		
boxes.....	450	307	Fiddles.....	460	98
Farina.....	694	107	Fifes.....	460	98
imitations of..... sec. 2513.....	668	42	Figs.....	354	21
Farriers' knives.....	197	71	Fig blue.....	479	89
Fashion-plates.....	695	107	paste.....	6302	79
engraved on steel			preserved.....	6302	79
or wood.....	669	42	Figures, china, as toys.....	425	91
lithographic, repro-			obscene..... sec. 2491, 2492.....		
duced from steel			wax, permanently fixed in		
engravings by			wood cases with glass		
transfer on stone.....	199	71	fronts..... sec. 2499.....		
Fast colors, aniline.....	82	57	Filberts.....	356	23
Fastenings.....	216	73	{ 303	79	
table.....	216	74	{ 85	18	
gilt or plated.....	210	71	and file-blanks.....	176	68
for shoes or boots, of other			blanks.....	85	18
than gilt or plated.....	216	73	Filings, iron.....	216	73
shoe-buckle or other,			Filter, linen, in piece.....	334	82
for shoes or boots,			Filtering-stones, unmanufactured,		
gilt or plated.....	210	72	sec. 2513.....		114
Fausse glace.....	383	90	Fine-art societies and institutions,	759	109
Feather beds.....	630	100	{ 774	110	
beds.....	352	31	sec. 2508, 2509.....		112
bed.....	320	82	Finings, ale..... sec. 2513.....		114
trimming, with cotton			Finishing earth.....	215	72
foundation.....	6429	95	Finishing powder.....	430	95
Feathers.....	351	30	{ 356	21	
swan's down, for beds.....	429	94	{ 202	71	
for hats.....	429	95	{ 420	31	
Feeding-bottles, glass chief value.....	143	65	breach-loading guns.....	203	71
Feldspar.....	353	31	cannon.....	202	71
Felt, adhesive.....	606	107	carbines.....	202	71
for sheathing vessels.....	670	42	muzzle-loading shotguns.....	202	71
carpets.....	378	89	rifles.....	202	71
carpeting.....	378	89	boards, paper for.....	592	92
calf-hair, and leather shoes.....	307	88	cases or cartridge shells, brass		
patent asphalt roofing, sec.			chief value.....	216	72
2513.....			clay, mixed with gunflint,		
hats, ladies', feathers and ar-			ground, and used for same		
tificial flowers chief value.....	429	95	purposes.....	96	60
hammer, in sheets.....	362	86	clay.....	18	15
roofing..... sec. 2513.....		114	{ 357	21	
rosin, &c., hats of.....	400	92	{ 411	95	
woolen or worsted boots.....	366	88	{ 125	62	
Felts, cotton and India-rubber.....	453	96	proof china-ware.....	378	89
endless.....	379	90	screens, &c.....	350	89
machine-blanketing.....	379	90	shovels.....	216	72
printers' flannels.....	379	90	wood.....	672	92
Felloes, rough hewn, &c.....	222	74	{ 698	107	
Fence-posts, split.....	232	74	works, n. o. p. f..... sec. 2499.....		
rails, split or rough.....	234	75	{ 568	77	
chains.....	97	18	{ 279	77	
rails, round.....	734	109	{ 280	77	
Fennugreek seed.....	829	40	{ 282	77	
not crude.....	94	59	{ 283	107	
crude.....	636	105	{ 690		
Fennel, oil.....	767	44	American, frozen in Canada		
			for transportation.....	390	77
			an, hives.....	130	1
			all, not otherwise provided for.....	157	1
			bair.....	700	107
			bladders.....	515	101

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Fish-bone, cuttle.....	686	107	Flax, imports of, 1860 to 1883.....		319
bristling.....	278	77	lace.....	387	84
cod sounds.....	515	101	or linen gilling-thread.....	386	84
chinebords.....	281	78	or linen thread lace.....	387	84
cane containing.....	146	21	or linen braids.....	386	84
éperlans à l'huile.....	281	78	not hackled or dressed.....	386	14
for bait.....	674	42	nets.....	386	84
fresh, for immediate consump- tion.....	678	42	New Zealand.....	328	83
glue.....	717	45	machinery for the manufact- ure of.....	40	14
herrings.....	278	77	manufactures.....	384 } 386 }	83
hooks.....	216	73	manufactures of, for cotton bagging, flax chief value.....	43	14
hake sounds.....	515	101	manufactures of, flax chief value, n. o. p. f.....	41	14
joints.....	160	87	pack-thread.....	336	83
living.....	282	77	scoop-nets.....	336	84
mackerel.....	187 } 277 }	21 } 77 }	sheetings.....	349	85
oil.....	749	109	shoe.....	386	84
the products of Canadian fisheries..... sec. 2506.....	424	34	straw.....	35	14
oysters preserved in oil.....	282	78	straw, New Zealand.....	327	83
prepared.....	171	22	stems.....	383	83
preserved in oil (except ancho- ries and sardines).....	160	21	thread.....	41	14
preserved, &c.....	159	21	tow.....	320	83
paper.....	288	78	twine.....	326	83
salmon.....	425	94	waste.....	41	14
salmon, pickled.....	279 } 288 }	77 } 78 }	webbing.....	675	109
sardines.....	158	21	yarn.....	495	109
sardines.....	159	21	yarns.....	325	83
sardines.....	284	78	Flasks.....	41	14
sauce or paste, in boxes.....	284	78	Flask-knives.....	187	71
sardines, in brine.....	281	78	Flint.....	216	73
salted cod sounds.....	279 } 510 }	77 } 101 }	stones.....	701	107
skins.....	359	31	and flint-stones, ground.....	675	42
sounds.....	515	101	glass bottles, ground stop- pers, containing perfumery.....	125	62
smelts in oil.....	281	78	Flies, Spanish, crude.....	636	105
sprats in oil.....	281	78	Spanish, not crude.....	94	59
shell.....	836 } 783 }	46 } 110 }	Flour, chestnut.....	269	77
the products of the Canadian fisheries..... sec. 2506.....			or starch, arrow-root.....	269	77
tongues.....	515	104	potato.....	269	77
Fisheries, all products of American products of American.....	768 } 749 }	45 } 109 }	root.....	813 } 772 }	46 } 110 }
Fishing-lines, tape.....	336	84	so called, but really starch.....	269	77
nets of cotton.....	6824	82	sago.....	774 } 818 }	110 } 46 }
scines.....	847	85	yam.....	269	77
Flageolots.....	469	98	rye.....	163	21
Flannels.....	243 } 863 }	26 } 87 }	buckwheat..... sec. 2513.....		114
canton.....	321	82	tapioa.....	800	111
printers'.....	379	90	snuff, unprepared.....	250	76
Flannel shirting, fulled.....	362	86	Flowers.....	94 } 636 }	59 } 104 }
strips embroidered with cotton or other material.....	368	89	artificial.....	429 } 351 }	94 } 30 }
wool, slightly embroidered.....	363	87	of wax, &c.....	429	95
Flats for hats, bonnets, and hoods.....	448	96	of tin.....	429	95
Flaxseed.....	490	98	of silk, rubber, cotton, and wire.....	429	95
Flaxseed.....	496	33	died moss for parts of.....	429	95
oil.....	27	55	wax, for milli- nery purposes.....	6429	95
Flax and worsted lapping.....	368	87	all natural..... sec. 2513.....		114
and manufactures of, imports of 1867 to 1883.....		307	crude, for medicinal pur- poses, not otherwise provided for.....	676	42
bindings.....	336	84	chamomile.....	621	41
carpets.....	378	89	chamomile, crude.....	636	105
caps of, chief value.....	336	84	chamomile, not crude.....	64	59
checks.....	336	84	dried and prepared.....	659	42
corris.....	336	84	dried, dyed, made up into bouquets..... sec. 2513.....		114
corris and tassels.....	336	84	for hats.....	429	95
cruffs.....	336	84	grass..... sec. 2513.....		114
embroideries.....	337	84	horticultural seed.....	465	98
flour-drills.....	863	87	lavender, crude.....	636	105
fringes.....	836	84	lavender, not crude.....	94	66
game-bags.....	336	84			
gimp.....	336	84			
hackled, known as dressed line.....	37	14			
Italian, so called.....	331	83			
insertings.....	337	84			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Flowers, medicinal, crude	538	105	Free list, new tariff		101
medicinal, not crude	94	59	French chalk	46	56
orange	771	45	green	21	13
or buds, orange, crude	638	105	green, dry or moist	433	34
pressed, silk chief value	333	90	leaf	87	57
stands of, under glass	143	65	leaf	469	101
Flower-seeds	460	38	moquette carpets	300	49
Floats	176	68	mustard	234	78
85	18		Fringe	333	90
Floss cotton	318	81	368	89	
silks	186	22, 23	metal	216	73
silk	192		Fringes	368	88
Floor-cloth canvas	330	84	bugle or bead	336	92
canvas	44	14	cotton	325	82, 83
patent	340	84	flax	336	84
canvas of cork, India- rubber and gutta- percha .. sec. 2499		53	hemp	350	85
drills, cotton, flax, and worsted	333	87	mixed material, not part wool, worsted, or hair, sec. 2499		53
mats, vegetable	432	85	of jute, ramie, or grass	351	85
matting, vegetable	432	85	silk	190	23
Flor-benzoin acid	584	103	wool, worsted, or mohair	242	26
Florentine mosaics, so styled	131	83	Frizzles	333	90
Flocks, woolen	361	86	hair	442	95
wool waste or shoddy pul- verized	361	86	Frosts, glass	143	65
Flues, boiler	169	68	Fruit drops	242	76
gas	103	19	94	59	
steam	103	19	Fruit	636	104
water	103	19	704	107	
Flutes	469	98	essences	114	61
toy	425	94	ethers	114	61
Folds	6207	71	amyl of oxyd	114	61
Foil-blades	6207	71	fruit oils	114	61
brass	216	78	apple oil	114	61
copper chief value	216	78	apricot oil	114	61
gold or silver	216	78	peach oil	114	61
tin	216	78	pear oil	114	61
Folies digitalis	677	42	raspberry oil or essence	114	61
crude	686	105	juice	301	79
not crude	84	59	361	31	
Fools-cap paper	392	92	containing over 40 per cent of proof spirits	313	80
Foot-muffs of dressed sheep-skin, wool, and leather	463	97	cherry	301	79
Foreign coins, valuation of, 1894 ..		325	cider	301	79
trade, material used in building vessels for the, sec. 2513		49	fruit sirups	301	79
trade, materials used in repairing vessels en- gaged in .. sec. 2514		50	fruits put up with water only	301	79
Forest-tree seeds	830	46	grape juice or pulp	301	79
Forgings, hammered from scrap iron	760	110	perry	301	79
of iron and steel	167	67	raspberry vinegar	301	79
Forged iron	167	67	8303	79	
Forks and knives, table, not gold, silver, or German-silver ..	197	71	jams	114	61
table, gilt or plated	210	71, 72	oils	114	61
gold, silver, or Ger- man-silver	216	73	plants	703	107
steel	197	71	plants, for the purpose of propagating	678	45
tines for table	197	71	preserves	301	79
tuning	216	73	303	79	
Fossils	702	107	sirup, orange and lemon juice boiled with sugar, as a bev- erage	301	79
Fossil wax	2	54	sirups	704	107
Fountains	819	112	Fruits	361	31
the productions of American artists	885	47	artificial, glass, for bonnets ..	429	95
imported for presenta- tion to national insti- tutions, &c.	886	47	apples	704	107
Fowls, killed and dressed, sec. 2513.		114	bananas	704	107
land and water	582	40	berries, edible, in natural condition	704	107
Frames, looking-glass .. sec. 2499 ..		109	cherries, in natural condition or dried	704	107
Frankfort black	479	99	citron, in natural condition ..	704	107
Frankincense gum, crude	476	36	crystallized	8303	79
Freestones	636	105	damage allowance on	361	31
Free list, old tariff	510	37	rage plums	294	79
	30		green gages	704	107
			Loihi fruit, dried	704	107
			mangoes	704	107
			medicinal, not edible, not or crude	94	79
			mirabellen	636	105
			pickled	294	79
			preserved in brandy or mo- lasses	234	76
				327	30

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Fruits prepared with sugar	3803	79	Fustic, crude	636	105
put up with water only	3801	79	not crude	94	59
plantains	704	108	extracts or decoctions of	94	57
plums, green	704	108	Fusel oil	112	61
prunes, green	704	108	Gage plums	294	79
pomegranates	704	108	Galleries, gold	216	73
prunes, soaked in brine and			Galanga	680	43
dried	294	79	not crude	94	60
quinces, in natural condition	704	108	Gallie acid	262	27
raspberries	704	108	Galls, blue, not crude	94	59
sheepskins	704	108	nut, crude	636	105
&c., imports of 1869 to 1883	319	67	not crude	94	60
Frying-pans, cast-iron	157	67	Gall of beef for artists use, sec. 2513		114
and sauce-pans, coat-			Galloons	368	88
ed, glazed, or tinned	201	71	bead or bugie	396	92
Fulminates, fulminating powders	434	95	cotton	0	12
Fuller's earth	20	13	hair	324	82
unwrought and un-	97	60	metal	368	89
manufactured			of mixed materials	427	94
wrought or manu-	698	60	2499		58
factured	594	108	of gold, silver, or other		
Fuming and other acid	157	67	metal	347	30
Furnace castings	229	75	of silk	100	23
Furniture	330	75	worsted, or mohair	248	26
coach	415	93	woolen, woven	368	89
composition tops for	484	100	Gallopoli wine, unfurmented, in		
castors, iron	216	73	casks, as other wine	810	80
covered with wool or			Gambler	535	102
silk	230	75	Gamboge	691	43
chairs, finished	230	75	gum, crude	636	105
cloth	334	83	not crude	94	69
quakers for	230	75	Game-bags, flax	336	84
cushions, cane and lin-			hemp and jute	350	85
en stuffed with straw	230	75	leather	463	97
finished	225	24	leather, with flax net-		
harness	416	93	tings as chief value	336	84
mosaic-top tables com-			Games, if toys	425	94
plete	230	75	Game, killed and dressed	283	78
acagliola tops for	484	100	prepared, &c.	171	22
acagliola tops, for tables	486	37	Gannister, crude	215	72
and other	216	74	ground, mixed with fire-		
spiral springs for	75	17	clay	698	60
springs	216	73	Garbanum gum, not crude	94	60
smokers' table	220	75	Garden seeds	469	36
tables with alat or mu-			asparagus	465	98
sic top finished			borcale	465	98
tables, wood			Brussels sprouts	465	98
tops, alate-slabs for			cauliflower	465	98
tops, marble or mosaic			celery	465	98
unfinished			centaurea flower, ger-		
Fur	70.	108	minat parts of	465	98
articles of	435	95	cucumber	465	98
articles made of	363	31	egg plant	465	98
clippings of	493	100	flower and horticultural		
dressed, on the skin	381	32	lateral	465	98
hatters	450	96	lettuce	465	98
not on the skin	381	32	leek	465	98
haves, undressed, and not on the			melon seed	465	98
skin	450	96	okra	465	98
imported by Indians			parsley	465	98
sec. 2515	50		pepper	465	98
Fur-felt, hats, silk trimmings chief			radish	465	98
value	363	87	rhubarb	465	98
hats	400	92	salsify	465	98
bonnets or caps	400	92	tomato	465	98
muffs	435	95	shears	216	73
rabbit, yarns of	435	95	Garancine	681	43
skins. (See skins.)			Garance	547	102
skins	706	108	Garnets, not set	547	102
dressed	450	96	jewelry, so called	490	99
not dressed	679	43	Garters, wholly or partly of rubber	458	97
lamb skins	706	108	elastic of wire and leather	453	96
skins pulled	706	108	with metal clasps		
of all kinds, or undressed			elastic, steel wire compo-	216	72
with or without hair on	706	108	nent material of chief		
sable, cleaned and tipped			value	6182	69
and partly dyed, but			elastic, of wire, covered		
pelts wholly undressed	706	108	with leather as chief	463	97
tippets of	435	95			
waste	493	100			
Fuse, cotton	6476	90			
cotton	476	99			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Garbanum gum, crude.....	696	105	Gimps, wool, worsted, or mohair....	248	26
Garments, outside.....	367	86	Gin.....	211	80
ladies' patterns or de- signs of paper mus- lin for.....	324	82	Gingham.....	321	82
Gas burners, lava.....	137	62	cotton.....	5, 6	11
pipe, cast.....	156	67	Ginger ale.....	317	81
pipe, carbon retort. sec. 2513..	114	114	essence of.....	92	58
pipe, iron.....	156	67	essence of, if part alcohol..	205	23
retorts.....	13	12	ground.....	118	61
strips, rolled in pieces 17 to 18 feet long, 8 inches wide and 2-16 of 1 inch thick.....	124	62	root ground.....	96	60
tubes of wrought iron.....	150	66	liquor (16 per cent. alco- hol)..... sec. 2513.....	96	60
Gaultheria procumbens oil.....	170	68	preserved.....	302	79
Gas Chamber.....	92	58	pickled.....	284	78
crepe anglaise.....	383	90	preserved or pickled.....	204	23
Gelatine.....	383	90	root.....	536	85
Gems.....	3	54	green, fresh, or dried, not ground.....	683	43
imitations of, set.....	385	31	also sweepings and refuse.....	536	102
not set.....	478	36	Ginseng root.....	684	43
round or oval shapes, perfor- ated, not set.....	771	110	crude.....	636	105
set.....	420	94	not crude.....	94	60
specially imported for socie- ties, &c.....	480	90	Girandoles.....	216	73
Gennapina, cotton.....	396	92	gilt or plated metal.....	210	73
Genesee coatings.....	459	97	other than gilt or plated.....	216	73
Gentian root.....	809	46	Glazed calf skins.....	461	97
crude.....	321	82	Glaziers' diamonds.....	655	42
not crude.....	334	86	Glauber salts.....	75	56
Gentionella blankets.....	682	43	Globes and roses, porcelain, decor- ated for use in jewelry.....	494	37
German silver.....	636	105	wood chief value.....	125	62
unmanufactured.....	94	60	of papier-maché.....	233	75
articles, not other- wise provided for, made of.....	262	86	glass, for lamps or gas jets.....	472	90
claps, watch chains.....	197	71	Gloves.....	143	65
table-forks.....	185	70	animal hair.....	383	90
escutcheons.....	141	20	cotton.....	366	88
watch chains.....	144	20	Glass and glassware, articles of, printed.....	318	29
hinges.....	216	73	album boxes, glass chief value.....	135	63
toys.....	216	73	bijoutry, so called.....	143	64
scrap.....	216	73	barometers and sextants, brass chief value.....	143	64
jewelry.....	425	94	and glassware, barometers glass and metal.....	216	73
and alate, jewel boxes of.....	185	70	balls for marbles.....	143	64
nails, ornamental, brass or polished heads.....	459	97	to decorate Christmas trees.....	425	94
sausages.....	181	63	for ornamenting combs.....	142	65
spring steel.....	216	73	Bohemian.....	34	14
sago.....	216	73	bead necklaces.....	396	92
Gig hames, metal.....	216	73	beads.....	396	92
springs.....	216	73	bugles.....	396	92
Gilling twine.....	216	73	bent for spectacle purposes.....	143	65
thread, flax or linen.....	425	94	blocks, opaque, for mosaic work.....	143	65
Gilead, balm of.....	185	70	Bohemian.....	143	64
Gilt ware. (See plated ware.)	500	101	bottles.....	133	63
articles and wares.....	210	71	bottles, filled with articles n. o. p. f.....	33	14
buttons.....	210	72	flint, containing per- fumery.....	135	63
jewelry.....	459	97	filled with efferves- cent salts.....	133	63
or plated ware, gilt ware, silver or German silver base.....	210	72	or decanters of glass partly cut, con- taining brandy, &c., in addition to contents.....	135	63
paper.....	392	92	brass and glass lamps.....	143	64
ware.....	472	36	Brazilian pebbles for spec- tacles manufactured.....	143	64
Gimlets.....	216	73	broken.....	707	108
Gimps.....	383	90	and fit only for re- manufacture.....	685	43
bead or bugle.....	368	88	button rims.....	407	93
beaded, silk and cotton.....	383	91	button centers.....	143	64
cotton.....	324	82			
flax.....	9	12			
hair.....	386	84			
mixed materials except part wool, worsted or hair, sec. 2409.....	368	80			
silk and cotton beaded.....	396	92			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Glass buttons and glass button molds.....	407	83	Glass tumblers, plain.....	184	63
camera tubes and cameras.....	143	64	tubes, plain and not chemical.....	124	63
carbonyls containing acid.....	133	63	tubes of flint-glass, tinted and unground.....	184	63
carbonyls, glass covered or not.....	133	63	bent for spectacle purposes.....	143	65
chemical.....	143	64	blocks, opaque, for mosaic work.....	143	65
chemical glass tubes.....	143	65	goblets, cut, ground rims.....	135	63
chlorometers.....	143	64	of flint or lime glass, plain.....	184	63
clinical thermometers.....	143	64	of flint or lime glass, cut or ornamented.....	135	63
cloths, in pairs.....	334	83	partly ground.....	185	63
colored.....	135	63	cut, ground rims.....	135	63
colored glass in sheets for manufacture of mock jewelry.....	143	64	globes for lamps or gas jets.....	143	65
colored lamp chimneys.....	143	65	ground.....	135	63
colored, not common.....	135	63	hand-mirrors, or small silvered plates.....	185	63
imported in long round pieces for manufacture of buttons, &c.....	143	65	hour-glasses.....	143	65
compasses, miniature, of metal and glass.....	143	64	imports of 1869 to 1883.....	319	
compositions of.....	420	94	imitations of jet.....	458	97
compositions of, when set.....	328	30	imported in long round pieces for manufacture of buttons, &c., colored.....	143	65
composition glass balls.....	143	64	inkstands of, and other materials..... sec. 2499.....	53	
component material of chief value.....	143	65	jewelry in part of.....	459	97
common window.....	138	63	jars, filled with articles not otherwise provided for.....	33	14
crowns.....	138	63	filled with sweatments and preserves.....	34	14
unpolished.....	28	13	knobs, or other than plain.....	135	63
polished.....	29	13	knobs, of plain flint or lime glass.....	134	63
crucets, not in stands, cut or ornamented.....	133	63	kaleidoscopes.....	143	65
crucets, plain, and not cut.....	134	63	lamp-shades, opaque, not plain.....	143	65
crystals.....	494	100	landscape plates, paintings on, if works of art.....	6470	98
crystal for watches.....	34	14	lanterns.....	143	65
cylinder.....	137	63	lanterns, painted glass slides for.....	143	65
unpolished.....	138	13	lenses.....	143	65
unpolished, but corrugated.....	29	13	looking-glass frames, sec. 2499.....	53	
cut into lengths, with edges ground or beveled.....	135	63	plates, beveled edges and fixed sizes.....	141	64
cuff and sleeve buttons of glass.....	143	64	manufactures of, or of which glass is component material of chief value.....	143	65
cutters' stones.....	438	95	manufactures of, imports of 1867 to 1883.....	308	
decanters.....	136	61	manufactures of, n. o. p. f.....	34	14
decanters, plain glass, bulbous.....	135	61	manufactures of, or of which glass is component material of chief value.....	143	65
eyes.....	134	63	manufactures of.....	143	64
demi-johns, plain.....	133	63	medallion, small, glass and gilded or silvered composition metal.....	143	65
disks.....	708	108	mortars.....	143	65
cut or ground.....	135	63	and metal sextants.....	216	73
or object glasses for telescopes, with edges or cut.....	143	64	and metal seltzer bottles.....	216	73
eye-glasses.....	143	64	microscopic specimens of natural history on.....	793	111
gutta-percha frames, chief value.....	441	95	mirrors, hand, and unframed mirror plates.....	143	65
shell frames, chief value.....	496	100	mold, not cut, engraved, or painted.....	26	13
eyes, artificial.....	143	64	mosaic work, opaque glasses and plaques of different colors for.....	143	65
enamel of glass and oxide of tin.....	143	64	natron-wasser.....	76	56
enamel of white for the manufacture of watch faces.....	143	65	nipple shields of rubber and metal sec. 2499.....	53	
feeding-bottles glass chief value.....	143	65	part glass.....	143	65
flint glass bottles, ground stoppers, containing perfumery.....	135	63	nursing-bottles of molded glass, complete.....	143	65
fused.....	30	13	old.....	707	108
frosted or granulated.....	143	65	ornaments of cut-glass.....	143	65
frosts.....	143	63	obscured for special purposes.....	143	65
flowers, stands of, under glass.....	143	65	plates or disks for optical instruments.....	708	108
fruits, artificial, for bonnets, &c.....	6429	95		366	31
disks, cut or ground.....	135	63			
cut into lengths with edges ground or beveled.....	135	63			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Glass, plain, not cut, engraved, or painted	96	18	Glass, window, unpolished	98	18
painted	143	65	white enamel	143	65
painted articles of	135	63	Gloves, cotton	324	82
paintings on	24	14	cotton, not knit, lined with wool or flannel	306	88
not ranking as works of art	143	65	cotton, lined with wool waste, not knit	306	88
ranking as works of art	5470	98	cotton, made on knitting-frames	322	82
or paste compositions of	896	92	cotton, with small stripes of worsted knit in	306	87
or paste, imitation precious stones of, not set	420	94	cotton, lined with leather, sec. 2499		53
plate, cast, polished, unsilvered	81	13	kid	436	95
plate, cast, polished, silvered	32	13	kid or other leather	307	31
plaques with cut-glass borders	143	65	knit of wool, worsted, or hair leather	306	87
pebbles for spectacles, not rough	24	14	made on frames	318	29
photographic baths and dippers	143	65	made of other materials than wool, silk, or linen	318	29
photographic slides, &c., on glass	143	65	mixed material, not part wool, worsted, or hair, sec. 2499		53
photographic views on glass framed in bone	143	65	silk	190	23
pebbles, glass, manufactured	143	65	silk plaited, patent, silk and cotton	324	82
pickle or preserve jars	133	63	woolen cloth	360	84
prisms	143	65	buttons, brass	216	73
porcelain	34	14	Glue	368	31
pressed, not cut, engraved or painted	143	64	1	1	54
reburned, after cutting or grinding	26	13	stock	511	101
rolled	135	63	stock, hide cuttings, raw, fur	700	43
round pieces of black, ornamented with figure intended to be used in making buttons	30	13	fish or isinglass	6	54
rough	80	13	or melting-pots, iron	216	73
salvers or trays, silvered, with cut-glass borders	143	65	Ginseose, burnt, beer coloring	117	61
sand for manufacture of	215	72	or grape sugar	21	54
shades are not parts of clocks	414	93	Glycerine	869	31
shaving-boxes with mirrors in lids	143	64	crude, brown or yellow	4	54
and shell boxes	410	93	refined	5	54
soda water	76	56	Goat-skins	340	26
spectacle glasses manufactured	143	65	skins, Angora	709	108
spectacles, metal frames	216	73	skins, Chinese, with hair on, unmanufactured	719	108
stained	135	63	skin carriage robes	708	108
stained, articles of	143	64	skin, dressed, rugs	425	95
silvered, articles of, n. o. p. f.	135	63	skin, raw	378	89
stereoscopes, glass chief value	135	63	skins, raw	696	43
stereoscopic views painted on glass	143	65	skin rugs	378	89
telescopic disks partly finished	143	65	skin rugs entered as carriage robes	378	89
toys	425	94	sheepskins, dressed with wool on, or finished for use as rugs or mats	378	89
toilet vials or bottles cut or ornamented	135	63	half of the	281	25
tubes, plain, not chemical	134	63	manufactures of the hair of	343	26
tubes, not plain, not chemical	135	63	Goats	252	77
tubes, of flint-glass, uncut and unground	134	63	Goat's hair, common	717	108
tubes, of plain glass	133	63	hair, unfit for combing or weaving, cleaned but unmanufactured	717	108
tubes, for thermometers	143	65	Goat-powder	93	39
tumblers, plain	134	63	Goblets, glass, partly ground	135	63
not plain	135	63	of flint or lime-glass, plain	134	61
ground or cut	135	63	of flint or lime-glass, cut or ornamented	185	63
unpolished plate, for manufacture of spectacles	138	64	Goldbeaters' molds	710	108
vases, cut or decorated	135	63	skins	710	108
vials, cut glass	135	63	molds	687	43
vases, Bohemian or porcelain	143	65	skins	687	43
vials	133	63	Goloc-shoes, leather	463	97
vials, green or colored, plain glass	133	63	of wood	228	73
vials, plain flint or lime-glass	134	63	Gold, articles of, n. o. p. f.	144	70
			articles of	216	73
			and silver unfit for use with		
			out remanufacture	696	107
			and sodium chloride	92	41
			bullion	607	107
			bullion, exports of, 1855 to 1883	606	304
			bullion, imports of, 1855 to 1883		304
			chloride	92	55
			coin	676	110
			coins	534	38
			dust	796	111

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Gold embroideries	216	73	Grape-jules or pulp	301	79
hinges	216	73	sugar or glucose	31	54
jewelry	426	97	Grapes	320	79
lace	427	94	Grass	321	31
liquid	87	57	Grasshopper springs for carriages	402	93
leaf	390	71	Grass articles	326	92
leaf, half	140	90	cables or cordage, tarred	344	84
modals	200	71	untarred	346	84
metal laces	740	109	cloth	351	85
muricate of	750	44	esparto	86	15
oro	487	94	flowers	691	107
oxide of	92	58	fringes	see 2513	114
or silver boxes	773	45	books	351	85
or silver foil	752	109	noils of China grass, ramie	216	73
or silver pins, if not jewelry	92	58	or tea-grass, combed and		
sancera or shells for painting	216	72	prepared abroad	351	85
shell	216	73	or bark, oak	346	84
silver, or German silver table	216	73	plantain	331	83
forks	216	73	pulp of	691	107
silver, or German silver es-			sea, baskets, and manufact-		
cathene	216	73	ures	395	92
studs without settings	459	97	seed	790	110
studs with or without set-			sisal	40	14
tings	459	97	Spanish	691	107
size	698	43	and other grasses for		
sweepings	711	108	manufacture of pe-		
sweepings of	798	111	per	690	43
paintings enameled in, for	855	47	sun	40	14
jewelers' use			tea-mats	351	85
paper in any form	216	73	tea-mats of	395	92
pens	216	73	thread on spools	351	85
pins	450	97	yarn	351	85
wire	216	74	Grasses	691	107
Goatline			dried, dyed, made up into		
oods, cotton and jute, mixed,			bequests		
sec. 2499			sec. 2513		
mixed, manufactures of,			Grease		
sec. 2499			brown	437	95
Goose skins	451	97	for soap stock, n. o. p. f.	370	31
skins, dressed, with down			machinery	437	95
only left on	450	96	Grenadines, cotton	331	82
and swanskins, with feathers			in piece	338	90
removed and only down			silk and cotton		
left on, dressed	450	96	2499		
Goring	368	89	Grebe skins, with feathers on, crude	429	95
cotton	324	82	Green, French	433	34
cotton, or cotton chief			dry or moist	87	57
valua, except when part			gages	704	107
wool, worsted, or mohair	634	82	mineral	438	34
Gouges	216	73	dry or moist	87	57
Goulard's extract of lead	93	59	moist, for paper		
Grain, barley	154	21	hanging	87	57
barley pearl or hulled	377	28	Olympian	87	57
Canadian, ground in the			Paris	433	34
United States			dry or moist	87	57
oats	156	21	stone	467	98
rice	164	21	turtles	810	111
rye	154	21	Grindstones	438	95
wheat	151	21	rough or unfinished	371	31
bags, other than American			sec. 2513		
manufacture	40	14	Robinson's patent	99	61
bags of domestic man-			Ground-bean oil	92	58
ufacture returned from			beans	406	35
abroad	550	39	or peanuts	304	79
Grains	94	59	castia	291	23
Grains tanned or tawed as leather	636	104	ginger	203	23
amomum or paradise, not	461	97	pepper	194	23
crude	94	60	pimento	194	23
guinea, crude	636	105	Guano	690	43
tin	898	47	imitations of	505	101
Granadilla wood	818	112	Guava jelly	302	79
manufactures of	227	24	marmalade or paste	802	79
unmanufactured	894	47	Guarana paste	93	58
Granella	508	101	Guhr	215	72
Granite	510	37	Guimaure, crude	622	108
red, sarcophagus	487	100	not crude	94	60
Granza	547	102	Guinea grains, crude	698	105
Granville lotion	103	61	Guitars	469	98
Graveson fouilles	392	92	Guitar-strings, of metal and silk	469	98
			of gut	671	107

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Gums.....	{ 94 691 636	59 43 104	Gunny cloth.....	{ 44 841 718 754	14 84 108 109
aloes, not crude.....	94	59	Guns, breech-loading.....	203	71
crude.....	696	105	plugs and nipples for.....	216	73
amber.....	548	89	Gut.....	714	108
ammoniac, crude.....	636	105	cord.....	{ 488 671	100 107
not crude.....	94	59	for musical instruments.....	618	41
anise, crude.....	636	105	cat, for musical instruments.....	619	41
arabic, crude.....	636	105	unmanufactured.....	693	43
not crude.....	94	59	for whip and other cords.....	488	100
Australian, crude.....	636	105	rope.....	714	108
Barbary, not crude.....	94	59	silk worm.....	672	107
crude.....	636	105	whip.....	714	108
bdellium, crude.....	636	105	worm.....	488	100
not crude.....	94	59	whip, n. o. p. f.....	715	108
benzoin or benjamin, crude.....	636	105	Guts.....	716	108
not cr.....	94	59	salted.....	694	43
British.....	19	54	Gutta percha.....	710	108
cape, not crude.....	94	59	articles of.....	441	95
crude.....	636	105	artificial flowers, parts of.....	429	95
chicle, not crude.....	94	59	and copper wire, ca- ble cores of.....	216	72
crude.....	630	105	crude.....	695	43
copal.....	691	43	chains, if not jewelry.....	441	95
crude.....	636	105	dress shields.....	441	95
not crude.....	94	59	in smooth sheets.....	441	95
cowrie, not crude.....	636	105	hair-pins.....	441	95
crude.....	94	60	manufactured.....	{ 441 574	95 31
dammar, not crude.....	636	105	rules.....	441	95
crude.....	94	60	Gypsum, calcined or ground.....	477	99
East India, not crude.....	636	105	unground.....	628	104
crude.....	94	60	Hackles.....	216	73
frankincense, not crude.....	636	105	Haensel's patent essential oils.....	99	69
crude.....	94	60	Hair.....	717	108
gamboge, not crude.....	636	105	all horse, cattle, unmanufact- ured.....	696	43
crude.....	94	60	alpaca.....	{ 352 354 356 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366	85 85 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86 86
garbanum, not crude.....	636	105	animals.....	{ 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000	
not crude.....	94	60	hosiery wholly or partly of.....	363	87
Jeddo, not crude.....	94	60	gloves.....	366	88
crude.....	636	105	and wood sleeves.....	233	75
galenga, crude.....	636	105	and worsted ornaments for hats, &c.....	368	89
mastic, not crude.....	94	60	braids.....	375	91
crude.....	636	105	brushes.....	404	93
myrrh, crude.....	630	105	bracelets.....	376	91
not crude.....	94	60	cattle.....	717	108
n. o. p. f.....	487	31	chains.....	376	91
olibanum, crude.....	636	105	curled.....	{ 375 443	91 95
not crude.....	94	60	calf and cow yarns.....	365	88
resin.....	{ 94 636	59 104	or alpaca goods, not knit.....	387	88
sandarac, crude.....	94	60	camel's, pencils.....	447	94
not crude.....	94	60	rolls.....	717	108
Senegal, not crude.....	94	60	cattle.....	717	108
crude.....	636	105	caps.....	400	92
shellac, not crude.....	94	60	cloth.....	{ 378 445 446	91 94 96
crude.....	636	105	of similar description with crinoline.....	445	96
spruce, not crude.....	94	60	Wood's patent dry felt.....	445	96
crude.....	636	105	cords.....	383	90
substitute.....	{ 19 372	54 31	coametic for.....	90	60
talc, not crude.....	94	60	cow's or calf, cloth, wholly or partly of.....	363	87
crude.....	236	105	dress trimmings wholly or partly of alpaca, or other ani- mal hair.....	368	89
tragaanth, not crude.....	94	60	dressings.....	449	96
crude.....	636	105	dressing.....	448	96
Gun-barrels.....	216	78	dyes.....	99	60
unfinished, steel.....	204	71			
blocks.....	216	74			
wood.....	222	74			
cotton.....	439	95			
locks.....	216	78			
powder.....	439	95			
and other explosive substances.....	373	31			
stocks, wood.....	222	74			
wads.....	{ 440 506 348	95 37 84			
Gunny-bags.....	{ 713 754	108 109			
and cloth fit only for remanufacture.....	692	43			

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Hair fabrics of cow hair	368	87	Half gold-leaf	200	71
frizles, hair chief value	442	95	stuff, pulp for paper sec. 2513.		114
galloons	368	89		87	18
gimps	368	89	Haider chains	171	68
	352	85	rings	415	93
goats	854	85	Hamburg edgings	325	83
	356	85	Hams	149	21
	358	86	venison	254	77
common	717	108	Hames	254	77
unit for combing or weav-			gig, metal	415	93
ing, cleaned but unman-			Hammer-felt in sheets	362	86
ufactured	717	108	Hammered forgings from scrap		
hog	717	108	iron	167	67
horse, long or short	717	108	Hammers	99	18
human	443	95	Hammers	216	73
braid	442	95	Hammers, iron or part steel, other		
bracelets	442	95	than blacksmiths	216	73
chains	442	95	Hand bills printed	364	91
Chinese, partly cleaned	444	96	lithographic	364	91
curled	442	95	saws	83	18
rings	442	95		215	24
ringlets	442	95	Handle-bolts	841	46
laces for bonnets, &c	448	96		782	110
for upholstering and			Handkerchiefs	383	90
other purposes	368	89	cambric, cotton bor-		
materials for caps	448	96	der	334	83
manufactures of	375	31	cotton in piece	321	82
n. o. p. f.	376	31	hemmed	325	81
nets	368	89	flax, jute, or hemp	334	83
India rubber and silk, silk	383	90	linen and cotton lace		
chief value	883	90	chief value	325	83
netting of human hair	444	96	of linen, embroidered	334	83
	99	60	flax, jute, or hemp	41	14
oils	348	30	plain hemmed	336	84
of the alpeas	231	25	silk	190	23
goat	231	25	single, but not		
all kinds unmanufactured,			hemmed	6324	82
except as provided for in	717	108	Hangings, paper	382	92
354 or 378	368	89	Hardware, coach	415	93
or worsted shoe bindings	99	60	harness	415	93
perfumery, except alcoholic	378	31	saddlery	415	93
	216	72	Hard metal, part lead	189	70
pins	441	85	Hares' furs undressed, and not on		
gutta percha	399	92	the skin	450	96
ivory	377	31	Harmonicas	469	98
horn	447	96	Harmoniums	469	98
peacils	448	96	Harness	319	29
plaits for bonnets, &c	448	96		415	93
rabbit's and wool, yarn of	363	88	chains	415	93
restorative	88	60	furniture plated	415	93
weaving	446	96	furniture	415	93
sheep skins	719	108	hardware	415	93
silk, henriettes composed partly			of immigrants	642	105
or wholly of worsted or			teams of immigrants	655	40
hair	366	88	trimmings	415	93
switches, cotton thread	818	81	Harps and harpsichords	469	98
trimmings for bonnets, &c	448	96	strings, gut	671	107
watch guards of human hair	442	95	jews	425	94
wigs, human hair	444	96	Harlaam tapes	324	82
	812	111	Hartshorn	36	55
wood sticks	873	47	oil	92	58
Hair, worsted, or wool:			part alcohol	118	61
etoids or stars of hair	362	86	spirits of	34	55
etoids or stars of	363	87	Haasocks	258	27
epanlets, partly of	362	86		378	88
gloves knit of	363	87	Hat bands silk chief value	383	90
popline, part	365	88	bodies of cotton	379	32
stockings knit of	363	87	wholly or partly of	449	96
stockings, other than knit	366	88	wool	862	86
scarfs wholly or partly of	366	88	braids, hemp thread for manu-		
shirts, ready-made, wholly			facture of	850	85
or partly of	366	88	trimmings or ornaments of		
shirts made wholly or	366	88	brass or iron	216	73
partly of	366	88	wire of steel	119	19
tippets, wholly or partly of,			Hats	289	28
except knit goods	367	88		400	92
vests ready-made, wholly			bamboo	400	92
or partly of	366	88	braid, cotton, and tinsel, for		
yak	717	108	trimming hats	448	96
Hate wands	515	101	braids of cotton for trimming	418	96
Half duck for sails	248	85	frathers and flowers for	429	96

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Hats, fur.....	{ 363 400	81 92	Hemp, jute, and flax goods:		
fur-felt, silk trimmings chief			new tariff.....		83
value.....	{ 363	87	old tariff.....		14
bonnets or caps.....	400	92	manufactures of.....	{ 394 350	83 85
hair.....	400	92	or of which hemp shall		
leather.....	400	92	be the component ma-		
material for.....	{ 379 448	32 96	terial of chief value,		
of felt, rosin, &c., for miners'			n. o. p. f.....	54	15
uses.....	400	92	or of which hemp is com-		
pitch covered with worsted.	400	92	ponent of chief value,		
pith or bamboo, chief value,			n. o. p. f.....	41	14
lined with silk and			or of which hemp shall		
covered with cotton or			be component of chief		
linen.....	400	92	value, like unto bur-		
ornaments or trimmings for.	388	90	laps.....	43	14
ornaments for.....	368	89	rag.....	3754	109
silk.....	{ 190 400	23 92	Russia and India.....	331	83
tarpaulin.....	400	92	sash cord.....	350	85
trimmings for.....	388	83	seed.....	{ 383 452	32 96
of wool or part wool	{ 363	87	oil.....	28	55
&c., trimmed with silk ribbon			school satchels of.....	334	30
and artificial flowers.....	363	87	shoe.....	350	83
wool.....	363	87	sheetings.....	350	85
woolen.....	243	26	substitutes for, like manila,		
Hatchets.....	216	73	not otherwise provided		
Hatters' furs.....	450	96	for.....	38	14
not on the skin.....	381	32	substitutes for.....	331	83
plush.....	{ 382 451	32 96	sun.....	332	83
Hautboys.....	469	98	thread for manufacture of		
Haveracks, leather.....	463	97	hat braids.....	350	85
Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.....		72	tow of.....	330	83
Hay.....	273	77	twine.....	336	84
knives.....	216	73	unenumerated manufactures		
Hazel nuts.....	805	79	wholly or partly of hemp		
Head dresses, ornaments for.....	383	90	chief value, other than		
linings for barrels.....	233	75	such as can be measured		
nets.....	368	88	by the square yard.....	330	85
with rubber cord.....	383	90	used for building vessels in		
or hair nets.....	368	89	the foreign trade, sec. 2512.		114
Heading bolts.....	{ 781 630	110 46	waste.....	3754	109
blocks.....	{ 216 222	24 74	yarn.....	{ 50 335	15 83
staves, wood for.....	223	74	Henbane leaf, crude.....	686	105
Headings of barrels, casks, &c., un-			leaves.....	707	43
manufactured.....	284	75	Henry's magnesia.....	99	69
of barrels, casks, &c.....	203	75	Henriettes silk, composed wholly		
Healds, old, worn-out, and fit only			or partly of hair, &c.....	365	86
for remanufacture..... sec. 2513b		114	Herbs.....	{ 94 636	59 104
Hedge shears.....	218	73	Herrings.....	{ 157 376	21 77
Hellebore root.....	608	105	Heva yerba..... sec. 2513.		114
crude.....	94	60	Hickory of length and shapes for		
not crude.....	608	105	general use.....	2219	74
Hemlock bark.....	608	105	Hide, cuttings, raw, for glue stock.		
crude.....	94	60	cuttings.....	511	101
not crude.....	20	54	lariata, and raw-hide lariata.	718	106
extract of.....	640	42	raw or uncrud.....	702	43
seed, and leaf.....	331	83	raw, hair removed by liming.	719	108
Hemp.....	350	85	rope.....	{ 701 718 719	43 108 101
and jute game-bags.....			Hidea (see Skins).....	{ 718 719	108 103
and manufactures.....			and skins, other than furs, im-		
imports of 1867			ports of 1867 to 1883.....		309
to 1883.....		308	nerves of animals, for glue		
bindings.....	350	85	of neat cattle, importation		
carpeting.....	{ 257 377	27 89	of..... sec. 3483.	511	101
cod lines.....	350	85	partly tanned.....	461	97
cord, linen, other than flax.....	350	85	rope of raw hide cut into		
cords and tassels, linen, other			strips.....	718	108
than flax.....	350	85	sinews for glue stock.....	511	101
fringes.....	350	85	walrus, tanned, but not		
checks.....	334	83	dressed or finished.....	461	97
for vessels..... sec. 2510, 2511.		113	Hinges.....	101	19
imports of, 1869 to 1883.....	{ 319 636	319 105	and hinge blanks.....	184	67
Indian, crude.....	{ 710	43	brass, copper, silver, or Ger-		
			man silver.....	216	73

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Hinges, cast-iron	111	19	Horses not free	815	111
of butts other than iron or steel	216	72	hobby	425	94
Hobby horses	425	94	Horae-clippers	216	73
Hobnails	108	108	hair, long or short	717	108
Hods, coal	216	73	hair unmanufactured	696	43
Hoes	216	73	rags	384	83
Hoffman's anodyne	{ 107 61		shears, slightly-curved ac-		
Hoff's malt extract	{ 384 32		sors	197	71
Hogheads, empty	{ 99 60		shoe iron, bar ends and all		
Hogs' hair	{ 231 75		similar iron, classified as		
hair of, curled, not fit for bris-	{ 375 31		bar according to size		
tles	{ 717 108		shoe nails	{ 148 66	
Hollands, brown linen	687	43	shoes, wrought	{ 105 19	
Hollow ware (see Iron)	334	83	Hosiery	{ 168 67	
cast-iron	{ 112 19		cotton, embroidered with	383	90
dishes	{ 201 71		wool	306	88
of metal, n. o. p. f.	{ 157 67		silk and cotton, silk chief		
Hones	{ 201 71		value	383	90
Honey	{ 216 73		wholly or partly of wool,		
water	{ 703 43		worsted, or animal hair	363	87
Hoods	{ 720 108		Hose, leather	463	87
materials for	{ 274 77		made on frames	318	29
Hoop iron	{ 385 32		made of other materials than		
cut into lengths for hoops,	{ 99 60		wool, silk or linen	818	29
but not further manu-	{ 289 28		Hour-glasses	190	23
factured	{ 400 92		Household effects	143	65
or strips cut into lengths	{ 448 96		of citizens of the	{ 662 106	
and ends punched	{ 78 41		United States,	{ 757 109	
played and punched in	{ 79 41		dying abroad		
lengths for barrel	{ 154 66		used abroad	785	45
hoops	6154	67	Hubs for wheels	596	41
timber, rough	{ 222 74		wheel, wood	222	74
round, in bark, 6 to 14	{ 234 75		wheels, wholly or partly man-	216	24
inches in diameter	734	109	ufactured	233	75
Hoops, iron	156	67	Huckabacks	41	14
and material for cheese-			flax or hemp	334	75
boxes	233	75	Human hair	{ 375 31	
woods finished for uses	233	75	bracelets	444	95
Hooks and balls, agate, sec. 2513.	216	73	braids	442	95
and eyes	210	72	chains	442	95
gilt or plated	216	73	Chinese, partly cleaned	444	96
reaping	415	83	curls	442	95
Hooks	{ 512 101		rings	442	95
Hops	{ 704 43		ringlets	442	95
Hop poles	{ 275 77		wigs	444	96
roofs	{ 386 32		Hungary water	99	60
for cultivation	722	108	Hyacinth bulbs	405	83
sacking, &c	721	108	Hydrate of potash	63	56
Horn combs	706	43	Hydrogen peroxide	92	58
hairpins	342	84	Hydric acid	594	103
manufactures of	419	94	Hydrocyanic acid	594	103
pith, unmanufactured	399	92	Hydrobromic acid	594	103
plates for lanterns	{ 288 28		Hydrate, chloral	93	59
strips	{ 599 92		Hydro-carbonate of lime	45	55
spoons of	513	101	Hydrometers	475	99
squares	399	92	Hydraulic lime	44	55
sizing	399	92	Hygrometers	475	99
tips	{ 513 101		Hypophosphorous, acid solution	584	103
Horns and horn tips	704	43	Hyposulphate of potassium	92	58
and parts of	513	101	Hypo-phosphate of manganese	93	59
deer parts of, cut for knife	{ 705 43		magnesia	93	59
handles	{ 399 92		quinia	629	104
boat and post, brass or tin	460	94	Hyoscyanilla	93	58
brass, toy	425	94	Hyoscyamine	707	43
shoe	399	92	crude	636	105
toy	425	94	Ice	{ 723 108	
Horses	252	77	crude	{ 708 43	
			not crude	755	44
			Images, oboeone	94	60
			sec. 2491, 2492		
			Imitation extract-madder, sec. 2513		
			in papier-mache, if anato-		
			mical or botanical ap-		
			pocimens	472	90
			jewelry, entirely of metals		
			for use on bunnets and		
			trimmings	216	73
			of canoes, not set	420	94
			of gema, not set	420	94

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Imitation of guano	505	101	India rubber, caoutchouc	724	108
pearls, if jewelry	459	97	cloth, linen founda-		
precious stones of glass			tions, sec. 2499		53
or paste, not set	420	94	cotton founda-		
saffron	sec. 2513	114	tions, cotton		
topaz	420	94	chief value	5324	82
Immigrants, teams of	555	40	with linen or cot-		
Immoral articles, casts, instrum-			ton foundation	453	96
ments, &c	secs. 2491, 2492	51	ladies' caps, cotton		
Imports, 1835 to 1883	300, 301	301	trimmed	5324	82
excess of, 1835 to 1883	300, 301		crude and milk of	709	43
new tariff on	51	51	dolls	425	94
old tariff on		7	fabrics	453	96
of merchandise, excess of,			garters, wholly or		
1835 to 1883		302	partly of rubber	453	96
statistics of	298, 324		gusset web, silk chief		
Imperial paper	392	92	value	383	90
Implements, professional	815	111	glove cleaners	454	96
India rubber	724	108	hose of rubber and tex-		
articles of	454	96	tile fabrics	463	96
articles composed of	388	32	inhalers	sec. 2499	53
arctic boots and shoes			injection bags or syr-		
of rubber and wool	387	88	inges, metal (other		
and cotton felts	453	96	than gilt or plated)		
belts	453	96	chief value	216	73
mfrs., rub-			injection bags, plated		
ber chief			metal chief value	210	72
value	453	96	imitations of jet	454	96
manufact-			in para cakes, sheets,		
ures, sec.			or other forms, not		
2499		53	otherwise manu-		
cloth, pre-			factured	454	96
pared			labels, rubber, and		
with car-			cotton	453	96
bolic			mats not wholly vege-		
acid for			table, made of old		
medicinal			rubber boots and		
pur-			shoes	454	96
poses	98	59	manufactures wholly		
and silk hair nets	383	90	of, but not fabrics	454	96
cord of	383	90	match-boxes, with		
rubber chief			slides fastened by		
value	453	96	small brass pins or		
manufactures			nails	454	96
of	387	32	milk	724	108
manufactures,			nipple-shields, rubber,		
silk chief			glass, and metal, sec.		
value	383	90	2499		53
in colored sheets and			n. o. p. f.	389	32
cakes for dentists'			nipples or nipple-		
use, requiring fur-			shields, wholly rub-		
ther manufacture	454	96	ber	454	96
bags and pouches, for			old springs, fit only		
inflation with gas	454	96	for remanufacture	454	96
balloons for toys, com-			peasaries	454	96
plete, or bags			pouches, tobacco	454	96
for balloons	425	94	rolled in sheets of uni-		
and wooden			form width, par-		
whistle for	425	94	tially manufactured	454	96
balls, hollow and			setons	453	96
painted as			shoes	380	32
toys	425	94	stomach-tubes	453	96
solid, one-half			strips or cords, slightly		
to two and			colored	454	96
one-half			surgical appliances,		
inches diam-			wholly or partly of		
eter, as toys	425	94	rubber, according		
bathing dolls	425	94	to character of fab-		
belting or endless belts			rics	453	96
of rubber and cotton			suspenders, India-		
bougies, rubber chief			rubber wholly or in		
value	453	96	part, but not part		
boots	380	32	wool, worsted, or		
and shoes	455	97	silk	453	96
and shoes, with			tennis balls	484	96
felt linings			textile fabrics, scraps		
part wool	455	97	of	481	99
old and fit only			tobacco pouches, large		
for reman-			size, for holding		
ufacture	455	97	smoking tobacco	5476	91
braces	453	96	tobacco pouches, part		
catheters, rubber chief			iron, iron chief value	216	73
value	453	96	toile ardoises	453	96
			tubes	454	96

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
India rubber webbing.....	{ 485	100	Insulators.....	392	32
whistling dolls.....	{ 388	32	for use in telegraphy, sec. 2499.....	235	53
Indigo.....	{ 425	94	Integuments of animals.....	655	106
artificial.....	{ 711	43	n. o. p. f.....	587	40
auxiliary..... sec. 2513.....	{ 587	102	Internal-revenue tax..... sec. 2500.....	{ 648	106
carmined.....	22	54	Inventions, models of.....	748	109
extracts of.....	22	102	Iodide of magnesia.....	98	59
carmined.....	435	34	manganese.....	93	50
paste.....	22	54	mercury, green.....	93	50
powdered, not carmined.....	537	102	red.....	93	50
Indigotine.....	22	54	potassium.....	92	58
India and Russia hemp.....	331	83	silver.....	92	58
Indian corn.....	263	77	zinc.....	92	58
hemp, crude.....	698	105	quinia.....	622	104
(crude drug).....	710	43	Iodine.....	{ 538	102
madder.....	{ 547	102	crude.....	398	32
red.....	{ 87	57	recombined.....	713	43
Indians, goods and effects of, sec. 2512.....	{ 434	34	salts of.....	92	58
peltries imported by, sec. 2515.....	113		Iodoform.....	108	61
India joints, cut in lengths.....	712	43	Iodo-hydrargyrate of potassium.....	92	58
shawls.....	367	88	Ipecac.....	{ 714	43
woolens.....	367	88	Iridium.....	{ 514	101
Industrial societies..... sec. 2508.....	112		Iris root, crude.....	{ 715	43
Infectious diseases..... sec. 2494.....	52		pulverized dentifrice.....	636	105
Infusions, medicinal.....	83	58	Iron, acetate of.....	{ 92	58
Ingots, copper in.....	135	20	and cotton mops.....	{ 261	27
steel in.....	117	19	anchors.....	216	73
Ingrain carpets.....	{ 254 } { 255 }	27	and cable chains, broken, rusty or old, unfit for use.....	98	18
Inhalers, India-rubber..... sec. 2499.....	53		anvils.....	145	65
Injection bags, India-rubber, plated, metal chief value.....	210	72	part steel.....	96	18
as syringes, India- rubber, metal (other than gilt or plated) chief value.....	216	73	angles.....	163	97
Ink.....	391	32	articles, cast.....	178	89
bottles, stoneware, cream-col- ored or glazed.....	127	62	of.....	157	87
powders.....	{ 391 } { 456 }	32	n. o. p. f.....	216	73
stands, china or earthenware, decorated.....	125	62	axles.....	146	21
of glass and other ma- terial..... sec. 2489.....	53		parts of.....	166	67
of gilt or plated metal.....	210	72	forgings.....	166	67
porcelain, gilded or or- namented.....	125	62	with boxes, bolts, nuts, fitted and attached.....	166	67
wholly of metal (other than gilt or plated).....	216	73	and quinia, citrate of.....	93	50
Inks.....	456	97	rubber chewing tobacco pouches.....	216	73
Insects, dried.....	{ 94 } { 636 }	59	steel machinery, easily separable, sec. 2499.....	53	
Insects, dried, medicinal, not crude.....	94	60	of, imports of 1867 to 1883.....	309	
Insect powder..... sec. 2513.....	114		imports of 1869 to 1883.....	319	
Insertings.....	42	14	strychnine.....	93	59
cotton.....	{ 12 } { 325 }	12	wood curry combs.....	216	72
flax.....	397	84	bands.....	{ 78 } { 80 }	17
linen.....	337	84	band.....	154	67
Instruments, musical, usual cases of small, and cheap, for use as toys.....	425	94	bar.....	148	66
finished, in- dispens- able parts of.....	469	98	bars.....	{ 68 } { 70 }	17
philosophical.....	475	99	for vessels..... sec. 2510.....	113	
professional.....	815	111	bar ends, horseshoe, and simi- lar iron, as bar or flat, ac- cording to size.....	148	66
professional, of per- sons arriving in the United States.....	879	47	bars of mixed grades, how classified.....	148	66
small, for use in con- cert.....	469	98	beams.....	178	89
specially imported for societies.....	789	45	bed-screws.....	{ 164 } { 216 }	67
			billets.....	148	66
			blacksmiths' hammers and sledges.....	165	67
			blooms.....	148	66
			board nails and spikes, cut.....	158	67
			wrought.....	168	68
			boiler.....	71, 72	17

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
*Iron, boiler or other plate.....	151	66	Iron jacks for piano-fortes, spin-		
tubes, flues, or stays.....	169	68	nets, &c.....	216	73
bolts and bolt blanks.....	164	67	joints.....	178	69
for vessels..... sec. 2510.....		113	kentledge.....	145	65
to fasten doors.....	216	73	kettles, cast-iron, coated.....		
brads, cut.....	159	67	glazed, or tinned.....	201	71
building forms.....	178	69	lappers.....	210	73
buttons.....	407	98	larding pins.....	210	73
butts and hinges, finished.....	164	67	liquor.....	92	58
blanks for.....	164	67	loops.....	148	66
cables.....	90	18	magnetic, sand, or ore, crude.....	215	72
or cable chains.....	171	68	malleable, castings.....	141	67
carbonate of..... sec. 2513.....		114	manganese.....	145	65
car-truck channels.....	178	69	moist.....	60	17
castings of.....	157	67	mosaic..... sec. 2499.....		53
n. o. p. f.....	115	19	nails.....	216	73
cast, andirons.....	109	19	patent, wrought.....	166	68
butts.....	111	19	for vessels..... sec. 2510.....		113
dishes of.....	157	67	nuts, wrought.....	162	67
ferrules.....	157	67	new pieces, not suitable as		
frying-pans.....	167	67	scrap.....	145	65
hatters' irons.....	109	19	wrought, scrap.....	148	65
hinges.....	111	19	nitrate of.....	92	58
hollow-ware.....	157	67	octagonal bar.....	120	66
kettles.....	157	67	shaped.....	120	66
pipe.....	110	19	old rails, fit only for reman-		
saucepans.....	137	67	ufacture.....	145	65
sad irons.....	109	19	ore.....	144	65
stoves.....	109	19	manganiferous.....	144	65
stove plates.....	109	19	or brass hat trimmings or orna-		
tailors' irons.....	109	19	ments.....	216	73
vessels of, n. o. p. f.....	109	19	pulleys.....	216	73
chairs, lawn or garden, not			steel railroad chairs.....	160	67
galvanized or coated.....	157	67	stump joints.....	216	73
chain or chains.....	171	68	oxide of.....	686	42
channels.....	178	69	as chemical prepara-		
saddle-trees, iron chief value.....	415	93	tions.....	92	58
chromate of.....	214	72	with carbonate of lime.....	92	58
color of lac.....	119	62	as paint.....	87	57
cotton ties.....	155	67	or colcothar, as polish-		
crowbars.....	165	67	ing powder.....	479	89
crude, oxide of.....	638	105	medicinal preparation.....	93	59
cut nails and spikes.....	158	67	or part steel—		
deck and bulb beams.....	178	69	hammers, other than		
dog chains.....	171	68	blacksmiths'.....	216	73
fence chains.....	171	68	spades.....	216	73
ferrules other than cast.....	216	73	shovels.....	216	73
filings.....	216	73	pigs.....	145	65
fish-joints.....	180	67	pipe, cast.....	156	67
flat rails.....	140	66	pipes, steam.....	156	67
forged.....	167	67	gas.....	156	67
forgings.....	167	67	water, and all other.....	156	67
for inclined planes.....	150	66	plate.....	152	66
furniture casters.....	216	73	71.....	153	
frying-pans and sauce-pans,			72.....	153	
coated, glazed,				153	
or tinned.....	201	71		153	
wrought and				153	
tinned.....	201	71		153	
furnace castings.....	157	67	plates, galvanized or coated.....	181	70
gas-pipe, cast.....	156	67	pliers.....	216	73
gas stripes, rolled in pieces 17			plows.....	216	73
to 18 feet long, 8 inches			powder, so called.....	98	69
wide, and 3-16 inch thick.....	150	66	railroad spikes.....	162	67
girders.....	178	69	railway bars.....	146	65
halter chains.....	171	68	fish-plates.....	160	67
hammered forgings, from			reduced by hydrogen.....	93	59
scrap.....	167	67	rivets.....	164	67
n. o. p. f.....	82	18	rods.....	177	68
hoop.....	78	17	for rivets, screws, nails,		
80.....	79	17	and fence wires.....	180	69
hollow-ware dishes.....	201	71	for vessels, sec. 2510, 2511.....		113
hoop.....	154	66	rolled.....	150	66
hoops.....	155	67	n. o. p. f.....	82	18
hoop, cut into lengths for			round, in coils.....	74	17
hoops, but not fur-			or rods.....	150	66
ther manufactured.....	154	67	scrap.....	145	65
splayed and punched			cast.....	113	19
in lengths for.....	154	67	wrought.....	114	19
in coils, round.....	74	17	screws, except wood screws.....	216	73
pigs.....	67	17	78.....	17	
			79.....	18	
			154.....	66	

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Iron scythes, part steel	216	73	Italian flax, so called	381	83
sheet	76	17	Ivory	726	108
.....	77	17	.....	389	92
.....	151	66	animal and vegetable, man-		
.....	152	66	ufactures of, n. o. p. f.	288	28
shoots	153	66	animal and vegetable, un-		
shot and shell, old.	137	67	manufactured	719	43
cast	157	67	.....	285	28
sickles, part steel	216	73	drop black	88	57
skelp	151	66	bagatelle balls, chess balls,		
slabs	148	66	chessmen, dice, and		
slab, for manufacture of			draughts	394	32
safras	53	53	buttons	407	93
spikes for vessels	113	113	combs	419	94
.....	162	67	elephants' teeth	726	108
..... wrought	150	67	nuts	726	108
sprigs, cut	90	18	or bone collar buttons	407	93
squares	216	73	parallel rules, unmounted ..	399	92
squares	216	73	protractors, unmounted	399	92
steamers, small, imported as			rules, unmounted	399	92
part of cargo	216	73	scales	399	92
strips	177	68	sectors	399	92
.....			strips for piano keys	399	92
..... or hoop-iron cut into			tablets, paintings chief fea-		
lengths and ends	154	67	ture	6470	98
punched	178	69	vegetable	399	92
structural shapes	52	56	.....	726	108
sulphate of	830	30	buttons	407	93
sulphuret of	144	65	venuers	399	92
tasks, cut	159	67	Jackets	367	86
task-tools	165	67	.....	363	87
.....	151	66	cuffs, &c., cardigan	366	88
tags	152	66	leather, lined with wool,		
.....	116	19	for men's wear	366	88
tank plates cut to size and			.....	327	71
punched	151	66	Jackknives	86	18
tee rails	149	66	Jacks of iron for piano-fortes,		
telegraph cables of	216	72	spinnets, &c.	216	73
ties for roofing	153	66	Jalap	720	43
tip seeling, continuous	153	66	.....	539	102
trace-chains	17	68	resin	53	59
traps	216	74	Jams, fruit	302	79
TT columns and posts	178	69	Japan as varnish	119	62
turnings	216	73	wax	592	103
used in building vessels in			Japanese chokolonne enameled vases,		
the foreign trade, sec. 2518 ..	49	49	copper, chief value	216	73
washers, wrought	163	67	cloths and poplins, cotton		
..... ready punched	157	67	earthenware, not semi-		
wagon-boxes, rough	216	73	vitrified or semi-trans-		
..... prepared for use	165	67	lucent	127	62
wedges	78	17	poplins	383	90
wire	75	74	silks or poplins	457	97
.....	816	74	Japanned boxes	457	97
rods in coils over three-			bread-baskets	457	97
sixteenths and under			leather skins	461	97
seven-sixteenths of			saddlery furniture	415	93
one inch in diam-			hardware	415	93
eter	150	66	vessels	457	97
wrought	95, 82	18	ware	457	97
board nails	102	19	boxes	457	97
bolts	102	19	bread baskets	457	97
for ships	163	67	vessels	457	97
horseshoe nails	168	67	Jars, filled with sweetmeats or pre-		
gas tubes	170	68	serve	74	14
hinges	101	19	glass, pickle or preserve ..	133	63
nails	168	67	filled with articles n.		
nuts	100	19	o. p. f.	33	14
pipes	170	68	Jasmine oil	570	103
railroad chairs	100	19	oil of	767	44
rivets	102	19	Jeans	321	82
spikes	102	19	.....	4	11
tubes	103	19	cotton	5	12
.....	170	68	Jeddo gum	6	43
washers	100	19	crude	636	105
Isinglass	717	48	not crude	94	60
..... or fish glue	6	54	Jellies	302	79
Isle	718	43	.....	306	32
cloth	351	85	Jelly, guava	302	79
new-bags	351	85	Jerked beef	253	77
or Tampico fiber	6338	83	Jet	397	32
Italian cloth	246	26	.....	727	108
imitation cotton	321	82	bracelets, ornamented or		
eartha, prepared	87	57	mounted with gold	459	97

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Jet goods, imitations of, of glass or rubber	458	97	Jewelry, porcelain	459	97
imitations of	458	97	rings	459	97
bead ornaments	396	92	rubies, set	459	97
worn as jewelry	459	97	silver	459	97
manufactures of	458	97	steel	459	97
necklaces	396	92	studs, gold, without setting	459	97
perforated pieces strung as bracelets	458	97	watch-chains, of gold or silver	459	97
rubber, imitations of	454	96	watch-keys	459	97
unmanufactured	721	44	as mosaics, real, set	459	97
Jew's-harps	425	94	Joss-light	728	108
Jewels, watch	469	98	stick	721	44
partially manufactured	480	99	Juglandium oil	571	163
used	480	99	Juice, cherry	301	79
boxes, of slate and German silver	131	63	fruit, containing over 40 per cent. of proof spirits	313	80
Jewelry	478	36	fruit	301	79
amber heads	459	97	lemon	543	102
bead	459	97	lime	543	102
necklaces with metal clasps	459	97	medicinal	93	58
bracelets, gilt	458	97	Julep straws	sec. 2513	114
bog oak, or bogwood jewelry, so called	458	97	Juniper berries	723	44
charms, bisque	459	97	crude	636	105
china	459	97	not crude	94	69
parian	459	97	oil of	767	44
porcelain, parian	459	97	oil	572	103
china, or bisque	459	97	Junk, old	729	108
porcelain	459	97	Jute	724	44
chatelaines	459	97	all other manufactures of, n. o. p. f.	333	83
clasps of all kinds	459	97	and cotton dress goods	40	14
cloak-plus of all kinds	459	97	mixed goods, sec. 2499	57	15
colored glass in sheet, for manufacture of	143	64	and hemp game-bags	334	83
coral	459	97	butts	350	85
sparterre	459	97	butts	40	14
cornelian rings	459	97	carpeting	725	44
set	459	97	cuttings	332	83
cameos, set	459	97	checked burlaps	377	89
chains	459	97	dress goods of jute and cotton, jute chief value	267	27
crosses, set for jewelry	459	97	double warp of, bagging, Dundee or Scotch	332	83
ear-rings	459	97	for tailoring purposes, hop sacking, &c.	334	83
garnet, so called	458	97	fringes	342	84
gems, set	459	97	furniture cloth	351	85
imitations of set	459	97	known as burlap tubing	334	83
German silver	459	97	lint, for surgical purposes	342	84
gilt	459	97	machinery, for the manufacture of	334	83
glass, in part of	459	97	manufactures of	40	14
imitation of jet	458	97	or of which jute is component of chief value, n. o. p. f.	334	83
gold studs, with or without settings	459	97	or of which jute is component of chief value, like to burlaps	351	85
imitation, entirely of metals, for use on bonnets and trimmings	216	73	padding	43	14
imitation pearls	459	97	rejections	334	83
jet bracelets, ornamented or mounted with gold	459	97	rugs	332	83
jet in part of beads	459	97	salt sacking of	378	89
perforated pieces strung as bracelets	458	97	seed	377	89
goods, imitations of, of glass or rubber	458	97	thread waste	342	84
imitation of rubber	458	97	twist	760	110
mock	459	97	velours of jute	334	83
or imitation, lead or blend	215	72	waste	374	109
necklaces, composition, imitation gems, set in base metal	459	97	women's fabrics	224	58
ornamental sleeve buttons	459	97	yarns	335	83
pearls, set	459	97	yarn	335	83
composition, set	459	97			
pins, gold or silver	459	97			
porcelain ear-rings	459	97			
roses and globes decorated for use in	125	62			
or china settings for	125	62			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Jute yarns, double and slightly twisted	335	83	Knives, toy	425	94
Kashite	616	104	Knobs, earthenware, gilt or plated	210	72
Kali citrated	92	58	glass, or other than plain	135	63
Kalidinger	505	101	metal, other than gilt or plated	216	73
Kaleidoscopes	143	65	plain flint or lime glass	134	63
as toys	425	94	earthenware	127	62
Kameels, crude	630	105	Knockers, gilt or plated	210	72
not crude	94	60	metal, other than gilt or plated	216	73
Kangaroo skins	461	97	Knots, metal	427	94
tanned and dressed, but unfinished	461	97	Kowrie gum, crude	636	105
dressed, with fur on	450	96	not crude	94	60
Kaoka	290	79	Krapp-lach	87	57
Kalia, prepared like paper-maker's clay	98	60	Kremnitz, white	56	56
Kaline	96	60	Kresote	56	59
Kelp	19	13	Kryolite	727	44
Kentledge, iron	540	102	Kryolite	613	104
Kermes, animal, crude, for dyeing	728	44	Kyanite	616	104
mineral	145	65	Labels, blank, printed	634	91
Kerosene, oil and residuum of	158	101	paper	388	91
Kernels, palm-nut	98	58	printed or engraved	384	91
Kettles, cast iron	81	57	printed paper	384	91
coated, glazed, or tinned	753	109	metal, other than gilt or plated	216	73
of other metal than cast iron	157	67	gilt or plated	210	72
Keys, metal, watch	201	71	rubber and cotton	453	96
watch, if jewelry	216	73	Lac	728	44
Kid gloves	450	97	marine	sec. 2513	114
Kieserite	307	31	spirits	729	44
Kinderarten maps, &c.	615	104	sulphur	542	102
Kine pen	759	110	dye, button, crude, seed, shell, stick	633	104
King's yellow	637	105	Laces	730	44
Kirschwasser	87	57	and beads	541	102
Kissingen salts	313	80	barbe noirs of black silk	388	90
Kittwood fiber, oiled, drawn, sec. 2513	63	16	beaded silk and cotton	388	90
Knall balloons	92	58	cotton colored	383	91
Knit caps, wool	388	91	not colored	325	83
goods	383	86	Cluny	9	12
worsted	383	86	Duchesse	12	12
gloves of wool, worsted, or hair	383	87	fishes and collars wholly of lace	337	84
or other shirts	383	90	fishes and collars, cotton	325	83
shawls of wool	383	86	flax	324	82
Knitting-machines	216	73	for hats, bonnets, and hoods	337	84
cotton goods made on	323	82	gold	448	96
Knife-blades and fork-tines for table cutlery, not handled	323	82	silver, or other metal	437	94
handles, unfinished mother of pearl	197	71	hair, for upholstery and other purposes	347	30
pearl	496	100	bonnets	367	88
Knives, carriers	486	100	linen	448	96
and forks, table, not gold, silver, or German silver	216	73	metal	337	84
beam	197	71	silver or other	427	94
butchers'	216	72	of mixed material, sec. 2499	427	94
drawing	197	71	silk	190	23
feeder	216	73	silver	427	94
fruit	216	78	thread	42	14
gold	216	73	thread, of flax or linen	337	84
hay	216	78	tidies	336	84
jack	86	18	torches, linen	337	84
pen	207	71	valenciennes, linen	337	84
pocket	86	18	window curtains, cotton	325	83
pocket	207	71	wool, or part wool, or worsted, if dress trimmings	368	80
clasp, containing fork	207	71	wool, or part wool, if for general use	362	80
budding	207	71	ready-made clothing	366	88
blades for	216	72	worsted	367	88
putty	216	73	for dress trimmings	368	80
silver	216	73	or yak for general use	363	87
straw	216	73	Lacing needles of iron	216	73
shoe	197	71	Lacings or lacets of cotton for boots	324	82
table, steel	197	71	shoe, silk and metal	383	90
tanners'	216	78	Lacets, silk and metal	383	91
			silk chief value	383	90

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Lacquered wares.....	216	73	Lead, acetate of.....	{ 58 } { 54 }	56 27
ladles and ladle heads, except gilt or plated....	216	73	alloys of lead, chief value....	213	70
Lactic acid.....	594	103	antimonial.....	213	72
Lactarine.....	{ 496 539 }	101 39	articles of.....	216	73
Lactucarium.....	93	59	not otherwise pre- vided for.....	144	21
Ladies and ladle heads, lacquered ware, except gilt or plated and ladle heads, gilt or plated, except gilt on silver.....	216	73	ashes, with large percentage of lead.....	188	70
Lake blue.....	210	72	with small percentage of lead.....sec. 2513..		114
carmine.....	87	57	black.....	{ 704 215 }	110 72
dry or liquid.....	482	34	luster powder, sec. 2513 pencil points.....sec. 2513		114
cochineal.....	86	57	plumbago and other manufactured blocks or preparations of, sec. 2513.....		114
madder.....	87	57	casts of.....	216	73
wood.....	{ 447 87 }	35 57	combs.....	216	73
Lamp-black.....	87	57	chromate of.....	87	57
black.....	437	34	chloride of.....	92	58
chimneys, colored glass.....	143	65	dross.....	188	70
hooks and pulleys.....	216	73	Goulard's extract of.....	93	59
shades, glass, opaque, not plain.....	143	65	hard metal, part lead.....	189	70
Lamb skins.....	706	108	in bars.....	125	20
dressed as fur.....	450	96	in pigs.....	125	20
finished for use as rugs.....	378	89	in sheets, pipes, or shot.....	123	20
scraps.....	461	97	nitrate of.....	{ 50 392 }	56 32
Lancets.....	216	73	old scrap.....	126	20
Lanterns.....sec. 2499..	399	53	old tea, as scraps.....	189	70
horn plates for.....	425	94	ore.....	{ 188 124 }	70 20
magic, for toys.....	475	99	red.....	58	56
magic, for philosophical purposes.....	143	65	subacetate solution.....	93	59
painted slides for.....	818	112	sugar of.....	53, 54	56
Lance-wood.....	894	47	taumate of.....	92	58
unmanufactured.....	321	82	toys.....	495	94
Lappets and skirtings, cotton mus- lin.....	608	104	white.....	55, 56	56
Lapis calaminaris.....	93	59	white or red.....	439	35
Lapis infernalis.....	216	73	Leather.....	400	97
Lappers, iron.....	g363	87	and manufactures of, im- ports of 1867 to 1883.....		339
Lap robes of linen with worsted stripes.....	91	58	glass odor cases.....	143	65
Lapis tutia.....	g363	87	paper photographic albums with metal claps.....sec. 2499..		53
Lapping, worsted and flax.....	{ 258 153 }	77 21	wool razor-strops.....	463	97
Lariats and rawhide lariats.....	216	73	woolen racket balls.....	363	87
Lard.....	{ 222 216 }	74 73	steel portmonies.....	410	93
Larding plas, iron.....	g363	87	wood trunks.....	463	97
Last-blocks.....	{ 382 383 }	90 87	wool muffs.....	463	97
Lastings.....	382	90	articles of, or of which leather is the component material of chief value.....	399	32
Leats, finished or rough.....	233	75	albums, photograph.....	463	97
Lastings or prunella, shoes partly worsted, but con- taining no wool.....	308	88	battledores.....	463	97
Laths.....	{ 220 225 }	24 74	belts.....	463	97
Latches other than gilt or plated.....	216	73	belting.....	399	32
Laudanum.....	123	62	bend.....	399	32
Laurel berries.....	728	44	blank books, with fine covers.....	463	97
crude.....	436	105	bottles.....	463	97
not crude.....	94	60	boots.....	463	97
or bay berries, not crude.....	94	59	booties.....	463	97
Lava.....	730	106	boot fronts.....	463	97
gas-burners.....	127	62	braces.....	468	97
unmanufactured.....	731	44	bronze, shoe patterns of, in form for upper part of shoe and embroidered in silk.....	463	97
Lavender flowers, crude.....	636	105	caps used as substitutes for hats.....	400	92
not crude.....	94	60	other than substi- tutes for hats.....	463	97
oil of.....	767	44	cases, containing pipes.....	4476	99
spirits of.....	118	61	chamois skins.....	461	97
water, without alcohol.....	99	81	cow-hide leather, split and embossed for the manu- facture of bags, satchels, &c.....	460	97
Lawns.....	{ 41 7321 }	14 82			
flax, jute, or hemp.....	384	83			
union.....sec. 2499..	53	53			
Leaders of leather.....	463	97			
Lead.....	{ 188 189 190 }	70			

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Article.	Par.	Page.	Article.	Par.	Page.
Lime fruit tablets	242	76	Linen manufactures that cannot be		
hydraulic	44	55	measured by the yard, n.		
juice	543	102	o. p. f., including all made		
oil of	402	33	on frames	336	84
oxymuriate of	575	108	mitta, made on frames	336	84
phosphate of, medicinal pre-	618	104	napkins, in the piece	334	83
parations	93	59	cut apart, ready for		
crude, as ma-			use	336	84
nure	505	101	or cotton foundations, cloth		
phosphates	92	58	with	453	96
pickled or preserved, in salt			or flax braids	336	84
or water	284	78	gilling thread	336	84
rubble	sec. 2513	114	thread lace	337	14
sulphate of	628	104	pack-thread	336	83
unground	477	99	paddings, 18 inches wide, for		
white	792	45	tailoring purposes	334	83
Limes	87	57	raven's duck	334	83
Limestones, asphaltum, mixed with,	299	79	ready-made clothing	336	84
ground	361	31	shirtings	334	83
hewn, dressed, or pol-	95	60	shirts, linen and cotton, linen		
ished	6487	100	chief value	334	83
rough	6487	100	shirt-bosoms, not tamboured		
rough, for burning into			or embroidered, and requir-		
lime	215	72	ing to be sewed in the shirt.	336	F4
rubble, unfit for build-			shirt fronts, embroidered	337	84
ing-stone. sec. 2513			shoe thread	336	84
Linen	334	114	tablecloths	334	83
and cane cushions stuffed	41	14	tamboured	337	84
with straw	290	75	tape fishing lines	336	84
and thread stockings	336	84	tapes, measuring	336	84
bobbin and bobbinet	336	84	tarpaulins, double warp	334	83
boot	336	84	thread	336	83
web of	336	84	torchon laces	337	84
brown holland	334	83	towels, in the piece	334	83
buttons, convex, of linen and			travelling companions, of flax		
brass	216	72	and leather, flax chief value	334	83
cambric handkerchiefs, cot-			trimmings, other than lace	336	84
ton border	334	83	twine	336	83
caps, embroidered	337	84	hemp	336	84
other than flax	334	83	valenciennes lace	337	84
chair-seats, &c	334	83	waste	498	100
cloth, curtains	334	83	waterproof cloth	336	84
edged with			wearing apparel	336	84
lace	334	83	window-curtains	334	83
Cluny lace	337	84	alternate		
coatings	334	83	strips of		
cords and tassels	334	83	lace and		
colored cords	334	83	woven		
curtains edged with lace	334	83	fabric	334	83
damaaks	334	83	yarns	335	83
damaaks towelling, with col-			Lines, cod, hemp	359	83
ored border	334	83	Liniments	479	36
drawers	336	84	medicinal		
dollies	334	83	preparations	93	58
drillings	334	83	proprietary	93	58
drills, fancy colored	334	83	Linseed	406	84
dress-goods, jute and cotton,			cake	406	84
jute chief value	334	83	oil	748	100
dress trimmings	336	84	or flaxseed oil	37	55
duck, except sail duck	336	84	meal	424	24
embroideries	337	84	sec. 2513		114
embroidered dress patterns			Linoleum	340	84
stockings, n. o.			Lint, cotton	334	83
p. f.	337	84	for surgical purposes	334	83
filter, in the piece	334	83	Lincolnshire wools	331	25
fringes	336	84	Liquid gold	87	17
fenocoe coatings	334	83	Liqueurs (Liquors)	313	16
glass-cloths, in pairs	334	83	Liquors, absinthe	63	16
handkerchiefs, of linen, em-			ale	63	16
brockered	334	83	arack	63	16
plain-hemmed	336	84	alcoholado	211	80
hemp checks	334	83	Angostura bitters	313	80
horse-rugs	334	83	beets, red essence of	311	16
insertings	337	84	beer	63	16
laces	337	84	bitters containing spirits,		
lap robes with worsted			n. o. p. f.	63	16
stripes	363	87			
manufactures of, embroid-					
ered	337	84			

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Liquors, brandy.....	{ 60 61 64 }	16	Looking-glass or picture frames, ungilt.....	233	75
bottles, of stone, contain- ing gin.....	310	80	Lozenges.....	99	60
Chinese wine.....	311	80	medicinal.....	93	58
champagne.....	60	16	Vichy.....	93	59
cordials.....	63	16	Lumber (see Wood).....	219	74
distilled spirits of meecal.....	311	80	Lumber.....	{ 220 221 214 215 }	{ 74 74 24
fruit juices, containing over forty per cent. of proof spirits.....	313	80	for vessels, sec. 2510, 2511.....		113
Gallipoli wine, unferment- ed, in casks, another wine ginger.....	310	80	pine, rough.....	234	75
sec. 2513.....	114		sawed, various sizes, for saab stock.....	234	75
Kirschwasser.....	63	16	the products of the forests &c., of Maine, sec. 2508, 2509.....		48, 49
meecal.....	313	80	used in building vessels in the foreign trade, sec. 2513.....		49
new tariff.....	79		Lunar-castic molds..... sec. 2513.....		114
noyan.....	313	80	Lupulinum, crude, from hops.....	636	106
old tariff.....	15		Lutes.....	469	98
ratada.....	65	16	Lye, of wood ashes.....	882	47
rosolio, a cordial.....	313	80	Machine blanketing.....	379	80
rum, cherry.....	313	80	no-called, but really coarse woolen cloth for polishing marble.....	302	86
sparkling wines.....	61	16	Machinery, carding.....	216	72
spirits manufactured from grain or other material.....	{ 60 61 64 }	16	iron, chief value.....	216	73
and n. o. p. f.....	64		copper, chief value.....	216	73
spumante or foaming wines.....	2307	80	drippings.....	437	95
stands for..... sec. 2499.....	53		for repair..... sec. 2507.....		112
stone bottles containing liquors or wines.....	310	80	for repair..... sec. 2511.....		49
still wines.....	60	16	the manufacture of flax, jute, or ramie.....	40	14
in bottles.....	59	15	the manufacture of beet-sugar, sec. 2510.....		49
casks.....	58	15	the manufacture of beet-sugar.....	216	73
vermouth.....	68	16	iron and steel, easily separable..... sec. 2499.....		53
wines in bottles.....	59	15	models of.....	743	109
casks.....	58	15	Machines, knitting.....	216	73
whisky.....	311	80	Macassar oil.....	92	58
zwetechnwasser.....	312	80	Macaroni.....	{ 741 196 }	{ 44 23
Litmus.....	{ 545 738 }	{ 102 44			
Litharge.....	57	56	Mace.....	{ 546 576 }	{ 102 110
Lithographa, chromo.....	384	91	oil.....	92	58
colored, printed in colors, or sheet pictures.....	384	91	oil, imitation.....	767	44
Lithographic fashion plates repro- duced from steel en- gravings by trans- fer on stone.....	199	71	oil of.....	{ 157 277 }	{ 21 77
hand or show bills.....	384	91	Mackerel.....	277	77
paper, sized or glued.....	393	91	in kits.....	277	77
stones.....	732	109	Madder.....	{ 742 547 }	{ 44 102
not engraved.....	787	44	extract, imitation, sec. 2513.....	547	102
varnish.....	119	62	garance.....	547	102
views in book cover.....	384	91	garamine.....	547	102
Literary societies and institutions.....	{ 660 739 }	{ 106 109			
Llama goods, silk, and wool.....	366	88	granza.....	547	102
points, worsted.....	366	88	indian.....	547	102
Leadstones.....	{ 739 735 }	{ 44 102			
Locks, door.....	210	78	in oil.....	87	57
gun.....	210	78	lake.....	87	57
metal.....	210	78	Madras carpets.....	377	89
other than gilt or plated.....	210	78	mualin-colored cotton curtain stuff, called.....	321	82
wood.....	210	78	Magic cigar-stands, part steel.....	216	73
Locomotive tires.....	94	18	lanterns for philosophic pur- poses.....	475	90
Logs.....	734	102	toys.....	425	94
and posts, cedar.....	734	109	Magnetic iron, sand, or ore, crude.....	215	72
round unmanufactured timber, n. o. p. f.....	740	44	Magnets.....	{ 743 736 }	{ 44 109
of raft.....	734	109	Magnesia, acetate of.....	{ 92 261 }	{ 58 27
Logwood.....	84	57	bromide of.....	93	50
Looking-glass frames..... sec. 2499.....	{ 84 140 }	{ 57 53			
plates.....	{ 141 142 32 }	{ 64 13			
beveled edges and fixed sized.....	141	64	calcined.....	61	50
			carbonate of and calcined.....	620	104
				407	33

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Magnesia, citrate of	83	59	Manufactures, of cedar wood	227	24
Bishop's	99	60	cotton	1, 2, 3	11
cement	620	104	n. o. p. f.	12	12
effervescent citrate of	92	58	domestic exports		320
Henry's	99	60	of 1883 and 1883		24
hypophosphate of	93	59	ebony	227	24
iodide of	93	59	flax, jute, or hemp	334	83
medicinal	60	56	fur	363	31
nitrate of	93	59	glass, n. o. p. f.	34	14
phosphate of	92	58	glass, or of which		
sulphate of	62	56	glass is component		
sulphide of	92	58	nent of chief		
Magnesium	619	104	value	143	64
chloride of	93	59	granadilla	227	24
Magnesite	620	104	hair	375	31
cement magnesia	620	104	n. o. p. f.	376	32
Mahogany, manufactures of	227	24	the hair of the		
sawdust, not for dye-			alpaca	243	26
ing or tanning, sec.		114	the hair of the		
2513			goat	243	26
sawdust for dyeing or	509	101	hemp, or of which		
tanning	884	47	hemp shall be		
unmanufactured	818	112	the component		
wood	216	73	material of		
Mails, weavers' iron	216	73	chief value, and		
iron	216	73	n. o. p. f.	54	15
steel	216	73	horn	286	28
Maine, products of forests of, secs.		112	iron, n. o. p. f.	146	21
2505, 2506			ivory	288	28
Maize	{ 283	77	jute, flax or hemp		
{ 185		21	or of which jute		
Malt	408	33	flax or hemp are		
extract, proprietary	99	60	components of		
not proprietary	316	81	chief value, n.		
Hof's	99	60	o. p. f.	41	14
Malleable iron castings	161	67	jute, flax or hemp		
in castings, n. o. p. f.	99	18	or of which jute		
Malacca joints	712	43	flax, or hemp		
India	725	108	shall be the		
Malines, tulles	383	91	component ma-		
Manganese	621	104	terial of chief		
bromide of	92	58	value, like to		
black oxide of	621	104	burlaps	43	14
carbonate of	92	58	jute, or sisal		
crude, oxide of, so-			grass, n. o. p. f.	57	15
called but really a			lead, n. o. p. f.	146	21
chemical salt	92	58	liden, n. o. p. f.	336	84
hypophosphate of	93	59	mahogany	227	24
iodide of	98	59	n. o. p. f. sec. 2513.		114
iron	145	65	pearl	486	109
ore	621	104	paper	449	35
oxide	621	104	powder, n. o. p. f.	146	21
and ore of	744	44	rose-wood	227	24
phosphate of	92	59	satin-wood	227	24
sulphate of	92	58	silk, n. o. p. f.	192	23
Manure	505	101	slate, all	17	13
Chlorkalium	505	101	steel or of which		
dung salt	505	101	steel shall be		
kalidunger	505	101	a component		
phosphate of lime, crude, as	505	101	part, n. o. p. f.	91	18
substances used for	505	101	tin, n. o. p. f.	146	21
substances expressly used			tobacco, n. o. p. f.	200	24
for	863	47	wood, or of which		
Manures, guano and other animal	690	43	wood is component		
Mangoes	{ 704	108	nent of chief		
{ 361		31	value	227	24
Manila	381	83	woolen, in whole		
for vessels, secs. 2510, 2511		113	or part, n. o. p. f.	242	26
manufactures of	350	85	worsted	242	26
{ 548		102		394	91
Manna	745	44	Maps	{ 658	106
Mantillas	383	90	for the use of the United States	598	41
silk	190	23	kindergarten	750	110
Manuscript, mezzotints	737	109	specially imported by socie-		
Manuscripts	{ 746	44	ties	594	41
{ 737		109		{ 467	98
Mantels, slate	7	12	Marble	{ 467	98
Mangel-wurzel seed	760	110	{ 468		98
Manufactured articles, n. o. p. f.,			{ 468		98
sec. 2516		50	bas-reliefs	468	98
Manufactures, of bone	288	28	chimney or mantel pieces	468	98
brass and fire-			clock-cases of	414	97
brick	216	73	furniture, tops	468	97
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			manufactures of	468	98

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tecali.....	425	94	Medicinal flowers, crude.....	636	105
Marbles for toys.....	5302	79	not crude.....	94	59
Marmalade.....	302	79	preparations.....	83	58
or paste guava.....	748	44	efferves- cing, not proprie- tary.....	93	59
Marsh mallows.....	739	109	n. o. p. f.....	412	33
Marrow.....	738	109	tinctures, alcoholic.....	118	61
crude.....	747	44	waters.....	416	33
for toilet, perfumed.....	99	60	Medicines, crude.....	636	105
Mariners' compasses.....	475	99	to cause abortion or pre- vent conception, secs. 2491, 2492.....		
Masks.....	383	90	proprietary.....	479	51
paper, for adults.....	472	99	Medals.....	740	109
of papier-maché.....	425	94	cabinets of.....	669	107
paper, for children's toys.....	425	94	of gold, silver, or copper.....	610	41
Mastic gum, crude.....	636	105	Medallion casts in plaster from an- tique gems..... sec. 2513.....	750	44
Mats.....	258	27	Medallions, small, for watch-guards, glass and gilded or silvered com- position metals.....	143	65
bass.....	378	89	Meerschaum.....	741	109
of cocco-nut.....	410	33	cleaned of outside dirt by cutting, and waxed and polished.....	751	44
damage..... sec. 2513.....	432	95	pipes.....	741	109
door.....	432	95	Melada.....	183	22
of India-rubber, not wholly vegetable, made of old rubber boots or shoes.....	454	96	concentrated, or concen- trated molasses.....	236	75
rubber boots or shoes.....	411	33	imports of 1867 to 1883.....	216	73
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Mineralogy, specimens of	845	46	clusively as	743	109
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ore, in natural	215	72	coating, sealskin, cotton,		
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British lustre	215	72	carpets	6359	86
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tion jewelry,			Molasses	182	22
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ore, specimens			printed	26	13
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ture	215	72	value	233	75
stone, clay-sand,			chief value	6324	82
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tin dross	215	72	Moquette carpets, French	369	89
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not sheathing,			the alcohol contained	103	61
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ture			earthenware	127	62
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yellow metal, un-			plated	216	73
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zinc ashes	215	72	handles	127	62
Ministère cases		53	of stone, other than marble	6487	100
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States	643	42	Morrals, nose bags of India	351	85
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Mitta, silk	190	23	crude	755	44
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toy	425	94	and post.	469	96
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brass horns	469	96	parts of	469	96
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wool, worsted or mohair.....	248	26			

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Nuts, cocos.....	746	109	Oil, bears' or hair.....	90	60
crude, for dyeing or tanning.....	509	101	bene.....	582	103
edible of all kinds, n. o. p. f.....	305	79	bergamot.....	707	44
gilliesia.....	355	31	bituminous.....	561	102
for dyeing, n. o. p. f.....	579	40	cabbage-seed.....	81	57
hazel nuts.....	305	79	cajeput.....	92	58
ivory.....	720	108	.....	582	102
Levant.....	528	102	.....	766	44
of all kinds, n. o. p. f.....	423	34	.....	486	86
oil, essential.....	92	58	cake.....	748	109
palm.....	753	109	.....	563	102
peanuts.....	790	45	caraway.....	767	44
walnuts.....	458	35	.....	584	103
wrought iron.....	355	81	cassia.....	767	44
Nutgalls.....	100	19	castor.....	424	34
extract of.....	94	59	caess.....	92	58
not crude.....	636	104	caryophyll or clove.....	92	58
Nutmegs.....	761	44	cedrat.....	585	103
essential oil.....	84	57	cenne.....	424	34
spirits.....	94	59	.....	92	58
Nutria skins, raw.....	197	23	chamomile.....	556	103
Nux vomica.....	551	102	Chinese peanut.....	767	44
vomic nut.....	92	58	.....	92	58
resin.....	118	61	cinnamon.....	564	103
Oak bark.....	788	111	.....	767	44
crude for dyeing or tan- ning.....	719	108	citronella.....	507	103
Oakum.....	763	44	civet.....	568	103
Oars.....	582	102	claimed as proprietary.....	90	61
Oar-blocks.....	83	59	cloth.....	340	84
Oatmeal.....	764	44	foundations.....	44	14
Oats.....	509	101	linoleum.....	339	84
as seed.....	747	109	silk chief value.....	340	84
coarsely ground as provender seed.....	765	44	table mats.....	383	90
Oath on entry..... sec. 2841.....	233	75	lined with wool or woolen.....	340	84
Ochers.....	216	24	cloths.....	260	27
and ochery earths.....	222	74	linen, waterproof cloth.....	340	84
Octagonal bar iron.....	222	74	medicated, not silk.....	240	84
shaped iron.....	206	77	patent, for floor-cloth.....	340	84
Odor cases, glass and leather.....	182	21	coal.....	424	34
Odors or perfumes.....	790	110	crude..... sec. 2513.....	114	114
(Enantiic ether.....	156	21	distilled.....	92	58
Oils.....	264	77	tar.....	81	57
absinthe, or wormwood.....	204	77	cocoonut.....	579	103
Oil.....	760	110	codfish, for tanners' use.....	92	58
almond.....	441	35	cod-liver, crude or refined.....	92	58
artificial.....	89	57	medicinal preparation if proprietary.....	90	61
allspice.....	150	66	cognac.....	118	61
amber.....	143	65	colza.....	28	55
ambergis.....	99	60	copaliba.....	92	58
aniline, crude.....	113	61	cotton-seed.....	27	55
animal, n. o. p. f.....	92	58	.....	424	34
anise.....	92	58	croton.....	26	55
anise-seed.....	99	60	.....	424	34
aniline.....	555	102	cubebs.....	92	58
anise.....	81	57	cumin.....	92	58
antique.....	92	58	dead.....	81	57
authous.....	567	102	distilled.....	92	58
asptic.....	767	44	elder.....	92	58
asphaltum.....	563	39	ergot.....	425	34
apple.....	424	34	essential or essence.....	767	44
apricot.....	407	36	.....	92	58
bay.....	558	102	eucalypte.....	92	58
leaves, essential.....	559	102	expressed.....	92	58
rum.....	568	102	fennel.....	560	103
or laurel, fixed or expressed.....	92	58	fish.....	740	109
Bank's straits.....	92	58	the products of American fisheries.....	424	34
crude.....	92	58	fixed or expressed.....	767	44
refined as medical preparation.....	83	59	flaxseed.....	27	35
braunschied.....	99	60	fruit.....	114	61
			.....	116	61
			fuel.....	118	61
			gaultheria procumbens.....	92	58
			Haarlem.....	90	61
			hair.....	90	61
			hartshorn.....	92	58
			hempeed.....	28	65

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Oil, Hensel's patent essential	99	60	Oil, saffron, essential	92	58
illuminating	424	34	sage, essential	92	58
imports of, 1867 to 1883		310	salad	92	58
jasmine	570	103	salad, all	424	34
juglandium	571	103	sassafras, essential	92	58
juniper	572	103	savine, essential	92	58
kerosene	767	44	seal	92	58
and residuum of	81	57	seeds	353	32
laurel	427	34	sesame	452	96
lavender	92	58	sesamum-seed	582	103
lemon	573	103	shale	81	57
lemon-grass	574	103	silk cloth	260	27
linum	575	103	soluble, and like preparations, according to oil of chief value	353	90
linseed	77	55			
cake	748	100			
macassar	92	58			
mace	576	103	spermaceti	92	58
imitation of	767	44		749	100
mineral, exports of, 1821 to 1883	92	58	the product of American fisheries	424	34
mint, essential	92	58	spike, lavender	768	45
mirbane	81	57	spruce, essential	560	102
mustard	92	58	spurge, essential	92	58
not salad	427	34	stones	92	58
neat-foot	92	58	strait's	720	108
neroli	424	34	thyme	92	58
nitro-benzole	577	103	tobacco	583	103
nutmeg, essential	81	57	tuberoso	92	58
nuts, essential	92	58	valerian	92	58
of almonds	767	44		767	44
amber	767	44	vanilla bean, essential	583	103
bay-leaves	425	34	vegetable and all essential	92	58
cloves	92	58	violet, essential	92	58
cognac	424	34	volatile	92	58
cubebæ	425	34	whale	92	58
flaxseed	424	34		749	100
ground beans	92	58	the product of American fisheries	424	34
hempseed	424	34	wintergreen	768	45
lemons	425	34	Ointments	92	58
linseed	424	34		479	36
mirbane	425	34	medicinal	92	58
not dye	83	57	mercurial	92	58
nitro-benzole, not dye	83	57	not proprietary	92	58
olive	424	34	proprietary	92	58
not salad	427	34	toilet or cosmetic	92	58
olive, residuum of	92	58	Okra seed	465	98
orange	425	34	Oleomargarine	257	77
orange	578	103	Oleo-resins, medicinal	92	58
orange flower	577	103	Olives	750	109
palm and cocos-nut	778	45		769	45
poppy	767	44	in oil or salt, stuffed	750	109
rape-seed	424	34	Olive-oil	424	34
turpentine	87	57		92	58
vitriol	564	103	residuum of	92	58
wine	116	61	Olympian green	87	57
olive	92	58	Onions in natural condition, &c	286	78
residuum, fit only for soap stock	790	111	Onion seed	760	110
palm	578	103	Onyx, crude	480	99
parsley, essential	92	58	crude	480	99
peach	114	61	Mexican, manufactures	428	34
pear	114	61	Opium	122	62
peanut	92	58	aqueous extract of	120	62
peat	81	57	crude	121	62
pepper, essential	92	58	denarcotized	121	62
peppermint	92	58	for smoking	121	62
perfumèd	99	61	liquid preparations of	122	62
petroleum or rock, crude .sec. 2512.		114	other preparations of	121	62
petroleum or rock, refined .sec. 2512.		114	tincture of	708	108
plaster, essential	92	58	Optical instruments, disks for		
poppy	580	103	glass plates or		
rape-seed	28	55	disks for		
raspberry	114	61	Oranges		
resinifer	92	58			
rhodium, essential	92	58	Orange buds and flowers	771	45
roosemary	581	103	crystals		
rum	116	61	color	sec. 2513.	114
roe, essential	92	58	D		
			extract or infusion	100	61

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Orange flower oil	577	103	Osmium	775	45
flowers or buds, crude	636	105		623	104
flower water (see 93)	99	61	Ostrich feathers	351	20
J	82	57	Ottar of roses	767	44
mineral	58	56		553	102
oil	578	103	Overboots, woollen, for ladies and children	387	88
peel, crude	425	34	Oxalic acid	535	39
peel, candied	770	45		594	103
peel	6302	79	Oxalate of potassium	92	58
sticks	751	102	strontia	93	58
water, alcohol not component part	812	111	Oxide of cobalt	50	56
wood sticks	93	50	bismuth	92	58
Orchil	873	47	gold	92	58
canary-weed	772	45	iron	636	42
for dyeing, extract of	550	102		87	57
liquid	84	57	iron as a chemical preparation	92	58
Ore, antimony	550	102	crude	638	105
cobalt	600	103	or calciothar as polishing powder	479	99
copper	568	40	medicinal preparation prepared and mixed with carbonate of lime	93	59
corundum	620	42		92	58
chromic	132	20		744	44
cobalt	692	107	manganese	621	104
copper	214	72	black	624	104
cobalt	675	107	crude, so-called	92	58
copper	144	85	mercury, black	93	59
emery	188	70	silver	82	58
gold	692	107	strontia	852	47
iron	773	45		631	104
lead	752	109	tin	93	58
manganese	144	85	uranium	520	38
manganiferous	188	70		874	104
silver	692	107		635	
specimens of, for sale	773	45	zinc	90	58
tin	752	109		91	
Ores, all n. o. p. f.	807	111	auxiliary	448	35
Orguinettes, and sheets for	215	72	lapis tuffa	93	59
Organs	469	98	medicinal preparation	91	58
mouth, large	469	98	tion	93	59
toy	425	94	Oxidizing-paste	776	45
Organzine, silk	381	90	Oxidizing-paste	sec. 2513	114
Origanum	583	103	Oxahoos, wrought	182	67
oil	583	103	Oxyd of amyl	114	61
Orleans	556	40	Oxymuriate of lime	618	104
extracts	499	101	tin	92	58
Ornaments, alabaster	394	92	Oysters	783	110
board	396	92	dried	263	78
basket	420	95	preserved in oil	261	78
beads of all kinds except amber	396	92	Packing-boxes	226	75
or designs embossed on leather	463	97	and shoos	231	
dress, silk and wool	383	90	covered with cotton, asbestos	39	55
for dresses, &c.	383	90	Pack-thread	41	14
or trimmings of brass or iron, hat	210	78	n. o. p. f.	822	38
trimmings for hats, bonnets, or hoods	448	96	Padding	334	43
trimmings for bonnets, hats, &c.	388	90	flax, jute, or hemp	41	14
of cut glass	143	65	for tailoring purposes	334	63
paper, for trunks	135	63	of calf hair and cotton	362	86
silk, for dresses, &c.	181	23	woolon	362	86
spar	394	92	Paddy	271	77
Ornamental pins or buckles for hats, except gilt or plated	216	73	Pads in part of wool	185	21
tiles for wainscoting	125	62	Pad-screws	362	86
Orpiment	774	45	415	73	
Orris root	601	103	Pader, steel	216	70
crude	716	43		188	57
not crude	686	105	Paints	481	34
pulverized dentifrice	94	60	and colors, barytes, all compounds of, with acids and water	47	15
Osier	90	60	blanche fixe	87	57
articles of	429	34	bleu d'orient	87	57
prepared	395	92	blue, lake	87	57
	471	98	breasen blue	87	57
			brown Spanish	87	57

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Paints and colors, carmine, lake, dry or liquid	57	57	Paintings and statuary, ivory tablets, painting chief feature	470	98
carmine, water color	57	57	and statuary, leather paintings	470	98
chrome yellow	57	57	on china plaques	125	62
cochineal lake	57	57	glass or glasses ranking as works of art	6470	98
colcothar, dry oxide of iron, as paint	57	57	on glass not ranking as works of art	143	65
crocus, colcothar	57	75	landscape plates, if works of art	470	98
Dutch pink	57	57	or glasses	34	14
eartha, Italian, prepared	57	57	on plates	125	62
enameled satin	57	57	silk, ranking as works of art	6470	98
enameled white	57	57	and statuary, panoramic views	470	98
French green, dry or moist	57	57	and statuary, pedestals of marble accompanying statuary, and dutiable as part thereof	470	98
gold shells or saucers for painting	216	73	and statuary, portraits painted in oil or water colors	470	98
Indian red	57	57	and statuary, portraits on porcelain	470	98
imports of 1887 to 1883		311	and statuary, plates of enameled copper ranking as works of art	470	98
king's yellow	57	57	n. o. p. f. specially imported for societies	789	45
Krapp-lack	57	57	and statuary, sandstone statues cut by professional sculptor	470	98
lampblack	57	57	and statuary, statuary if sculpture	470	98
lime white	57	57	and statuary, stereoscopic views, if painted on glass, if works of art	470	98
liquid gold	57	57	the productions of American artists	585	47
madder in oil	57	57	and statuary, water-color paintings	470	98
lake	57	57	Painters' brushes	404	93
mineral blue, dry or moist	57	57	colors	447	35
mineral green, dry or moist	57	57	Painted cottons	321	82
mineral green, moist for paper-hangings	57	57	glass ware	135	63
olympian green	57	57	India-rubber balls, hollow, as toys	425	94
oxide of iron	57	57	tiles for paneling	125	62
Paris green, dry or moist	57	57	velvets	530	38
patent yellow	57	57	Palladium	624	104
Prussian blue, dry or moist	57	57	manufactures of	777	45
purple brown	57	57	Palings	216	73
rose pink	57	57	wood	219	24
satin white	57	57	Palm-leaf articles	224	75
smalts	57	57	fans	233	75
Spanish brown	57	57	fans, with artificial handles	305	92
Tuscan red	57	57	unmanufactured	693	107
Turkey red	57	57	unmanufactured	667	42
unmixed, put up in small packages	57	57	Palm-nuts	753	109
uranate of soda	57	57	Palm-nut kernels	780	45
uranium, oxyd	57	57	Palm-oil	753	109
natron	57	57	soap, crude	778	45
Vandyke brown	57	57	Pamphlets	379	103
venetian red	57	57	obscene, secs. 2401, 2492	8	54
verditer	57	57	Pancreatic emulsion	200	23
vermillion	57	57	Pans, frying and sauce, coated, glazed, or tinned	584	91
water colors, n. o. p. f.	57	57	frying, iron wrought, and tinned	99	61
water colors, for painting china	57	57	Panel saws	201	71
wet blue	57	57	Pantaloons	175	68
wood lake	57	57	cotton	4	11
Paintings	470	98		5, 6	12
and statuary	470	98		321	82
by hand on china	470	98			
and statuary, crayon portraits	470	98			
enameled in gold or other metal for jewelers' use, sec. 2513		114			
for exhibition, sec. 2508		112			
imported for exhibition, sec. 2512		48			
imported for presentation to national institutions, &c	586	47			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Panoramic views	6470	98	Paperstock, crude, of every descrip- tion	781	47
Pana, warming, brass	216	74	toys	425	94
Papelon as sugar	243	76	traveling cases or boxes	380	91
Paper	449 452 386 387 392	35 91 92	wadding	388	91
albumen for photography	392	92	waste	806	48
or photographic	6392	92	woods for the manufacture of	883	47
albums, unbound	388	91	Papier-maché	127 380 472 453	61 91 98 35
and leather photographic albums with metal clasps, sec. 2489	53		anatomy models or imitations of	472	99
and leather photograph albums of	463	97	globes of	473	59
antiquarian	392	92	imitations of anatom- ical or botanical specimens	472	99
balloons	425	94	manufactures of	472	99
band cards, with lines only for music	384	91	masks	472	99
books, &c., imports of 1867 to 1883	311		partly iron, boat- studs of	216	72
bonbonniere, if not boxes	388	91	Paradise or amomum grains, not crude	94	60
boxes	390	91	Para, cakes or sheets of India-rub- ber, not otherwise manufactured	454	96
box board	388	91	Paraffine	454 625	55 104
boxes, fancy, silk chief value	390	91	Paraguay tea	sec. 2513	114
box, in the similitude of screen paper	6392	92	Parallel rules, ivory	399	92
box, of various styles	392	92	Parasols and parts	491 492 526 527	100 38
boxes, papier-maché	390	91	of	491	100
Bristol board	392	92	silk	491	100
cigarette	6392	92	Parasol covers, lace	383	90
in sheets or reams	392	92	sticks	646 812	105 111
combination cards	388	91	Parchment	455 755	25 109
counting-house boxes	390	91	scroll in ivory case, imi- tation of antiquity	399	92
demy	392	92	Parian charms	459	97
drawing	392	92	ware	sec. 2509	113
elephant	392	92	ware	135 136	62
envelopes	391	91	gilded, ornamented or deco- rated	14	12
fancy, bonbon boxes of	390	91	plain white and not decorated	15	13
feuilles gravées	392	92	Paris green	433	34
filters	6392	92	dry or moist	47	57
fireboard	6392	92	skirtings, worsted and cotton	308	84
fish	425	94	white	45 23	55 13
foolscap	392	92	ground in oil	25	13
for fireboards	392	92	Parisiennes silk-veil goods	383	90
screens	392	92	Partridge sticks	873	47
fulminating caps	434	95	wood sticks	873	47
gilt	6392	92	Parsley seed	465	98
grasses for the manufacture of hangings	666	42	oil, essential	92	58
half-stuff pulp for	sec. 2513	114	Pastes	99	60
imperial	392	92	Paste, almond	99	61
incombustible asbestos	39	55	aniline	82	57
knall bonbons	388	91	not dye	82	57
labels, blank	388	91	black	sec. 2513	114
of blank paper	384	91	board	388	91
printed or engraved	392	92	Brazil	522 509	102 37
letter	386	91	chicory	288	78
lithographic, sized or glued	388	91	compositions of	429	94
manufactures of	388	91	compositions of, when set	328	30
masks for adults	388	91	enamel on	429	94
children's toys	425	94	fig	302	79
matches	324	82	guarans	93	59
music	392	92	indigo	22	54
muslin, paper designs of, for ladies' garments	324	82	medicinal, not proprietary	93	59
note	392	92	of calices	429	95
not enumerated	392	92	copper	82	58
obscene	secs. 2491, 2492	51	sulphide of copper, sec. 2513	114	
old	754	109	or glass, compositions of	386	92
ornaments for trunks	388	91	imitation precious stones of, not set	430	94
pasteboard	348	91	marmalade of guava	302	79
plate	6392	92			
pulp	386	92			
quatsch	6392	92			
rag pulp, in sheets or boards	388	91			
razor	388	91			
refuse spruce timber, for manufacture of	817	112			
screen	6392	92			
sheathing	388	91			
stock	754	109			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Paste, of pulp, aniline, not dye, sec. 2513.....		114	Penknives.....	{ 86	18
sauce, anchovy, in bottles.....	284	78	{ 207	71	
sauce, fish.....	284	78	Pen quills.....	768	110
oxidizing..... sec. 2513.....	114		tips.....	462	25
paper.....	388	91	Pencil cases, gilt or plated.....	210	72
perfumed.....	90	61	of metal, except Brit-		
proprietary.....	90	61	tania or gilt or		
toilet preparations.....	90	61	plated.....	216	73
tooth.....	90	61	Pencils.....	473	90
Paste, crude, for dyeing.....	509	101	camels' hair.....	447	96
Pastels or colored crayons.....	423	94	crayon, so-called.....	6473	99
Pattarns, cotton canvas embroid-			diamond-pointed, for draw-		
ered with beads.....	396	92	ing on glass.....	216	73
or designs of paper mus-			drawing.....	6473	90
lin for ladies' gar-			hair.....	{ 447	96
ments.....	5324	82	{ 377	32	
paper, engraved, print-			mounted with tin and with		
ed, or litho-			wood handles.....	447	96
graphed.....	384	91	iron.....	216	73
slipper.....	384	91	lead, not in wood.....	460	35
slippers, cotton velvet,			slate.....	17	13
embroidered with silk			covered with wood.....	6473	90
floss.....	383	91	wooden, filled with lead or		
Patent floor-cloth.....	340	84	other materials.....	459	35
leather.....	461	67	Pepper.....	584	103
medicines.....	479	36	black, white, red, and Cay-		
size..... sec. 2513.....	14		enne.....	103	23
size.....	456	35	Cayenne, ground.....	96	60
thread or gill twine.....	347	85	unground.....	584	103
wrought-iron nails.....	108	68	Chill, ground.....	96	60
yellow.....	87	57	unground.....	584	103
Paving-stones, n. o. p. f.....	457	35	dust.....	96	60
split in slabs, rough,			ground.....	194	23
and sawed square.....	6487	100	oil, essential.....	92	58
Peanuts.....	458	35	seed.....	465	98
boiled in shell, in brine.....	304	79	bird, ground.....	96	60
or ground beans.....	301	79	unground.....	584	103
oil.....	92	58	Peppermint oil, essential.....	92	58
Pearls.....	478	36	Percussion caps.....	{ 463	35
and pearl shells, products of			for cartridges.....	474	99
American fisheries.....	749	109	Periodicals.....	{ 290	29
compositions, set as	459	97	{ 745	109	
imitation of.....	459	97	Perfumes.....	348	30
mock, not set.....	429	94	Perfumery.....	100	61
not set.....	480	90	hair.....	96	60
set.....	459	97	&c., imports of, 1869 to		
Pearlash.....	78	56	1883.....	99	319
ashes of potash.....	63	56	musk.....	99	60
beads.....	396	92	orange extract or in-		
knife-handles.....	486	100	fusion.....	100	61
manufactures of.....	486	100	Rimmel's extracts.....	100	61
mother of.....	782	45	toilet vinegar, with al-		
Pears for domestic purposes.....	756	102	cohol.....	100	61
preserved or prepared.....	286	78	Perfumes or odors.....	99	60
seed.....	287	78	Perry.....	301	79
split..... sec. 2513.....	760	110	Persia.....	784	45
Pest-oil.....	81	57	Personal effects.....	{ 757	109
Peach-oil.....	114	61	{ 815	111	
Pear-oil.....	114	61	of citizens of the		
Pebbles for spectacles.....	665	107	United States.....		
spectacles.....	600	41	dying abroad.....	785	45
glass for spectacles, not			of persons arriv-		
rough.....	34	14	in the United		
manufacture.....	143	65	States.....	870	47
Pedestals of marble accompanying			{ 521	102	
statuary, dutiable, as part thereof	6470	98	{ 578	103	
Peltries, imported by Indians, sec.			{ 786	45	
2515.....	50		Pernvian bark.....	786	45
of Indians..... sec. 2512.....	113		Persian berry, carmine..... sec. 2513.....		
Pelts, raw, n. o. p. f.....	719	108	berries, extract of.....	84	57
Pellitory root.....	783	46	Permanganate of potassa.....	92	58
crude.....	636	105	Pestles and mortars with wooden		
not crude.....	634	60	handles.....	127	62
Pelurines, silk.....	190	23	Pessaries of india-rubber.....	454	96
Pelopes, blue-striped or cotton			Petroleum.....	424	34
canvas.....	5324	82	barrels.....	648	106
or canvas of cotton.....	324	82	domestic, barrels filled		
Pens, gold or silver.....	236	73	with, exported and		
metallic.....	{ 208	71	returned.....	571	40
Pembolders.....	461	35	oil, crude..... sec. 2513.....		
and parts thereof.....	462	35	residuum or tar of.....	80	57
	208	71	Pewter, articles of.....	216	73
			manufactured of,		
			n. o. p. f.....	146	21

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Pewter, manufactures of.....	216	72	Pickles, fruits, pickled.....	284	78
old.....	787	45	fish sauces.....	284	78
Phanglein.....	758	109	ginger, pickled.....	284	78
Phenyle acid.....	81	37	lime, pickled or preserved		
Philosophical apparatus and instru-	475	99	in salt and water.....	284	78
ments.....	759	109	mushroom sauce.....	284	78
brass quadrants.....	475	99	soy.....	284	78
hydrometers.....	475	99	Pickle jars, glass.....	133	63
hygrometers.....	475	99	Pickled herrings, with vegetables.....	283	78
instruments.....	464	36	Pickets.....	224	74
magic lanterns, for philosophical			match.....	210	24
purposes.....	475	99	wood.....	233	75
mariners' compasses.....	475	99	Picrotoxine.....	93	59
preparations.....	759	109	Picture books with movable cards		
societies and institutions.....	660	106	printed in colors.....	384	91
specially imported for societies.....	759	109	cards printed.....	384	91
volante cell machines.....	771	110	or looking-glass frames, un-		
Phosphate rock.....	789	45	gilt, covered with whit-		
for fertilizing, contain-	475	99	ing and glue, wood chief		
ing ninety	218	72	value.....	213	75
per centum of			Pictures lithographed on paper.....	384	91
pure lime phos-			mosaic, of marble.....	468	98
phate.....	626	104	on paper, printed or en-		
of quinita.....	629	104	graved.....	384	91.
lime, crude, as manure	505	101	obscene..... sec. 2401.....		7
medicinal prepa-			obscene..... secs. 2401, 2402.....		51
ration.....	93	59	photographic..... sec. 2513.....		114
manganose.....	93	59	printed on cards joined by		
potassium.....	92	58	narrow strips of cotton		
soda.....	93	59	goods.....	384	91
zinc.....	92	58	Pickings, wool.....	358	86
Phosphates.....	626	104	Piddicks.....	482	99
crude, for fertilizing.....	790	45	Piece silks.....	169	23
lime.....	92	58	Pig-iron.....	67	17
soda.....	92	58	Pigs:		
Phosphide of zinc.....	92	58	brass in.....	142	29
Phosphoric acid.....	594	103	copper in.....	135	29
Phosphorus.....	7	54	lead in.....	135	29
Phosphozone.....	38	55	spelter in.....	127	20
Phosphuret of lime.....	92	58	tin in.....	886	47
Photo-bromide of mercury.....	93	59	tutoneg, in.....	127	20
Photographic albums, of leather			zinc in.....	127	20
and paper,			Pilings.....	734	109
with metal			} 93	58	
clasps, sec.			} 99	60	
2499.....			and extract, eucalyptus.....	479	36
of leather			med. prep.....	93	59
and paper.....	463	97	proprietary preparations.....	99	61
baths and dippers.....	143	65	wafers, used as coverings for.....	814	11
portraits on china,			Pimento.....	183	23
colored by artists			ground.....	585	103
hand.....	125	62	oil, essential.....	194	23
pictures..... sec. 2513.....		114	sticks.....	92	58
for exhibi-			} 812	111	
tion, sec.			} 873	47	
2508.....			} 261	31	
slides, &c., on glass.....	143	65	Pine-apples.....		
views on glass.....			preserved in their own		
framed in bone.....	143	65	juice or sugar.....	6302	79
or album paper.....	392	92	butts.....	234	75
Photographs..... sec. 2501.....		113	clapboards.....	232	24
n. o. p. f., as similitudes of engrav-			lumber, rough.....	234	75
ings.....	384	91	pitch..... sec. 2513.....		114
not mounted or embossed.....	384	91	tree seed kernels, hulled, sec.		
Piano covers, woolen, embroidered.	382	80	2512.....		114
forges.....	469	98	Pink cream.....	31	55
toys.....	425	94	root, crude.....	636	105
Piassova, unmanufactured, sec.			Dutch.....	87	57
2513.....	114	39	rose.....	87	57
Picric acid.....	585	39	sauces.....	99	61
} 82	57		Pins.....	209	71
} 160	21		cloak, gilt or plated, if not	465	36
Pickles.....	284	78	jewelry.....	210	71
anchovy sauce or paste, in			esentcheon.....	216	73
bottles.....	294	78	gold or silver, if jewelry	469	97
capers.....	284	78	but not jew-		
catsup.....	284	78	elry.....	216	71
fish sauce or paste, in boxes	284	78	hair.....	278	73
French mustard.....	284	78	horn.....	392	92
			horn.....	392	92
			ivory.....	392	92
			larding, iron.....	216	73

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Pins, metal, including safety pins, not gilt or plated.....	216	73	Pith or bamboo, hats of, lined with silk, covered with cotton or linen.....	400	92
ornamental, for hats, except gilt or plated.....	216	73	Pit-saws.....	122	19
shell.....	488	100	Plato glass.....	139	64
Pipe blocks of briar wood.....	204	75	140	140	
bowls.....	476	99	141	141	
fancy.....	6476	99	cast polished, unsilvered.....	31	13
cases, mountings, stems, and all parts of pipe and pipe fixtures.....	6476	99	silvered.....	32	13
cast-iron.....	156	67	fluted.....	30	13
steam, water and gas.....	110	19	rolled.....	30	13
clay.....	18	13	rough.....	30	13
unwrought.....	97	60	unpolished for manufacture of spectacles.....	138	64
gas, cast-iron.....	156	67	gold and silver.....	216	73
screws adapted to other uses.....	390	92	iron.....	71	17
sockets.....	6476	99	paper.....	151	
Pipes, &c.....	476	99	coney.....	392	
cigarette holders, papers cut or prepared for use.....	476	99	Plates, copper in.....	435	95
cigar holders, lights, lighters, mechanical lighters.....	476	99	copper in.....	135	20
cigar stands and smokers' tables.....	476	99	or steel, prepared for engravers.....	216	73
leather cases containing pipe cases, stems, mountings, and all parts of pipes or pipe fixtures.....	476	99	engraved, copper or iron.....	219	73
pipes of white clay advanced in condition beyond common clay.....	476	99	other than steel of steel.....	216	73
pipe bowls, fancy.....	476	99	of wood or other material.....	473	36
sockets.....	476	99	fashion.....	685	107
pipes, clay, casts with ornaments.....	476	99	engraved.....	689	42
with quill or bone stems, or month-pieces.....	476	99	horn, for lanterns.....	399	92
of French clay.....	476	99	iron, galvanized or coated.....	130	20
short, called stummels.....	476	99	looking-glass.....	131	
ponches of leather, for smokers.....	476	99	beveled edges and fixed sizes.....	32	
smokers' cigar-cases finished or unfinished.....	476	99	of enameled copper, ranking as works of art.....	138	64
tobacco ponches, India rubber, for holding smoking tobacco.....	476	99	or sheets, terme, manufacturers of.....	6476	98
gas, carbon retort, sec. 2513.....	114	99	paintings on.....	216	74
clay.....	476	99	rolled, copper in.....	125	62
cast with ornaments.....	6476	99	squirrel.....	136	20
with quill or bone stems or month-pieces.....	6476	99	steel engraved.....	435	95
of French clay.....	6476	99	stereotype.....	199	71
short, called stummels.....	6476	99	tin in.....	129	20
copper.....	136	20	galvanized or coated.....	130	20
iron or steel.....	170	68	unframed mirror.....	143	
steam.....	156	67	zinc, for engraving.....	216	
gas.....	156	67	Plated.....	415	93
water and all other.....	156	67	coach furniture.....	415	93
lead.....	123	20	harness furniture.....	415	93
of white clay advanced in condition beyond common clay.....	6476	99	ware.....	472	36
parts and fixtures.....	400	36	wares and articles.....	210	71
smoking.....	407	36	ware, bread-baskets.....	210	71
cans supplied with.....	476	99	buttons, gilt.....	210	71
Pipette.....	93	50	clasps, if not jewelry.....	210	71
Pipes.....	7321	82	cloak pins, if not jewelry.....	210	71
Pipes prepared with sugar.....	6302	79	clay.....	210	71
Pistols.....	203	71	dials, metal (other than watch, clock, or chronometer).....	210	71
Pitch.....	408	36	dishes.....	210	71
Burgundy.....	667	107	door looks.....	210	72
coal-tar.....	81	57	eyelets.....	210	71
hats of, covered with worsted pine.....	400	92	fastening.....	210	71
Pith hats.....	400	92	girandoles, metal.....	210	72
horns, unmanufactured.....	513	101	hooks and eyes.....	210	72
			India rubber injection bags, metal, chief value.....	210	72
			inkstands, wholly of gilt or plated metal.....	210	72
			knobs, earthenware, gilt or plated.....	210	72
			knockers, gilt or plated.....	210	72
			labels, metal.....	210	72
			ladles and ladle heads, except gilt on silver.....	210	72
			latches.....	210	72
			metal, in sheets or other forms.....	210	72
			moldings.....	210	72

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Plated ware, mortars	210	72	Plaster, sulphate of lime	477	99
of all kinds	210	72	terra alba	477	99
rules, metal	210	72	unground	792	104
saddlery	415	98	unground plaster	628	45
screws, metal, other			Plasters	479	36
than wood screws	210	72	Plasters	93, 99	58, 60
shoe buckles or other			bunion, woollen	93	59
fastenings for shoes			of wool, bunion	90	60
or boots	210	72	corn, proprietary	99	60
silvered wire	210	72	not proprietary	99	61
silver-plated metal	210	72	Plaster, court	93	59
silver or German sil-			gypsum, calcined or ground	477	99
ver base	210	72	medallion casts in, from an-		
slides	210	72	tique gems . . . sec. 2513		111
spangles	210	72	of cracked rock, sec. 2513		114
spectacles, metal			or salve, adhesive	93	59
frames	210	72	proprietary	99	61
spoons, Britannia	210	72	unground	628	103
squares	210	72	Pliers, iron	216	73
stair rods and eyes	210	72	Plows, iron	216	74
table forks	210	71	Plow planes	216	73
tongs	210	72	Plugs and nipples for guns	216	73
trays, salvers, or wait-			Plumbago	795	45
ers	210	72	black lead	764	110
tubes	210	72	and other man-		
wire	210	72	ufactured		
watch keys with iron			blocks or		
or steel pipes	210	72	preparations		
Playing-cards	478	90	of, sec. 2513		114
partly manufactured	478	90	blocks of, mixed with		
Plaids, cotton	321	82	other ingredients, sec.		
cotton	4, 5, 6	11, 12	2513		114
Plain glass, not cut, engraved, or			mixed with earth, slate,		
painted	26	13	or shale	215	72
Plaits, hair, for bonnets	448	96	powdered	764	110
for hats, bonnets, or hoods	448	96	Plums	475	41
Plane irons	216	73	gage	294	79
with irons	216	73	green	704	109
Planes, inclined, iron for	150	68	preserved	6302	79
Planks, sawed	214	24	Plumes, manufactured	6429	95
ship	214	24	Plush blankets	362	86
Planking, ship	734	109	carpets	378	89
Plantains	704	108	cotton	324	81
Plantain bark or grass	361	83	hatters'	362	82
Plants	760, 761	110	(hatters') silk	451	96
crude, for medicinal pur-	469	36	mo hair or worsted	3363	87
poses, n. o. p. f.	676	42	silk and cotton, other than		
fruit	703	107	hatters: silk, of chief value	383	98
for purposes of propa-			wool	362	86
gation	678	43	Pocket-books	309	29
imported by Department of			Pocket-books	410	91
Agriculture, or United			silk and metal	410	91
States Botanic Garden	791	45	binding-knives	207	71
stems of, medicinal, not edi-			clasp-knives, containing		
ble, not crude	94	60	fork, &c.	207	71
vanilla	574	40	knives	207	71
Platina	762	110	knife blades	216	71
articles of, n. o. p. f.	144	20	Podophyllin	91	59
unmanufactured	793	45	Polishing cloth	362	86
Platinum	763	110	powders	479	96
articles made of, n. o. p. f.	216	73	stones	476	96
vases or retorts, for chemi-			stones, artificial, sec.		
cal uses	794	45	2513		114
wire	216	74	stoves	705	110
Plaques	125	62	Poles, hop	722	108
and opaque glasses, of dif-			telegraph	734	109
ferent colors for mosaic			Polypodium	797	45
work	143	65	root, crude	636	105
china, paintings on	125	62	Pomades	348	61
glass, except glass borders	143	65	entienrage . . . sec. 2523	99	114
metal, other than gilt or			Pomegranate bark	573	49
plated	216	73	peel . . . sec. 2518		114
Plaster of paris	477, 628	99, 36	Pomegranates, green	704	105
Plaster of paris	471	36	Ponceau R. K. dye	82	54
casts	759	109	Pongees, silk	190	59
gypsum, unground	628	104	Poplins	321	82
or sulphate of lime			and cloths, Japanese, cotton	321	84
busts and casts,					
&c., not ranking					
as statutory	125	62			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Poplins, Japanese	383	91	Potash, red chromate of	49	56
or Japanese silks, silk chief			salts of, n. o. p. f.	92	58
valno	383	90	sal tartar of	63	56
part woolen, worsted, or hair	385	88	sulphate of	70	56
silk and cotton	383	91	Potassa, acetate of	261	27
Poppy heads, crude	616	105	permanganate of	92	58
oil	580	103	muric acid of	708	45
oil of	767	44	Potassium, acetate of	92	58
seed	452	96	arsenate of	92	58
Poplar, for the manufacture of paper	883	47	bromide of	93	59
Porcelain	143	64	chloride of, granulated		
and tinsel composition,			and purified	93	59
&c. sec. 2513		114	citrate of, if granulated		
charms	459	97	and purified	93	59
cylinders	127	62	hypo-sulphate of	92	58
dials	125	62	iodide of	92	58
earrings and other jewelry	459	97	iodo-hydrargyrate of	92	58
glasses	34	14	oxalate of	92	58
inkstands, gilded or orna-	143	65	phosphate of	92	58
mented	125	62	sulphate of	92	58
or china settings for jew-			or pulverized	92	58
elry	125	62	sulphite of	92	58
roees and globes decorat-	125	62	sulpho carbonate of	92	58
ed for use in jewelry	125	62	sulpho-cyanide of	92	58
slates	127	62	sulphuret of	92	58
decorated	125	62	tartrate of	92	58
ware	125	113	Potatoes	285	78
gilded, ornamented,	126	62	Potato flour	160	21
or decorated	14	12	seed	269	77
plain white, and not			Pottery ware	760	110
decorated	15	13	Pouches, chewing tobacco, rubber		113
Portraits, crayon	470	98	and iron	216	73
painted in oil or water			or bags of India-rubber,		
colors	6470	98	for inflation with gas	454	96
on porcelain	6470	98	of leather for smokers	6476	96
photographic, on china,			tobacco	454	96
colored by artists by			tobacco, India-rubber	476	99
hand	125	62	Poultry, dressed	sec. 2513	114
printed or engraved	384	91	prepared	171	22
Pork	253	77	prepared, &c	283	78
hams, bacon	148	21	Pounce	sec. 2513	114
lard	149	21	Powder, bleaching	618	104
Porte-monnaies of leather and steel	146	21	blue	50	56
Porter and ale in stone bottles and	410	93	brass	216	73
jugs, no duty on bottles or jugs	316	81	bronze	186	71
Porter	316	81	bronze, brocade	106	71
Poses	65	16	cosmetic	89	61
and telegraph poles, cedar, un-	222	74	finishing	430	95
manufactured, other than			flasks, copper	216	73
round	234	75	gun	439	95
and logs, cedar	734	109	insect	sec. 2513	114
wooden	216	24	iron, so-called	93	59
Post horns	409	98	puffs	404	93
Postal treaties, books and printed			if any part is dutia-		
matter received under	sec. 17	50	ble, at over 30 per		
Potash	477	36	cent.	sec. 2499	53
acetate of	92	58	ruby	82	57
bichromate of	49	56	Powders	99	60
carbonate of	73	56	and washes, tooth pastes	479	36
black salts of, crude	93	59	for the skin	99	61
so called	605	103	fulminating	434	95
carbonate of, if granulated,	63	56	ink	456	97
purified, and prepared for			medicinal	93	58
medicinal use	93	59	polishing	479	99
carbonate of, crude or fused	63	56	seidlitz	93	58
calcined	73	56	soda	93	58
caustic	63	56	Pressing-boards	233	75
chloride of	93	59	Prepared clay, for paper-makers'		
chlorate of	64	59	use, and resembling kaolin	608	60
chromate of	48	56	Pressed glass, not engraved, cut, or		
hydrate of	63	56	painted	26	13
hydriodate of	65	56	Precious stones	480	99
hypochlorite of	627	107	agates, so called,	478	36
nitrate of	68	56	but really crude		
nitrate of, crude	69	56	onyx	480	99
refined	69	56	agates, cut into	480	99
pearl ashes of	63	56	amethysts, not set	480	99
prussiate of, red	67	56	cameos, not set	480	99
yellow	67	56	carbuncles, not set	480	99

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Precious stones, carnelians, not set	480	99	Printed matter, lithographs, colored,		
garnets, not set	480	99	printed in colors,		
gems, not set	480	99	or sheet pictures	384	91
imitation of, glass			merino	385	88
or paste, not set	420	94	music paper, print-		
pearls, not set	480	99	ed with or with-		
rubies, not set	480	99	out lines	384	91
topaz, real, not set	480	99	n. o. p. f.	384	91
turquoise, not set	480	99	paper band-cards,		
watch-jewels	480	99	with lines only for		
watch-jewels, par-			music	384	91
tially manufac-			patterns, engraved,		
tured	480	99	printed, or litho-		
Preparations, medicinal, n. o. p. f.	412	33	graphed	384	91
of which distilled			picture books, with		
spirits is compo-	62	16	movable cards,		
nent of chief value			printed in colors	384	91
Preserves, bottles or jars contain-			cards	384	91
ing	34	14	pictures, lithograph,		
citron, preserved in su-			on paper	384	91
gar	302	79	on paper,		
conservo of roses	302	79	printed		
dates, preserved in su-			or en-		
gar	302	79	graved	384	91
fig-paste	302	79	printed on		
figs	302	79	cards,		
fruit jams	302	79	joined by		
fruits, crystallized	302	79	narrow		
fruit, in brandy, sugar,			strips of		
or molasses	327	30	cotton		
fruits, prepared with			goods	384	91
sugar	302	79	printed paper	384	91
ginger	6302	79	photographs or ste-		
guava jelly	302	79	reoscopic views	384	91
marmalade, or			photographs, n. o. p. f.		
paste	302	79	as similitudes of		
lemon peel, candied	302	79	engravings	384	91
marmalade	302	79	not mounted or em-		
orange peel, candied	302	79	bossed	384	91
pineapples, preserved			portraits, printed or		
in their own juices,			engraved	384	91
or sugar	302	79	received under post-		
plums, preserved	302	79	al treaty, sec. 17		50
pistoles, prepared with			show-bills	384	91
sugar	302	79	paper slipper pat-		
preserved ginger	302	79	terns	384	91
quinces, preserved	302	79	tags, paper, printed	384	91
roses, conserve of	302	79	wash-late, printed	384	91
tamarinds, preserved in			or photographed stereo-		
brandy, sugar, or mo-			scopic views	384	91
lasses	302	79	paper	384	91
Printed matter	290	28	velvets	530	38
and cards, printed	384	91	Printers' flannels	379	90
with lines only	384	91	ink	391	32
bill-heads	343	91	Prints, bound or not	384	91
blank labels, printed	384	91	obscure		
blanks, or blank			sec. 2491, 2492		51
forms for checks	384	91	Prisms	143	65
business cards, print-			Professional books, implements,		
ed	384	91	and instruments of		
copy-books, printed			persons arriving in		
headings	384	91	the United States	879	47
cards, printed	384	91	implements or instru-		
charts, printed	384	91	ments	815	111
chromos and chro-			Protractors, ivory	899	92
mo lithographs	384	91	Proprietary medicines	479	36
decalcomanie	384	91	oils	99	61
domestic engrav-			preparations	99	60
ings, exported and			Proto-oxide of strontian	631	104
returned with au-			Protioxide of strontium	852	47
tographs	384	91	Products of forests of Maine, sec.		
engravings, colored	384	91	2505		111
engravings, hand-			Propylamin	92	58
bills, lithographic	384	91	Propeller shafts	4177	61
engraved, colored			Provisions, exports of, 1821 to 1833		327
slipper patterns	384	91	new tariff		72
engravings on paper			old tariff		28
whether valued as			Prunella	636	87
works of art, &c.	384	91	Prunes	294	79
handbills, printed	384	91	communes	339	39
labels, printed paper	384	91	green	294	79
letter-headings	384	91	soaked in brine and dried	704	104
lithographic views			Prune wine	294	79
in book-cover	384	91	sec. 2513		114
			Prussian blue	87	57
				433	34

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Prussian blue, dry or moist	87	57	Quill toothpicks sec. 2513.....		114
Prussiate of potash, red	66	56	Quiltings, or bed-quilts, cotton.....	b324	82
yellow	67	58	Quoits	{ 685 651	107 42
Public store, goods in sec. 10.....		117	Rabbits	252	77
Puffs, powder, if dutiable in any part at over 80 per cent., sec. 2499			Racket-balls, woolen and leather.....	g363	87
Pulu	{ 766 799	110 45	Race weight-cloths and saddles-girths		415
Pulp, aniline, not dye	83	57	Radix rhei, crude	636	93
dried	341	30	not crude	94	60
half-stuff, for paper, sec. 2513.....		114	root, crude	636	105
rag, in sheets or boards	888	91	not crude	94	60
wood, dried in sheets	893	92	Radish-seed	465	98
Pulleys and lamp-books	216	73	Rafts of logs	734	109
brass or iron	216	73	Rag	sec. 2513.....	114
copper	216	73	pulp in sheets or boards	388	91
patterns for use exclusively as models	743	109	Rags	{ 481 754	99 109
wood	233	75	not otherwise provided for ... of cotton, linen, jute, hemp, &c. scraps of India-rubber textile fabrics	483	36
Piniva, antimonialis	92	58	silk, new pieces or scraps which can be used without remanufacture	806	54
Pilled skins	706	108	silk, fit only for remanufacture	481	99
Pulverized wool waste, flecks or shoddy	301	86	woolen	{ 241 361	26 86
Pumice	767	110	and other, mixed	361	86
and pumice-stones	800	45	Rail-ends, steel	183	70
bricks	767	110	sawn into steel bars	d177	68
stone	767	110	Rails, flat, iron or steel	149	66
Pumpkins	286	78	old iron, fit only for remanufacture	145	65
Pumpkin-seed	760	110	tee, iron or steel	{ 149 146	66 65
Punches, shoe or other	216	73	Railway bars, iron	{ 70 92	17 18
Purple brown	87	57	steel	193	67
tin liquor sec. 2513.....		114	in part	80	17
Putty	480	56	Railroad chairs, iron or steel	190	67
Pyrogallio acid	594	108	chairs	100	19
Pyroxyline, compounds	105	61	ties	799	110
Quassia wood	801	45	of wood	807	46
crude	636	105	spikes, wrought	162	67
not crude	94	60	Railway fish-plates, iron	160	67
Quadrants, brass	475	99	steel	160	67
Quadrant frames, brass	216	73	rugs	362	86
Quercitron	sec. 2513.....	114	Raisins	{ 484 390	38 79
extract sec. 2513.....		114	Ramie fringes	351	85
Quetach paper	392	92	machinery for the manufacture of	40	17
Quick-grass root	802	45	manufactures of	351	85
crude	638	105	or China-grass thread on spools	351	85
not crude	94	60	silk, and cotton fabrics	383	91
Quicksilver	{ 211 481	72 36	Rape-seed	{ 452 383	96 32
mercury	803	45	oil	324	30
Quinia	211	72	Rapiers and rapier-blades	28	55
acetate of	629	104	Ras, cornu cervi sec. 2513.....	d297	71
amorphous	629	104	Rasps	{ 176 85	68 18
and iron, citrate of	83	50	Raspberries	704	108
arsenate	629	104	Raspberry oil or essence	114	61
barks used in the manufacture of	521	102	vinegar	801	79
bromide	629	104	Ratafia	{ 63 818	16 80
cinchonidia, sulphate of	629	104	Rattan	485	36
nitrate	629	104	piddicks	482	99
ferrocyanate	629	104	Rattans	{ 482 770	99 110
hypophosphate	629	104	unmanufactured	808	46
iodide	629	104	Rattles, as toys	425	94
muriate	629	104	silver, for children	425	94
of chinchona	629	104	Raven's duck	834	83
phosphate	629	104	Raw-hide lariats	718	108
salicylate	629	104	rope of, cut into strips	718	108
salts of	629	104	Razors	207	71
sulphate of	629	104	Razor cases, leather	463	97
tannate	629	104	paper	388	91
valerianate	629	104	straw, wood and leather	463	97
with strychnia	93	50			
Quinine	{ 482 805	36 45			
Quinidia	93	50			
sulphate of	93	59			
Quinoline	93	59			
Quinces in natural condition	704	108			
preserved	b392	79			
Quills	521	102			
bark	573	40			
Quills	{ 708 804	110 45			
Quill-strippings sec. 2513.....		111			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Razor wood.....	233	75	Retorts, gas.....	124	62
Ready-made clothing.....	383	90	platinum, for chemical uses.....	13	12
composed.....	318	29	Rhodium oil, essential.....	794	45
wholly or in.....			Rhubarb.....	92	58
part of wool.....			crude.....	812	46
worsted, &c.....			not crude.....	686	105
linen clothing.....	247	26	seed.....	94	60
Reaping hooks.....	336	84	Ribbons, cotton velvet.....	465	98
Red, chalk.....	216	73	for hat-bands.....	325	81
Red, cross.....	21	13	silk.....	325	83
Indian.....	45	55	valvet.....	189	23
lead.....	87	57	silk chief value.....	383	90
liquor, acetate of alumina.....	434	34	Rice.....	164	21
pepper.....	58	56	cleaned, uncleaned, and paddy.....	270	77
precipitate.....	439	35	imports of 1867 to 1883.....		311
sanders.....	92	58	fibers for manufacture of.....		
tartar.....	193	23	brogue, sec. 2513.....	272	77
venetian.....	486	47	flour and meal.....	270	77
wood.....	818	112	hulled.....	270	77
crude.....	519	101	not fully cleaned.....	270	77
not crude.....	447	35	powder.....	269	77
Reeds.....	87	57	root..... sec. 2513.....		114
bamboo.....	482	99	Rifles.....	202	71
rough and uncleaned, cut in.....	770	110	Rimmel's extracts.....	420	34
short pieces without further.....	485	36	Rings as jewelry.....	100	61
manufacture.....	646	105	carnelian.....	459	97
unmanufactured.....			halter.....	415	93
weavers'.....	770	110	plated, for saddlery.....	415	93
Reflectors, tin, for Christmas trees.....	808	46	Ringlets, hair.....	375	35
Refuse spruce timber for manufac-.....	233	75	Rivets.....	102	19
ture of paper.....	425	94	except iron and steel.....	216	72
Regalia.....	817	112	iron.....	164	67
specially imported for soci-.....	771	110	steel.....	164	67
eties, &c.....			Robes, bear-skin.....	435	95
Regulus of antimony.....	809	48	buffalo.....	435	95
copper.....	185	71	dressed, but not made.....	450	96
Reindeer skins, dressed.....	132	20	up.....	435	95
tongues..... sec. 2513.....	461	97	carriage, goat-skin.....		
Religious societies and institutions.....	680	106	dressed skins for, not made.....	450	96
Rennets.....	759	109	up.....	99	61
unprepared.....	771	110	Robinson's corn solvent pencil.....	99	61
Rendered oils.....	819	112	patent groats.....	509	101
Repair, machinery for..... sec. 2507.....	518	101	Rock moss, crude.....		114
machinery for..... sec. 2511.....	810	46	oil, crude..... sec. 2513.....		
material for the, of vessels.....	92	58	phosphate for fertilizing, con-.....	626	104
In the foreign trade, sec. 2514.....			taining 90 per centum of.....	215	72
Reps, cotton and worsted embroid-.....	112	49	pure lime phosphate.....	488	76
ered.....			phosphate.....	29	55
plain and fancy, wholly or.....			Rockingham ware.....	127	62
partly worsted.....	9363	87	Rocou.....	556	40
Rep, silk.....	383	90	extracts of.....	499	101
Resin or rosin..... sec. 2513.....			Roda, copper.....	136	72
Resins.....	487	59	stair, gilt or plated.....	210	87
gum.....	94	59	Roller cloth.....	9363	87
medicinal.....	636	104	Rolled plates, copper in.....	136	72
Resin, jalap.....	83	59	Rollers, wood.....	283	75
nux vomica.....	83	59	Roman cement.....	489	101
of scammony.....	83	59	mosaic.....	131	65
soap.....	827	46	vitriol.....	51	40
crude, n. o. p. f..... sec. 2513.....			Roncon.....	556	40
Residuum, corn starch.....	285	77	extracts of.....	499	101
from burnt pyrites.....	144	65	Roofing and patent asphalt felt, sec. 2513.....		114
of kerosene oil.....	81	57	tin for.....	153	62
olive oil, fit only for soap.....			continuous.....	153	62
stock.....	790	111	Roots.....	94	59
or tar of petroleum.....	80	57	Root and bark, sassafras, crude.....	626	105
Resorcine, medicinal.....	83	59	alkanet.....	636	104
red.....	82	57	arrow.....	644	105
Reticles or bags, silk velvet, with.....			calamus, crude drug.....	636	104
metal clasps.....	410	63	not crude.....	94	59
Retorts.....	763	110	china, crude.....	636	105
			not crude.....	94	59
			cinchona, crude.....	636	105
			not crude.....	94	59

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Root columbo, crude	636	104	Rose, dry color, aniline dye	82	57
not crude	94	59	leaves	814	46
contrayerva, crude	636	104	crude	636	105
medicinal, not			pink	87	57
crude	94	59	water, alcohol not component	447	35
dandelion	290	78	part	93	59
elecampane	636	105	Roses, conserve of	5302	79
not crude	94	59	milk of	99	61
flour	813	46	otlar of	553	102
so-called, but really	772	110	Rosin	787	44
starch	269	77	or resin	487	50
gentian, crude	636	105	felt, &c., hats of	400	114
not crude	94	60	Rosolic acid	594	104
ginger	536	102	Rouge	99	61
ground or powdered	96	60	Round iron, in coils	74	17
ginseng, not crude	94	60	Rubber and iron chewing tobacco		
sec. 2513	114	114	pouches	216	73
hellebore, crude	636	105	and silk elastic	383	81
not crude	94	60	wire artificial flowers of	429	85
iris, crude	636	105	artificial flowers, parts of	427	85
licorice	544	102	balls, hollow	383	81
oria, crude	636	105	cord, head nets with	398	89
not crude	94	60	cotton and wool webbing	458	87
pulverized dentifrice	99	60	jewelry, imitation jet	478	86
pellitory, crude	636	105	Rabies	480	90
not crude	94	60	not met	459	87
pink, crude	636	105	set	82	57
polypodium, crude	636	105	Ruby powder	82	57
quick-grass, crude	636	105	Rubble lime	114	114
radix, crude	636	105	sec. 2513	92	58
radix, not crude	94	60	Rae oil, essential	378	89
sec. unmanufactured, sec. 2513	114	114	Rugs	258	97
seneca, crude	636	105	cotton, for bed covering	324	82
sucory	288	78	dressed goat skin	378	89
Rosa, alkanet	543	39	goat skin entered as carriage		
angelica	552	39	robes	378	89
belladonna	576	40	horse	334	83
bulbous	405	93	jute	377	89
n. o. p. f.	636	104	railway	362	86
China	301	29	Turkey, woolen	378	89
rinchons	623	41	traveling, not portions of car-		
columbo	623	41	pets	378	89
contrayerva	639	42	Rules, bone	399	92
crude, for medicinal purposes,	641	41	brass	216	73
n. o. p. f.	676	42	chief value	216	73
elecampane	644	42	of copper chief value	216	73
gentian	682	43	gutta-percha	441	95
ginger	683	43	ivory	399	92
ginseng	684	43	metal gilt or plated	210	72
hellebore	688	43	of silver or German silver	216	73
hop	721	108	wood and brass	216	73
imported by Department of	706	43	parallel, ivory, unmounted	399	92
Agriculture or United			wood	233	75
States Botanic Garden	791	45	Rum, cherry	313	80
licorice	735	44	bay	315	81
oria	716	43	essence of	115	61
pellitory	783	45	oil of	115	61
quick-grass	802	45	Russia sheetings	349	85
senafra	824	46	and India hemp	331	83
Espe, bale, hemp	350	85	Rye	154	21
bale, tarrad	344	84	flour	267	77
untarred	346	84	seed	163	21
ends	754	109	shorts	760	110
waste, fit only for re-			Sabree and sabre blades	267	77
manufacture into			Sable fur skins, cleaned and tipped,	6207	71
paper	6754	109	and partly dyed, but pelts wholly		
gut	488	100	undressed	706	108
hida	718	108	Saddlery	319	29
of cocoonant hulla	346	84	chains	415	93
raw hida, cut into strips	718	108	furnishings, silver plated	415	93
waste	754	109	and hardware, japanned	415	93
Rotterdam	773	110	plated	415	93
Rosaria, beads and metal	815	46	rings, plated, for	415	93
Rosalia cordial	296	92	spurs	415	93
Rosmary oil	313	80	wire binding for	415	93
Rosmary	581	103	Saddles	415	93
spirits	118	61	carriages, horses, not free	415	111
Roswood	818	112	Saddle girths, woolen	415	93
manufacture of	257	24	hooks	415	93
unmanufactured	784	47			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Saddle-trees, iron chief value	415	92	Salts, epsom	42	56
trees, wood chief value	415	93	Glauber's	494	37
Sadiron	109	19	kissingen	75	56
Saffron	586	103	rochelle	494	57
cake	816	46	vichy effervescent	92	38
extract of	586	103	of chrome yellow	92	38
oil, essential	92	58	iodine	393	32
Safflower	586	103	morphia	417	33
essence of	816	46	quinia	629	104
Safety lights, special, for smokers	586	103	quinine	482	36
Safes, slab iron for manufacture	476	99	soda, if medicinal prepa- ration	93	39
of	sec. 2499	53	tin	92	39
Sago	774	110	potash, black, crude	520	58
and sago flour	818	46	Sandarac	605	163
crude	774	110	gum, crude	601	43
flour	774	110	not crude	94	60
imitations	774	110	Sand cricibles	124	12
Sail duck	348	85	for manufacture of glass	215	72
needles	52	15	Sandstone	510	37
Sails, canvas for	206	71	statues cut by profes- sional sculptor	5470	18
half duck for	52	15	Sandstones	5487	19
Saint John's beans	348	85	Santonine	495	7
Saint John's beans	819	46	Santalwood	111	61
Sal acetoselle	92	58	Sarsaparilla, crude	818	112
diuretic	92	58	Sarcocolla gum, crude	622	46
prunella	92	58	not crude	636	165
soda	491	37	Sardels, in brine or kegs, as sardines	823	46
tartar	63	56	Sarcophagus red granite	636	165
Salacine	554	102	Sardines (see Fish)	94	60
Salmon	820	46	Sassafras bark and root	5281	78
pickled	279	77	oil, essential	6487	100
preserved	157	21	Sash cord, hemp	159	21
Salsify seed	158	21	stock, lumber, of various sizes, for	281	78
Saloup	465	98	Sashoes, cricket, of knit wool	824	46
Salad oil	587	103	Satchels, school, of hemp	636	165
Salap	92	58	Sateens or satines, cotton	92	58
Salernus	821	46	Satins and sateens, cotton	330	85
Salernus	72	56	Satin, enameled	234	73
Salt	490	37	or satines, silk chief value	363	87
cake	483	100	white	350	85
imports of, 1867 to 1883	492	37	Sateens or satines, cotton	331	82
mineral	75	56	Satus and sateens, cotton	321	82
sacking, of jute	483	100	Satin, enameled	37	57
waste	342	84	or satines, silk chief value	383	90
Salted cod sounds	92	58	wood	818	112
guts	279	77	manufactures of	227	24
Salt peter	694	43	unmanufactured	884	47
crude	493	37	Sanerkrout	825	46
refined	68	56	Sausages, bologna	775	110
Salicylic acid	69	56	in air-tight tub- ular cases	588	41
Salicylate, quinia	504	103	German, bologna	656	166
of potassium	629	104	other than German or bologna	283	78
soda	92	58	Sausage skins	826	46
proprietary	93	59	sheep casings	776	110
sodium	93	59	Sauces	284	78
souds	90	61	of all kinds, n. o. p. f.	166	21
Salves	479	36	Sauce or paste, fish	284	78
Salve or plaster, adhesive	99	60	anchovy in bottles	284	78
Salvers or trays, glass, silvered, with cut-glass borders	93	50	pans, cast-iron	157	67
trays, or waiters, gilt or plated	143	65	mushroom	294	78
trays, or waiters, if not plated or japanned	210	72	Savin oil, essential	92	58
wood	216	74	Saws	175	68
Salts, aniline	233	75	back	175	68
black	605	103	circular	84	18
not of crude potash, sec. 2513	605	103	crosscut	172	68
brown	585	40	drag	173	19
carlsbad	63	56	hand	83	13
chemical	92	58	175	175	68
effervescent, not proprietary or toilet	92	58			
bottles filled with	133	60			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Sawn mill.....	{ 173	68		{ 94	59
panel.....	{ 122	19	Seeds.....	{ 936	104
pit.....	{ 175	68		{ 760	110
Sawdust, cedar..... sec. 2513.	{ 173	68	all other, n. o. p. f.....	{ 761	110
mahogany, not for dye- ing or tanning, sec. 2513.....	{ 122	19	anise.....	469	36
Saxony carpois.....	114	114	anatto.....	830	46
Sea grass, baskets and manufac- tures.....	250	27	aromatic.....	557	40
Sea oil.....	395	92	artichoke.....	{ 94	59
Seal oil.....	92	56	canary.....	{ 636	104
skins, dressed.....	461	97	caraway.....	465	98
skin mohair coating, cotton, worsted, and mohair.....	g363	87	cardamon.....	850	46
Sea roots, unmanufactured, sec. 2513.....	114	114	chamom.....	829	46
single tents..... sec. 2513.	114	114	chia.....	829	46
weed.....	{ 777	110	coriander.....	830	46
dulse.....	{ 777	110	crude, for medicinal purposes, n. o. p. f.....	676	42
used for beds and mat- tresses.....	828	46	cumin.....	829	46
Sealing wax.....	{ 485	100	fennel.....	829	46
Sectors, ivory.....	{ 497	37	fennugreek.....	829	46
Sedative liq., Bartley's.....	99	60	flax.....	466	32
Seed, agricultural.....	760	110	flower.....	469	36
Seed and bark croton, not crude leaf cientsa conium, not crude.....	94	50	forest-trees.....	{ 830	46
anise.....	760	110	garden.....	{ 760	110
barley.....	760	110	hemlock.....	{ 465	98
beans.....	760	110	hemp.....	{ 469	36
beets.....	760	110	imported by Department of Agriculture or United States Botanic Garden.....	640	42
cabbage.....	760	110	linseed.....	383	32
cane.....	{ 760	110	linseed, brown or white.....	{ 94	59
canary.....	{ 761	110	of morbid growth.....	{ 452	96
caraway, crude.....	636	105	oil.....	383	32
not crude.....	94	50	except linseed or flaxseed.....	383	32
cardamon, crude.....	636	105	rape.....	830	46
not crude.....	94	50	sesamum.....	{ 470	36
carrots.....	760	110	sugar-beet.....	{ 831	46
chia.....	760	110	sugar-cane.....	830	46
crude.....	636	105	worm-seed.....	887	47
not crude.....	94	50	Seersucker cloth and cotton.....	383	91
cientsa conium, crude.....	636	105	Selms.....	{ 51	15
clover.....	760	110	flashing.....	347	85
coriander, crude.....	636	105	Seine twine.....	347	85
not crude.....	94	50	Seidlitz powders.....	93	50
corn.....	760	110	mixture.....	29	55
cumin, crude.....	636	105	Selep.....	587	103
not crude.....	94	50	Seltzer bottles, glass or metal.....	216	73
fennel, crude.....	636	105	water.....	38	55
fennugreek, crude.....	636	105	Senegal gum.....	691	43
not crude.....	94	50	crude.....	636	105
flax.....	466	98	Senna, in leaves.....	832	46
grass.....	760	110	crude.....	636	105
hemp.....	452	96	Seneca root, crude.....	636	105
hemp.....	760	110	Sepia.....	686	107
hemp.....	760	110	Serges, mohair or worsted.....	g363	87
kernel, pine tree hulled, sec. 2513.....	114	114	part worsted and not part wool.....	f365	88
linseed.....	466	98	slight admixture of cotton worsted or mohair for lining coats.....	383	91
mangel-wurzel.....	760	110	Sesame oil.....	582	103
melon.....	465	98	seed.....	760	110
millet.....	760	110	Sesamum seed.....	830	46
millet.....	114	114	oil.....	582	103
mustard.....	760	110	Setons.....	453	96
oats.....	760	110	Sewing machines.....	216	73
or other wheat.....	259	77	silk.....	381	90
onions.....	760	110	silk.....	{ 187 }	23
potatoes.....	760	110	Sextants and barometers, glass, brass, chief value.....	216	73
pumpkins.....	760	110	brass.....	216	73
peas.....	760	110	glass and metal.....	216	73
rape.....	452	96	Scale, beams.....	216	72
rape.....	760	110	Scales, ivory.....	399	92
sugar-beet.....	778	110	Scammony.....	827	46
sugar-cane.....	760	110	or resin of, not crude.....	94	60
tobacco.....	760	110	prepared for medical use.....	93	50
turnip.....	760	110	resin of.....	93	60
wheat.....	760	110			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Seammony, resin of, crude	630	105	Shaddock	498	37
Scarfs, silk	190	23	Shaddocks	{ 361	31
chief value	383	90		{ 704	108
partly or wholly of wool,			Shale, bituminous coal and	320	29
worsted or hair	366	88	coal	417	93
Scarfiers of fine clay, glazed, agate	127	62	oil	81	57
Scagliola tops for tables, &c.	496	37	Shark skins	813	46
furniture	484	100	Shavings	754	109
School	771	110	Shawls	{ 367	88
satchels of hemp	350	85		{ 383	90
Scientific apparatus	759	109		{ 367	88
specially im-			alpaca or goat's hair	367	88
ported for so-			cotton, with woolen or wor-		
cieties	789	45	sted fringe	367	88
instruments	759	109	broche	367	88
societies and in-			camel's hair	367	88
stitutions, secs. { 2508,		112	cashmere	367	88
stitutions, secs. { 2509,		113	cotton	324	82
societies and institutions,	759	109	India	367	88
preparations	759	109	merino	367	88
Scilla	848	47	or lace points	363	90
Scissors	197	71	of wool, embroidered	362	86
surgical	216	73	Shetland worsted	367	88
slightly curved, horse			silk	196	22
shears	197	71	woolen	{ 242	24
Scoop net, cotton	324	82		{ 362	86
flax	336	84	wool, with worsted or silk	367	88
Scotch woolen caps	366	87	embroidery	367	88
Scoured wool, waste of, nolls of, fine	356	86	worsted, not knit goods	367	88
Scrap-iron	145	65	worsted	367	88
cast	118	19	lace	367	88
hammered forgings from	6107	67	Shears, cloth	197	71
new pieces, not dutiable			hedge	216	73
as	145	65	horse, slightly curved scis-		
s wrought	114	19	sors	197	71
Scrap, lead	120	20	garden	216	73
leather, new	460	97	sheep	216	73
old	516	101	Sheathing paper	449	25
German-silver	185	70	metal	{ 137	29
wrought iron new pieces	148	65		{ 194	70
Scraps, copper, old or new	186	70	old, and fit only for		
Dutch metal	187	70	remanufacture	215	72
of lambekin	401	97	used in building		
steel	145	65	ships in the for-		
tobacco	240	70	eign trade,		
Scrapers, steel, engravers'	216	73	sec. 2513		49
Scratch brushes of brass or other			zinc	193	70
metal	404	93	Sheet brass	216	73
Screenings, coal	6417	94	iron	76, 77	17
Screens	{ 258	27	Bessemer	177	68
fire and all other textile, not	{ 378	89	Sheeting	53	15
portions of carpets	6378	80	of flax or hemp	349	85
made of portions of carpets	6378	80	Sheets, copper in	136	20
or fans, cardboard	428	94	of India-rubber, rolled in		
paper for	392	92	uniform width	454	46
Scroll iron	154	66	India-rubber, in para-		
parchment, in ivory case, imi-			cakes, or other forms,		
tation of antiquity	399	92	not otherwise manu-		
iron	{ 78	17	factured	454	96
	{ 79	18	iron	153	66
	{ 80	18	spelter	128	20
	{ 108	19	steel in	117	19
Scrows	{ 181	69	lead in	123	20
bed	101	19	or plates terne, manufact-		
bone	399	92	ures of	216	74
iron, u. o. p. f.	216	73	tin in	129	20
metal, other than wood			tutenegue in	128	20
screws, if gilt or plated	210	72	zinc	128	20
metal, other than wood			Sheep	252	77
screws, if not gilt or plated	216	73	casings	776	110
of whatever material, if in-			or goat skins, dressed with		
dispensable parts of musi-			wool on, or finished for use		
cal instruments and fin-			as mats or rugs	378	39
ished	460	98	skins	240	56
pad	415	93	skin bones	367	88
pipe, adapted to other uses	399	92	skins dressed, with wool on		
wood	{ 181	69	for use in the manufacture		
	{ 107	19	of other articles than mats		
Sculpture, if statuary	6470	98	or rugs	461	97
specimens of	771	110	skin mats	378	89
Scythia	216	73	skins or pelts closely shorn,	{ 788	111
iron, part steel	216	73	raw	{ 719	108
Shades, glass, are not parts of clocks	414	93	without the wool, pick-		
silk	6491	100	led	719	108
			shears	216	73

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Sheep wash, carbolized . . . sec. 2513.		114	Shoe binding, cotton	324	82
Shells	{ 486	100	worsted, or hair	308	89
almond . . . sec. 2513.	{ 780	110	buckles, or other fastenings		
almond	{ 800	111	for shoes or boots, gilt		
all, unmanufactured	544	39	or plated	210	72
imported as merchandise,	834	46	or fastenings for shoes		
and that have undergone			or boots, other than		
any process of manufac-			gilt or plated	216	73
ture	486	100	flax	336	84
of every description, includ-			hemp	350	85
ing those only cleansed and			horns	309	92
polished with acids	780	110	knives	197	71
ornamental and fancy, en-			lacings, cotton	324	82
graved, carved, painted,			metal and silk, silk		
&c., except, jewelry	486	100	chief value	383	90
pearl knife handles	486	100	lastings or prinella	266	88
Shell and bead bracelets	396	92	or other punches	216	73
glass boxes	410	93	patterns of bronze leather, cut		
baskets	486	100	in form for upper part of		
boxes	{ 309	29	shoe, and embroidered in		
combs	{ 410	93	silk; silk not chief value	463	97
eye-glass frames of	419	94	pincers	216	73
fish	486	100	shank steel . . . (c177)	d177	88
gold	{ 783	110	silk	383	90
mother-of-pearl knife han-	216	73	slides of chilled iron	216	73
dles unfinished			thread	386	84
mother of pearl manufac-			uppers, nankeen	463	97
tures	486	100	vamps	463	97
mother-of-pearl studs			wool	368	80
pearl, manufactures of	486	100	Shoemakers' wax . . . sec. 2513.		114
pins	486	100	Shoes		
sleeve buttons	486	100	arctic, of rubber and wool	367	88
silver	216	73	felt, leather, part wool	367	88
thin clippings for use in in-			India rubber	{ 390	92
laid work	486	100	leather and calf-hair felt	367	88
tortoise	809	111	leather	463	97
unmanufactured	868	47	silk, chief value	383	90
Shellac	691	43	wholly or partly of wool, not		
gum, crude	636	105	outside garments	306	88
varnish	119	62	with wooden soles, leather up-		
Shields, nipple, part glass	143	65	per, and woolen inner soles	463	97
Ships' chronometers	413	93	Show-cards, printed	384	91
Ship-knives, dressed	734	109	Shooks	231	75
planking	734	109	of domestic manufacture re-		
planks with squared edges	734	109	turned from abroad as		
spy-glasses or telescopes, sec.			barrels or boxes	550	99
2499			of wood not enumerated	243	75
timber	{ 734	53	sugar box	226	24
wood	{ 740	44	Shot	190	70
Shirts	{ 734	109	and shell, old iron	157	67
linen and cotton, linen chief	383	90	bags and belts, leather	463	97
value	834	83	cast iron	157	67
cotton	824	82	guns	203	71
woven or made on frames	10	12	gun barrels	204	71
made wholly or partly of			guns, muzzle-loading	202	71
wool, worsted, or hair	306	88	lead	123	20
on frames	318	29	Show-bills, lithographic	384	91
silk	180	23	bills	384	91
woolen, worsted or hair, knit,			Showels, fire	216	73
or made on knitting frames	363	87	or with tongs and poker	216	73
ready made, wholly or partly			iron, part steel	216	73
of hair	366	88	laborers', with or without		
Shirt bosoms not tambooured or em-			handles	216	73
broided	336	84	steel	216	73
fronts linen, embroidered	337	84	steel, or part steel	216	73
Shirtings	334	83	Shrimps	{ 836	46
cotton	{ 321	82	{ 783		110
flannel, fulled	362	86	{ 790		110
Shingles	{ 221	24	{ 761		94
Shingle-bolts	{ 781	110	Shuttle cocks and battledores	425	98
planks	{ 835	40	wood and leather	463	73
sandy	{ 215	841	Sickles	216	73
woolen	241	26	iron, part steel	216	73
wool waste or flecks pul-	301	86	Side-arms	207	71
verized	361	86	n. o. p. f.	500	37
Shoe binding	324	82	Sienna, dry, whether natural or		
			burnt	89	57
			and sienna earths	89	57
			terra, de	89	57
			Sieves, hair and wood	223	75
			wire and wood	216	73
			Silk and cotton bead gimps, &c.,		
			silk chief value	383	91

Articles.	[Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Silk and cotton beaded gimp			Silk fans	428	94
beads, chief value	306	92	faillie	383	90
buttons of	383	90	fausse	383	90
crêpes, cotton chief value	324	82	glacé of silk, metal, and cotton, silk not chief value	216	75
crêpe trimmings	383	90		381	90
grenadines, sec. 2499		53		184	90
hosiery	383	90		192	23
mufflers	387	88	floss	383	90
India-rubber, cord of	383	90	purified or dyed	383	90
metal braids	383	91	flowers, pressed	383	90
braids, metal chief value	216	73	fringes	190	23
guitar strings of	469	98	fringe	383	90
pocket-books	410	93	frizzles	383	90
strings for musical instruments	469	98	galloons	190	23
violin strings	469	98	gaze, crepe, anglaise	383	90
other materials, silk of chief value	383	91	gimps	383	90
rubber elastic	383	91	gloves	383	90
silk goods, new tariff		90		190	23
straw, baskets of	385	92	goods, old tariff		22
wire, artificial flowers of	429	95	grenadines	383	90
wool, dress ornaments	383	91	hair nets	383	90
llama goods	385	88	hats	400	92
acrophanes	383	90	hat bands	383	90
apparel, wearing	383	90	hatters' plush	451	96
aprons	190	23	handkerchiefs	383	90
bags	383	90	head or hair nets	383	90
bands	383	90	Henriettes, composed partly or wholly of wool	385	88
barbe noir of black silk lace, ready for use as clothing	383	90	hose	383	90
beads, and metal dress ornaments	396	92	imports of 1869 to 1883		319
beaded trimmings, silk chief value	383	90	India-rubber gusset webs	383	90
bindings	383	90	manufactures of	383	90
bobbins	383	90	in the gum	381	90
bolting cloths	657	108	not more advanced than singles, train, and thrown or organsine	184	23
boots or booties	383	90		192	23
boquet holders	383	90	knit goods	383	90
boxes, fancy	383	90	laces	383	90
braces	383	90	lace shawls or points	383	90
braids	383	90	lacets, lacets silk and metal	383	90
	190	23	ligature, carbolized	93	29
buttons	191	23	mantillas	383	90
	383	90	manufactures of	383	90
Canton crepes	383	90	n. o. p. f.	192	23
caps	383	90	masks	383	90
other than similar to hats or hoods	383	90	mitts	383	90
carded	380	90	mixed articles, or goods of two or more materials, sec. 2499		23
card-cases, &c	410	93	nets	383	90
Chamberg blanche	383	90	neckties	383	90
Chamberg gaze	383	90	netting	383	90
chenille cord and trimmings	383	90	old or refuse, for manufacture of paper	3754	109
chief value, fancy boxes	390	91	oil cloth	383	90
cloaks	383	90	organsine	381	90
	190	23	cleansed of the gum	383	90
clothing	383	90	ornaments, for trimmings for hats, bonnets, &c	383	90
cocons	785	111	dressess	191	21
corsets	383	90	head-dresses	383	90
cordonnet	190	23	or wool, furniture covered with worsted embroidery, wool with	387	88
cords	383	90	paintings on, ranking as works of art	470	96
and cords and tassels	383	90	purasels	491	100
combed	383	90	parasol covers	383	90
combination cards	383	91	partly manufactured	380	90
cotton, and ramie fabrics	383	90	photo albums, covers of silk	383	90
crapes	383	90	plush	383	90
cravats	383	90	piece silk		
cape veils	383	90	plaited patent gloves, silk and cotton, cotton chief value	383	90
crepes, Albert	383	90	plush and cotton, other than hatters'	383	90
crepe de cheue	383	90	silk	383	90
crosses and stoles, embroidered silk and metal	383	90	ponces	383	90
damasks	383	90	poplins, or Japanese	383	90
Donna Maria	383	90	rags, fit only for remanufacture	481	99
drawers	383	90			
dress goods	383	90			
ornaments	383	90			
trimmings	383	90			
embroideries	383	90			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Silk rags, new pieces or scraps, which can be used without remanufacture	383	90	Silk waste, from pierced cocoons ..	785	111
raw	{ 784 837 }	{ 111 46 }	wearing apparel	383	91
and manufactures of, 1807 to 1883		312	webbing of	405	100
rereeled, &c., other than in country of production	381	90	webbing	190	21
Taysman, rereeled	451	96	worm's eggs	{ 838 086 }	{ 46 107 }
reps	383	90	worm gut	714	108
ribbons	383	90	yarns	381	90
and artificial flowers, hats trimmed with ..	363	87	Silicate, alkaline	76	56
"bozeaux" or round cord, or cotton edge ..	383	90	natronwasser glass	70	56
faile	383	90	of soda	76	56
astines or satins	383	90	of soda and other alkaline silicates	504	37
scarfs	383	90	soda-water glass	76	56
scraps or strips for use as button stuff or other purposes ..	388	90	Silecias, twilled cotton ..	{ 321 666 }	{ 82 107 }
serges, slight admixture of cotton	383	91	Silver and gold, unfit for use without remanufacture ..	216	73
sewing	381	90	Silver, articles of	144	20
sewing	{ 187 192 }	{ 23 23 }	n. o. p. f.	216	72
purified or dyed or of spun silk	383	90	bread-baskets	92	58
shades	c491	100	bromide of	{ 666 907 }	{ 107 41 }
shawls	383	90	bullion		304
shirts, knit or other	383	90	exports of, 1855 to 1883 ..		304
shoe-lacings	383	90	imports of, 1855 to 1883 ..		304
shoes	383	90	unfit for use without remanufacture ..	666	107
singles	381	90	coin	{ 634 678 }	{ 42 107 }
slippers	383	90	imports of, 1855 to 1883 ..		304
slipper patterns, of cotton velvet, embroidered	388	91	chloride of	92	58
spot nets	383	91	cyanide of	92	58
spun	{ 184 192 190 383 }	{ 21 23 23 90 }	&c., embossed and galvanized ..	216	73
stockings	425	94	embroideries	216	73
for dolls			foil	216	73
stoles embroidered, silk and metal	388	90	galleries	216	73
strings for musical instruments ..	469	98	German	185	70
sunshades	c491	100	unmanufactured	141	20
suspenders	{ 190 388 }	{ 23 90 }	and slate, jewel boxes of ..	131	63
tape	383	91	gold, or German-silver: ..		
tassels	190	23	escutcheons	216	73
thread in skeins for embroidery ..	381	90	table forks	216	73
threads	381	90	hinges	216	73
thrown	381	90	iodide of	92	58
tram	381	90	jewelry	450	97
trimmings	{ 383 290 396 }	{ 90 28 92 }	lace	427	94
beaded	383	91	leaf	{ 212 140 740 }	{ 72 20 109 }
tulle malines	{ 381 382 188 }	{ 90 90 23 }	medals	{ 750 427 }	{ 44 94 }
twist	383	90	metal laces	216	73
purified or dyed			nails, ornamental, brass or polished heads ..	216	73
weighted for fringe, tassels, &c.	383	90	nitrate of	{ 92 93 }	{ 58 50 }
umbrellas	c491	100	ore	773	45
veils and veiling	383	90	or German-silver cases, tailors' tape in ..	216	74
veil goods	383	90	ore	752	109
Parisienne	383	90	or gold boxes	216	72
velvets	{ 383 189 }	{ 90 23 }	foil	216	73
velvet ribbons	383	90	pins, if not jewelry ..	216	73
bags or reticules, with metal clasps, silk chief value ..	410	83	oxide of	92	58
patterns and uppers for slippers	383	91	pens	216	73
ribbons	383	91	pins	459	97
castings	383	91	plated coach furnishings ..	415	93
watch-chains	190	23	plated metal	{ 210 143 }	{ 72 20 }
watch-guards or chains of silk ..	383	91	saddlery furnishings ..	415	93
waste	785	111	rattles for children	425	94
			scrap, German	185	70
			shell	216	73
			statues, not work of professional artists ..	216	73
			sweepings of	855	47
			sweepings	798	111
			toys	425	94
			watch-cases	494	100
			wire	216	74
			Silvered wire	210	72
			Similitude clause	sec. 2499.	10, 53

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Singing birds	{ 582	40	Skins goose and swan, with feathers		
Sinews for glue stock	{ 538	106	left on, dressed	461	97
Singles, silk	511	101	dressed, with down only		
Strups	{ 381	90	left on	450	96
fruit	{ 479	36	hair sheep	719	106
medicinal	99	80	hides, raw, hair removed by		
proprietary	301	79	liming	719	106
of sugar-cane juice or beet	93	58	in the crust or alum tanned ..	788	111
juice	99	61	japanned	400	33
of sugar-cane juice	236	75	japanned leather	461	97
Sisal grass	183	22	kangaroo	461	97
all other manufactures	{ 40	14	dressed, with fur on	450	96
of, n. o. p. f.	{ 333	83	lamb	706	106
manufactures of	57	15	finished for use as rugs ..	6378	89
Sizing, as glue	351	85	leopard, dressed	461	97
horn-pith	1	54	raw	719	106
Size, gold	{ 088	43	nutria, raw	{ 719	106
patent	{ 711	108	or pelts, sheep, closely shorn,	788	111
sec. 2513	501	114	raw	719	106
Skates	216	74	split cowhide, embossed ..	460	97
steel	216	73	swans, dressed	450	96
Skeins, silk spun in	{ 184	22	partially tanned	460	97
Skeletons	{ 122	33	pelts, raw, n. o. p. f.	719	106
Skeleton stones	{ 787	111	or pelts, sheep, closely shorn.	788	111
Skelep-iron	{ 839	46	pulled	706	106
Skirts	406	93	rein-deer, dressed	461	97
Skirtings and lappets, cotton mus-	151	66	sausage	{ 826	48
lin	247	26	seal, dressed	461	97
Paris, worsted and cotton ..	321	82	shark	{ 779	110
Skin, powders	366	88	sheep	{ 823	46
white fox, undressed	90	61	without the wool, pick-	340	20
wool, undressed	706	108	led	719	106
Skins	{ 719	108	dressed with wool on for		
Angora goat	401	33	sec	461	97
asses'	{ 461	97	swan, with feathers removed,		
and leather, enameled	461	97	and only down left on,		
bear, dressed but not made up	450	96	dressed	450	96
bear, dressed or partly made			tanned, n. o. p. f.	401	33
up	435	95	unmanufactured	702	42
beaver, sleigh robes	435	95	with the wool on	{ 719	106
birds	461	97	wool on	{ 788	111
bird, with plumage, tempo-			Slack, coal	259	25
rarily stuffed, &c	429	95	Slab-iron, for manufactures of	416	94
buffalo, wholly or partly made			sec. 2499		
up	435	95	Slate, all other manufactures of	17	13
buffalo, but not made up	450	96	and German silver, jewel-		
calf	399	32	boxes of	{ 131	63
calf, dressed	461	97	chimney pieces	{ 17	13
chamois, and other, dressed ..	461	97	{ 131	43	
&c	461	97	{ 17	13	
deer, dressed and finished ..	719	108	{ 131	63	
skin, raw or uncured	460	97	manufactures of:		
tanned as leather	840	46	Florentine mosaics, so		
dried, salted, and pickled ..	399	32	styled	130	63
dressed and finished n. o. p. f.	450	96	furniture-tops, slate slabs		
for robes, not made up	400	33	for	130	63
enameled	510	101	jewel boxes of slate and		
fish	359	31	German silver	130	61
for morocco	399	32	mosaic, Roman	130	63
fur	706	108	other manufactures	181	69
dressed	450	96	pendols covered with wood ..	1473	90
not dressed	679	43	pendols	{ 17	13
of all kinds, raw or un-			{ 131	63	
dressed, with or without			{ 181	69	
hair on	706	108	slabs for tables	131	63
goat	{ 240	26	for furniture tops		
carriage-robes	{ 709	108	split in the quarry, not skip-		
raw	435	95	ped or trimmed or fitted for		
goldbeaters	686	43	use	sec. 2513	114
	{ 687	43	Slates	{ 17	13
	{ 710	108	porcelain	161	69
			porcelain, decorated	127	62
			roofing	125	62
			Slata, wood, manufactured ..	189	69
			Sledges	233	75
			Sleeve buttons, shell	90	18
			ornamental	450	97
			Sleighs, n. o. p. f.	412	52
			Sleigh robes, bear skin	435	95

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Slipper carpetings	363	87	Soda, sal. and borax, washing crys-		
carpeting, worsted	363	87	tals of.....sec. 2513.....		114
patterns.....			silicate.....	504	37
embroidered cotton and			silicate of.....	76	56
worsted rags.....	363	87	salicylate of, proprietary.....	90	61
cotton, embroidered with			stannate of.....	92	58
worsted.....	363	87	sulphate of.....	75	56
of cotton velvet embroid-			supercarbonate of.....	73	56
ered with silk floss.....	363	90	urate of.....	87	57
of wool.....	362	86	water.....	38	55
printed in colors, engraved	364	91	glass.....	76	56
Slippers, embroidered with worsted	366	88	Sodium.....	791	111
upper, cotton velvet em-			and gold chloride of.....	92	58
broided.....			chlorure de oxide de.....	92	58
velvet patterns and upper	325	83	salicylate of.....	93	59
for.....	363	91	sulphite of.....	93	59
Slides, plated.....	210	72	sulphocarbon of.....	92	58
of painted glass for lanterns	143	65	tungstate, pure.....	92	58
photographic, &c., on glass.	143	65	Softening liquor.....sec. 2513.....		114
Slit rods.....	81	18	so called.....	8	54
Slips, sugar-cane.....	760	110	Soles, cork.....	422	94
Smalts.....	502	37	Solanine.....	92	58
Smelts in oil.....	6281	78	Soluble oils and like preparations		
Smokers' articles.....	466	36	according to oil of chief		
cigar cases, finished or	476	99	value.....sec. 2499.....		53
unfinished.....	4476	99	silicate.....	89	57
table.....	230	75	Sounds, cod.....	515	101
{ 789.....			hake.....	515	101
{ 842.....			fish.....	515	101
Snails.....	46	111	Soude salicylate.....	99	61
Snakes.....	252	77	Soy.....	284	78
Snake root, crude.....	636	105	Spades.....	216	74
Sauif and sauff-flour.....	350	85	iron or part steel.....	216	73
floor, unprepared.....	250	76	Spangles, gilt or plated.....	210	72
Sausages.....	502	37	other than gilt or plated.....	216	74
Saw, common.....	8	54	Spanish brown.....	87	57
fancy.....	9	54	{ 441.....		35
other.....	8	54	floss, crude.....	636	105
palm oil, crude.....	8	54	floss, not crude.....	94	59
resin.....	8	54	grass.....	691	107
softening.....	8	54	{ 666.....		42
{ 843.....			grass, pulp of.....	691	107
{ 712.....			tiles, painted and glazed.....	125	62
{ 790.....			Spar adamantine.....	426	94
grease for, n. o. p. f.....	689	43	{ 264.....		28
residuum olive oil fit			ornaments.....	394	92
only for.....	790	111	statuary.....	394	92
stearine, fit only for.....	790	111	Spars for wharves other than rough		
turpentine.....	8	54	or round.....	217	74
windoor.....	9	54	Sparterrie.....	792	111
washballs.....	9	54	coral jewelry.....	459	97
Socks made on frames.....	318	29	exclusively for orna-		
Societies, philosophical, apparatus,			menting hats.....	395	92
&c. for.....	789	43	for making or ornament-		
regalia, gema, &c., for.....	809	46	ing hats.....	844	46
works of art imported for			Spartateen coral.....	421	94
exhibition by, sec.			Spelter.....	193	70
2512.....			in block.....	127	20
Soda, acetate of.....	281	27	in pigs.....	127	20
all carbonates of.....	504	37	in sheets.....	128	20
and potassa tartrate.....	29	55	manufactures of.....	216	74
ash.....	71	56	Spermaceti.....	424	24
{ 491.....			oil.....	92	58
bicarbonate of.....	73	56	oils.....	749	109
carbonate of.....	490	37	the product of Ameri-		
caustic.....	74	56	can fisheries.....	768	45
adulterated.....	74	56	Spectacle glasses, manufactured.....	143	65
in solution.....	74	56	purposes, glass bent for.....	143	65
chlorate of.....	98	59	Spectacles, gilt or plated metal		
crude or refined acetate of.....	92	58	frames.....	210	72
crystals.....	72	56	other than silvered or		
effervescent citrate of.....	92	58	plated.....sec. 2499.....		53
hydrate.....	74	56	pebbles for.....	600	41
hypophosphate of.....	92	58	pebbles for.....	665	107
lye.....	92	58	n. o. p. f.....	143	64
nitrate of.....	630	104	unpolished glass plate		
phosphates.....	790	44	for manufacture of.....	138	64
phosphates of.....	92	58	Specimens of natural history, bot-		
sal.....	93	59	any, or mineralogy.....	845	46
	72	56	Special safety lights for smokers.....	4476	99
	491	37	{ 94.....		60
			{ 96.....		104
			{ 636.....		23
			all other.....	202	

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Spices, cassia buds	201	23	Spring chains	415	93
cassia gr. und	201	23	Springs for wigs	216	74
cassia vera	200	23	furniture	175	22
cinnamon	195	23	grasshopper, for carriages ..	412	93
cloves	188	23	old, fit only for manufacture ..	454	96
clove stems	199	23	other than iron or steel	216	74
ginger ground	203	23	spiral, for furniture	216	74
preserved or pickled	204	23	Spruce clapboards	223	23
essence	205	23	beer, Dantzic	216	81
ground, bird peppers	96	60	gum, crude	636	105
Cayenne pepper	96	60	Spurge oil, essential	92	58
Chili peppers	96	60	Spumante or foaming wines ..	6307	80
cinnamon	96	60	Spunk	794	111
cloves and clove	96	60	846	46	
stems	96	60	184	22	
ginger root	96	60	192	23	
ginger	96	60	281	90	
pepper dust	96	60	Spurs and stiltis, other than stone or ..	127	62
including vanilla beans, im- ..		313	crochery ware	795	111
ports of 1867 to 1883		196	for crochery	415	93
mace	196	23	saddlery	847	46
nutmeg	197	23	used in the manufacture of ..		
pepper red, white, black, ..	193	23	earthenware, &c.		
and Cayenne	194	23	Spy-glasses and telescopes, ship, ..		
ground	193	23	sec. 2499		53
pimento	193	23	from six to fifteen inches ..		
ground	194	23	long, brass component	216	74
old tariff	99	60	of chief value		
Spirits	118	61	Square wire, of iron or steel cut into ..		
aromatic	118	61	lengths to make stretchers for un- ..	6491	100
distilled, of meocal	311	80	brellas	399	92
in bottles, medicated	118	61	Squares, bone	210	72
&c., imports of 1869 to 1883 ..	319	44	gilt or plated	399	92
lac	729	16	horn	216	73
manufactured or distilled ..			iron	90	18
from grain or other mate- ..	61	16	ivory	399	92
rials, n. o. p. f.	118	61	metal, other than gilt or ..		
muriatic ether	384	32	plated	216	74
of nitric ether	118	61	steel	216	73
nutmegs	118	61	wood	223	75
ammonia	118	61	Squills	848	47
harshorn	34	55	crude	636	105
lavender	118	61	Squirrel plates	435	95
proprietary preparations ..	99	61	tails, dyed or dressed	450	96
rosemary	118	61	Starch	507	37
varnishes	119	62	arrowroot	269	77
wines and malt liquors, im- ..		313	burnt	372	31
ports of 1867 to 1883		102	chestnut	19	54
lavender oil	560	19	corn, residuum	269	77
Spikes	104	67	potato	269	77
and nails, board, cut	158	72	rice	269	77
brass or composition	216	74	root flour, so-called	269	77
copper	216	74	yam	269	77
or copper chief value	216	74	Statues	771	110
iron and steel, for vessels, ..		113	in bas relief, terra cotta ..	127	62
sec. 2510, 2511		67	not works of art, sec. 2499 ..		53
railroad, wrought	162	65	sandstone, cut by profes- ..		
Spiegeleisen	145	74	sional sculptor	476	98
Spiral furniture	216	74	specially imported for soci- ..	789	45
springs for furniture	216	74	eties, &c.	809	46
Split cow-hide, tanned or embos- ..	400	97	Statuettes	125	62
pale		114	silver, not work of pro- ..		
Spokeshaves	216	74	fessional artists	210	73
Spokes for wheels, wood, manufact- ..		75	470	98	
ured	223	74	759	109	
of wood, for wheels, rough ..	222	74	771	110	
Spools, American, exported filled ..		106	819	112	
and returned empty, not ..	649	106	for exhibition, sec. 2508 ..		
free	233	75	imported for exhibition, ..		
wooden	233	75	sec. 2512		49
Spool-thread, cotton	326	83	imported for presentation ..		
Sponges	10	54	to national institutions ..	886	847
505	37		marble	470	98
Spoons of bone	399	92	not otherwise provided for ..	430	34
Britannia, gilt or plated ..	210	72	specially imported for soci- ..		
ivory	399	92	eties	789	45
metal, not gilt or plated ..	216	74	the production of Ameri- ..		
of horn	399	92	can artists	885	47
wooden	233	75	(See paintings and statu- ..		
Spot nets, silk	383	91	ary.)		
Sprats in oil	6281	78			
Sprigs, cut	106	19			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Stained glass	143	56	Steel gun barrels, unfinished	204	71
Stannate of soda	92	58	hammer molds	177	68
Stannate of soda	93	59	hoops	177	68
Stands, liquor	sec. 2400	53	imports of, 1868 to 1883	319	19
Stair rods and eyes, gilt or plated	210	72	in any form, n. o. p. f.	120	19
and eyes other than gilt			bars	117	19
or plated	216	74	coils	117	19
gilt or plated	210	72	ingots	117	19
of other metal than iron			cogged	177	68
or steel, and not gilt or			part	93	18
plated	216	73	sheets	117	19
Stars, metal	427	94	jewelry	459	97
or etoiles	324	82	joints	178	69
of wool, worsted, or	363	87	lithographic fashion plates		
hair	363	86	reproduced, &c.	199	71
Slaves	223	74	medallions, for watch guards	216	74
-acre, crude	508	37	manufactures of, or which		
not crude	849	47	steel is component part,		
for pipes, hogheads, and	636	105	n. o. p. f.	91	18
other casks	94	60	nails	168	67
heading, wood for	217	74	for vessels	sec. 2510	113
not otherwise provided for	232	74	nettings of iron or steel wire	182	69
Slave-bolts	218	24	nuts, wrought	163	67
Stays, boiler	781	110	or brass parts of watches,		
Steel. (See Arms; Cutlery; Need-	835	46	partly manufactured	216	74
les.)	169	68	copper plates prepared for		
Steel	183	69	engravers	216	72
alloys	177	68	part steel shovels	216	73
and iron machinery, easily			iron stump joints	216	73
separable	sec. 2499	53	pader	188	70
leather, portmonnaies	410	93	panel saws	175	68
manufactures of, imports			piston-rods	177	68
1867 to 1883	309	69	plates	177	68
angles	178	69	engraved	199	71
articles of	210	73	473	36	
axe-shaped	177	68	propeller shafts	177	68
axles	166	67	rail ends	183	70
forgings for	166	67	sawed into steel bars	177	68
parts of	166	67	railway bars	147	65
saws	216	72	fish-plates	160	67
bands	177	68	rails, flat	149	66
bars	177	68	tee	149	66
angle or bent	177	68	rods	177	68
with raised borders	177	68	for rivets, screws, nails,		
railway	92	18	and fence-wire	180	69
spliced	160	67	for vessels, secs. 2510, 2511		113
beads and trimmings	396	92	rivets	164	67
beams	178	69	scraps	145	65
Beesmer	93	18	shapes or blanks	177	68
sheet-iron	177	68	sheets	151	67
billets	177	68	152		
bits for boring	216	72	153		
blacksmiths', hammers and			shoe-shanks	177	68
sledges	165	67	shovels	216	73
blooms	177	68	skates	216	73
boiler tubes, flues, or stays	169	68	slabs	177	68
bolts and bolt blanks	164	67	spades	216	73
for vessels	sec. 2510	113	spikes for vessels	sec. 2510	113
building forms	178	69	wrought	162	67
buttons	407	93	squares	216	73
car-truck channels	178	69	strips	177	68
castings	177	68	structural shapes	178	69
chain or chains	171	68	swaged	177	68
channels	178	69	table knives	107	71
circular saw plates	177	68	table forks	107	71
clock springs in sheets	177	68	track-tools	165	67
connecting rods	177	68	traps	216	74
crank and other shafts	177	68	T T columns and posts	178	69
pins	177	68	washers, wrought	162	67
crow-bars	165	67	watch-chains	216	74
cut nails and spikes	158	67	keys	216	74
deck and bulb beams	178	69	wedges	165	67
die blocks or blanks	177	68	wheels	179	69
forgings	167	67	wire	117	19
for sharpening knives	197	71	blooms	177	68
garters, elastic, steel wire			card clothing	411	93
component material of			tempered for manufact-		
chief value	182	69	ure of card clothing	162	69
German spring	183	70	wrist pins	177	68
girders	178	68	yards, steel	216	73
gun molds	177	68			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Steel zithers, unstrung	469	98	Stoneware, common	13	13
Steam engines	216	74	not ornamented	13	12
Steamers, iron, small, imported as part of cargo	216	78	Stones, bezoar	638	105
Stearine	sec. 2513	114	building or monumental	510	37
fit only for soap stock	790	111	building	487	100
residuum	sec. 2513	114	Bristol	sec. 2513	114
Stems	{ 94	59	burr	406	93
of plants, medicinal, not edi- ble, not cr	636	104	in blocks	609	41
tobacco	94	60	manufactured	308	29
Stereotype plates	208	24	Caen cliff building stone	487	100
broken	{ 199	71	cliff, unmanufactured	620	41
Stereoscopes, glass chief value	509	37	color	sec. 2513	114
Stereoscopic views if painted on glass, if works of art	213	72	curling	685	104
printed on glass	143	65	filtering	sec. 2513	114
printed or pho- tographed	6470	98	if unmanufactured, sec. 2513	701	107
Stilts and spurs other than stone or crockery ware	143	65	flint	510	37
for crockery	384	91	freestone	438	95
used in the manufacture of earthenware, &c	127	62	glass-cutters'	510	37
Sticks, umbrella, crude	795	111	granite	438	95
walking	847	46	ground	675	42
wheeled	873	47	limestone rough	487	100
Still wines, in bottles	409	93	hewn, dressed, or polished	487	100
in casks	224	75	lithographic	732	109
Stilettoes	59	15	not engraved	737	44
Stirrups	58	15	loadstones	733	109
Stoles and crosses, embroidered silk and metal	197	71	loadstones	739	44
silk and metal	415	93	mill	{ 406,	{ 93, 107
embroidery	383	90	monumental	668	
embroidered, silk and metal, silk chief value	383	91	mortars of, other than mar- ble	487	100
Stock-glue	383	90	paving	487	100
locks	511	101	paving, split in slabs, rough and sawed square	457	35
paper	216	73	paving, unmanufactured and undressed, except mar- ble	487	100
soap	754	109	polishing	6487	100
Stockings	{ 712	108	artificial, sec. 2513	{ 796	45
embroidered, linen, n. o. p. f.	790	111	precious	765	110
knit, of wool, worsted, or hair	383	90	pumice	{ 480	{ 99
linen and thread	337	84	sandstone	478	36
made of materials other than wool, silk, or linen	9363	87	sandstone	800	45
made on frames	336	84	sarcophagus red granite	510	37
silk	318	29	skeleton	487	100
for dolls	318	29	whetstones	487	100
wool, worsted, or hair, other than knit	190	23	whetstones	406	93
Stomach-tubes	425	94	whetstones	720	108
Storax	366	88	Stove-plates	703	43
Stone ballast, not merchantable, and unmanufactured, sec. 2513	453	96	Stoves	109	19
bottles containing gin	{ 588	103	Strait's oil	109	19
containing liquors or wines	850	47	Straw	92	58
burr	310	80	articles of	796	111
clay sand, French	310	80	n. o. p. f.	395	92
cliff	668	107	and silk, baskets of	279	28
head nails	215	72	baskets	395	92
ink bottles, glazed	611	104	bottle-covers of	279	28
or crockery ware, spurs and stilts other than	127	62	flax	395	92
pumice	125	62	New Zealand	327	83
rotten	127	62	for juleps and other drinks, sec. 2513	327	83
ware	767	110	knives	216	73
above the capacity of ten gallons	763	110	twisted for forming braids, sec. 2513	851	47
chemical earthenware, and	{ 124	62	unmanufactured	{ 488,	{ 100
	125	111	Strings, cat-gut	671	107
	795	62	for musical instru- ments	618	41
	10	13	guitar metal and silk	469	98
	127	62	gut-cord	498	100
			gut, harp	671	107
			gut or gut cord, violin	671	107
			gut rope	488	100
			of gut, for guitar of metal and other material for musical instruments, metal chief value, or silk chief value	671	107
				409	98

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Strings, violin, gut covered with wire.....	489	98	Sulphur, precipitate.....	638	104
whip gut, n. o. p. f.....	488	100	refined, in rolls.....	77	57
or cat-gut, not musical.....	511	37	sublimed.....	78	57
other.....	488	100	Sulphate of alumina.....	267	28
Stripes, reverse, cotton.....	324	82	copper.....	51	56
Strips for piano keys, ivory.....	399	92	iron.....	52	56
of hoop iron cut into lengths and ends punched.....	6154	67	lime.....	477	30
Stroatin, acetate of.....	261	27	unground.....	628	104
carbonate.....	92	58	magnesia.....	792	45
oxalate.....	92	58	manganese.....	62	56
muriate.....	92	58	mercury, yellow.....	92	58
nitrate.....	92	58	nickel.....	93	59
oxide of.....	852	47	potash.....	92	58
Strotonianite.....	631	104	potassium, crystallized.....	70	56
Strotonian, proto-oxide of.....	631	104	quinia.....	92	58
Strychnine.....	30	55	quinidia.....	629	104
and iron.....	513	37	soda.....	93	59
Strychnia.....	93	59	zinc.....	75	56
acetate of.....	512	37	{ 92 38		
bromide of.....	30	55	Sulphide of antimony.....	631	38
citrate of.....	30	55	arsenic.....	600	103
muriate of.....	30	55	copper.....	601	103
nitrate of.....	30	55	paste, sec. 2513.....	92	58
phosphate of.....	30	55	Sulphite of potassium.....	92	58
quinia, with.....	43	59	sodium.....	93	59
salts of.....	30	55	Sulphuric acid.....	594	103
sulphate of.....	30	55	fuming.....	535	39
valerianate of.....	30	55	ether.....	262	27
Steda, gold, without settings.....	459	97	Sulpho-carbonate of potassium.....	106	68
mother of pearl.....	486	100	cyanide of potassium.....	92	58
Stuffed birds.....	581	40	Sulphuret of antimony.....	558	40
Stummels.....	6476	98	iron.....	144	59
Stump joints, iron or steel.....	216	73	mercury, black.....	93	59
Styrax.....	588	103	with chalk.....	92	58
Styptic cotton.....	850	47	potassium.....	442	25
Sublimat, corrosive.....	93	59	Sumac.....	509	101
Subacetate of copper.....	93	59	crude.....	11	54
Subnitrate solution, lead.....	635	104	extract.....	11	54
Subnitrate of bismuth.....	93	59	ground.....	11	54
Succinic acid.....	535	39	wood, dried, crude.....	686	105
Succory root.....	288	78	Sundries, free list, new tariff.....	92	101
Sugar.....	240	75, 76	new tariff.....	27	27
beet seed.....	470	36, 46	Sunn.....	333	83
box-shooks.....	226	24	grass.....	40	14
brown and all other imports of, 1867 to 1883.....	286	78	or sunn hemp.....	633	83
cane.....	830	46	Sunshades and parts.....	491	100
seed.....	760	110	parts of.....	526	
sirup of, juice of.....	183	22	silk.....	527	100
alips.....	760	110	Sunshade sticks.....	491	105
candy.....	242	76	Suppositories.....	812	111
coloring for.....	179	22	medicinal.....	93	59
&c., imports of 1869 to 1883.....	313	313	Surgical appliances, wholly or part-ly of rubber.....	453	96
new tariff.....	53, 54	56	purposes, cat-gut ligature for.....	93	59
of lead.....	797	111	lint for.....	334	83
of milk.....	854	47	schsors.....	216	73
old tariff.....	226	76	Suspenders.....	383	90
tank footings.....	514	37	cotton.....	368	88
Sulphur.....	632	104	composed wholly or in part of india-rubber, not otherwise provided for.....	388	32
brimstone in casks.....	77	57	india-rubber.....	453	96
flowers of.....	78	57	leather.....	463	97
lac.....	633	104	of mixed material, sec. 2499.....	190	23
ore.....	730	44	silk.....	491	97
containing more than 34 per cent. of copper.....	144	65	dressed.....	450	96
	186	70	with only down left on, dressed.....	450	96
			down, for beds.....	650	106
			Sweetmeats.....	327	30
			cocoa.....	302	79
				243	76

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Sweetmeats, bottles or jars contain- ing.....	84	18	Tannin.....	516	37
Sweepings of silver or gold.....	855	47	articles of crude, n. o. p. f.....	109	61
Swiss muslins, plain.....	6324	82	662	42	
dotted and fringed.....	325	83	Tanning articles.....	669	101
Swords.....	88	18	mahogany sawdust for.....	509	101
Sword blades.....	207	71	or dyeing, nuts, crude for.....	509	101
knots, metal.....	87	18	oak bark, crude		
hangers.....	207	71	Tannate of lead.....	509	101
Syringes or injection bags, india- rubber, metal (other than gilt or plated), chief value.....	427	94	quinia.....	92	58
207	71	629	zinc.....	104	
207	71	82		58	
Table cloths.....	334	83	Tapioca.....	858	47
cotton damask.....	325	83	flour or cassava.....	900	111
covers, woolen, embroidered.....	362	86	flake.....	800	111
fasteners.....	216	74	800	111	
forks, gold, silver, or Ger- man silver.....	216	73	Tapers.....	307	29
steel.....	197	71	wax.....	468	83
knives and forks not gold, silver, or German silver.....	197	71	408	93	
silver, gold, or Ger- man silver.....	216	74	Tapes, cotton.....	6324	82
steel.....	197	71	fishing lines.....	336	84
mats.....	378	89	harlem.....	6324	82
oil-cloth.....	340	84	linen.....	336	84
lined with			leather.....	463	98
wool.....	362	86	leather, measuring.....	463	98
smokers'.....	230	75	linen, measuring.....	336	84
tops, mosaic, part marble.....	468	98	silk.....	380	91
Tables, composition tops for.....	329	30	tailors', in silver or German silver cases.....	216	74
mosaic, topped, complete.....	230	75	383	91	
with slat or music tops, fin- ished.....	230	75	Tapestries, silk and cotton.....	6324	82
wood.....	230	75	Tapestry goods of cotton and jute.....	517	37
Tablets, ivory, paintings chief fea- ture.....	470	98	Tar.....	40	57
lime-fruit.....	242	76	coal, crude.....	80	57
Tacks, cut.....	106	19	or residuum of petroleum.....	81	57
tin or other than cut tacks.....	216	74	products of.....	79	57
Tacum fiber..... sec. 2513.....	114		wood.....	18	54
151			Tartar, cream of.....	519	101
Taggers' iron.....	152	66	crude.....	518	37
153			emetio.....	92	58
116	19		partly refined.....	31	55
tin.....	129	20	pink cream.....	31	55
153	66		red.....	519	101
Tags, paper, printed.....	384	91	sal.....	63	56
Tailors' leather tape.....	463	97	Tartaric acid.....	262	27
tape, in silver or German silver cases.....	216	74	Tarletans.....	6624	82
Talc.....	656	47	Tarletane, muslin.....	321	82
gum, crude.....	636	105	Taraxacum.....	290	79
powdered..... sec. 2513.....	114		Tares, black.....	606	163
powdered, prepared for tail- ors' use..... sec. 2513.....	114		Tarpaulins, double warped.....	334	83
unground.....	638	105	400	92	
Tallow.....	515	37	Tartrate of potassium.....	92	58
489	100		soda and potassa.....	29	55
candles.....	408	93	Tariffs, comparative statements of: 1789 to 1816.....	124-131	
Talmas.....	367	88	1816 to 1842.....	132-161	
Tamarinds.....	799	111	1846 to 1872.....	162-227	
887	47		1874 to 1883.....	228-294	
In natural condition or in crude molasses.....	799	111	Tariff, rates of.....	123	
preserved in sugar, brandy, or molasses.....	6302	79	compilation, Senate resolu- tion to prepare.....	2	
Tambourines as toys.....	425	94	new, on books, papers, &c.....	91	
Tamboured linen.....	337	84	on chemical products.....	54	
Tampico fiber.....	718	43	on cotton and cotton goods.....	81	
cloth.....	351	85	duties upon imports.....	51	
or litle fiber.....	333	83	on earthenware and glassware.....	62	
Tank bottoms.....	183	22	free list.....	101	
footings.....	236	75	free list, chemicals.....	101	
plates, cut to size and punched.....	236	75, 76	free list, sundries.....	105	
Tannic acid.....	202	27	on hemp, jute and flax goods.....	80	
acid.....	202	27	on imports.....	51	
			on liquors.....	79	
			on metals.....	65	
			on provisions.....	77	
			on silk and silk goods.....	90	
			on sugar.....	75	
			on sundries.....	92	
			on tobacco.....	76	
			on wood and wooden ware.....	74	
			on wool and woollens.....	85	

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Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Tin, grained	807	111	Toilet vials or bottles, cut or orna- mented	135	63
granulated	867	111	vinegar, without alcohol	99	61
horns	469	98	waters	348	30
in plates or sheets	129	20	Tomatoes	286	78
pigs, bars, or blocks, grain	866	47	Tomato seed	465	98
imports of, 1869 to 1883	319	58	Tonics	479	36
liquor	92	114	{ 99	60	
purple	sec. 2513	74	proprietary	99	61
manufactures	216	38	Tongues, fish	515	101
muratic	530	58	Tonga, gilt or plated	210	72
muriate of	92	58	metal, not gilt or plated	216	74
nitrate of	92	111	Tonka, Tonqua, or Tonquin beans	867	47
ore	807	38	Tools	808	111
oxide	520	58	of trade of persons arriving in the United States	879	43
oxide of	92	58	Tooth-brushes	404	93
oxide of, and enamel of glass	143	64	pastes, powders, and washes	99	61
oxymuriate of	92	111	picks, quill	sec. 2513	114
pigs	807	20	Topas, imitation	420	94
plates	153	94	real, not set	480	99
galvanized or coated	{ 130 } 131	58	Tortoise and other shells, unman- ufactured	868	47
reflectors for Christmas trees	425	66	shells	809	111
roofing, continuous	8158	20	Torchon laces, linen	387	84
salts of	{ 92 } 630	74	Touchstones	sec. 2513	114
taggers'	{ 153 } 129	55	Tournay carpets	250	27
warming pans	216	61	Tow of codilla	330	83
Tinical	443	36	flax or hemp	39	14
Tinctures	{ 479 } 118	61	Towel, damask, with colored border	334	83
alcoholic	118	61	or towel damask	321	82
fragrant	99	61	Towels, in the piece, joined by fringe	334	85
medicinal	118	61	Tow yarns	335	85
proprietary	99	74	Toys	{ 521 } 425	94
toilet	99	95	agate balls for	425	94
Tinners' knives	216	88	automatic advertising figures	425	94
Tippets of fur	435	18	as	425	94
wholly or partly of wool, worsted, or mohair, ex- cept knit goods	367	96	balls	425	94
Tires, locomotive	94	96	balls that are	425	94
Tissues for hats, bonnets, and hoods	448	94	balls, small brass	425	94
Tivoli boards, cheap, for toys	425	74	brass horns	425	94
Toasters	216	74	brushes	425	94
{ 246 } 247	76	94	charms	425	94
Tobacco	{ 248 } 249	24	china figures as	425	94
{ 251 } 206	24	24	cornets	425	94
cheroots	206	315	covered, with sheep-skin with wool on	425	94
cigars	206	321	dominoes as	425	94
cigarettes, and che- root, imports of 1867 to 1883	207	319	drums	425	94
cigarettes	206	24	fans	425	94
exports of 1821 to 1883	207	24	flutes	425	94
imports of 1869 to 1883	207	315	games if	425	94
in leaf, unmanufactured	207	321	German-silver	425	94
leaf, unmanufactured, im- ports of 1867 to 1883	209	319	glass	425	94
manufactured, not other- wise provided for	209	24	harmonicas	425	94
new tariff	92	315	horns	425	94
old tariff	456	24	India-rubber balls, hollow, painted as	425	94
pouches	476	58	India-rubber balloons for	425	94
India-rubber	216	76	India-rubber balloons and whistle for	425	94
iron, iron chief value	216	76	kaleidoscopes as	425	94
scraps	249	80	knives	425	94
seed	780	80	lead	425	94
snuff	210	80	magic lanterns for	425	94
flour, unprepared	250	80	marbles for	425	94
stems	208	80	metalophones	425	94
unmanufactured, in leaf	207	80	month organs	425	94
unmanufactured, not other- wise provided for	211	80	musical instruments for chil- dren's	425	94
Tolite ardoises	453	80	paper	425	94
Toilet, miniature, for dolls	425	80	paper masks for children's	425	94
preparations	99	80	piano-fortes	425	94
tinctures	99	81	rattles as	425	94
			silver	425	94
			rattles for children	425	94
			silk stockings for dolls	425	94
			tambourines as	425	94
			tea-sets as	425	94

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Toys, tin reflectors for Christmas trees	425	94	Trimmings, linen, other than lace	336	84
tivoli boards, cheap	425	94	metal embroidered	401	92
toilet, miniature, for dolls	425	94	or ornaments, for hats		
watch-chains, brass	425	94	bonnets, or hoods	448	96
wardrobes for dolls	425	94	or ornaments, of brass		
whistles	425	94	or iron, for hats	216	73
woolen	425	94	silk	190	27
Trace-chains	171	18	steel beads	396	91
Tracing cloth	6324	82	worsted and cotton	368	89
Tragacanth gum, crude	636	105	Tripoli	634	104
Tragacanth gum, not crude	94	60	Troches	99	60
Track-tools, iron	165	67	Truffles, preserved	479	36
steel	165	67	Trumpets, cavalry	287	78
Traces, leather	415	93	Trumpets, paper ornaments for	469	98
Trays or salvers, glass, silvered, with cut-glass borders	143	65	leather, or of wood and leather	368	91
salvers, or waiters, gilt or plated	210	72	Tubes	463	98
salvers, or waiters, if not plated or japanned	216	74	boiler	454	96
salvers, or waiters, wood	233	75	bone	170	68
Tram, silk	381	90	brass, old, but fit for use	169	92
Traps, wood and iron or steel	216	74	camera and cameras	399	92
Traveling cases or boxes	390	91	flexible, wool covered	216	72
companions of flax and leather	334	83	camera and cameras	143	64
rugs not portions of carpets	6378	89	flexible, wool covered	362	86
rugs wholly or partly of wool	362	86	gas	103	19
Trade-marks	sec. 2496	52	of wrought iron	170	69
counterfeiting, remedy for		9	gilt, metal	210	72
fee for		8	glass, chemical	143	65
how long in force		9	plain, not chemical	134	63
in whose name issued		9	not plain, not chemical	135	63
manner of recording		8	horn	390	92
penalty for fraudulent procurement		9	ivory	399	92
registration of prima facie ownership		9	metal, n. o. p. f. and not gilt or plated	216	74
to be registered in Patent Office		9	of India-rubber and other material	454	96
used in foreign commerce		8	of flint-glass, uncut and unground	134	63
void in unlawful business		9	plain glass	123	61
what creates right to when to be renewed		9	steam	103	19
Trees	760	110	water	103	19
forest, seeds of	830	46	Tuberoses, oil	92	58
fruit	469	36	Tulles malines	383	91
imported by Agricultural Department or United States Botanic Garden	701	45	Tumblers, glass, ground or cut	135	63
lawn	469	36	not plain	135	63
ornamental	469	36	plain glass	134	63
saddle, iron chief value	415	93	Tuning forks	216	74
shade	469	36	Turbans, silk	190	19
Treaties	sec. 11	117	Turkey red	87	57
Treaty, Hawaiian reciprocity	69-72	56	Turmeric	870	42
Trial boxes or glasses	sec. 2496	53		589	103
Trimmings		89	Turpentine	86	57
bead or beaded silk	396	92	Chian, med. prep	522	38
beaded, silk chief value	883	90	crude	93	59
coach	415	93	medicinal	636	105
cotton	12	83	oil of	93	59
chenille, cotton	325	83	soap	8	54
crepe, silk and cotton	325	83	Venice	875	47
dress	368	88		590	103
dress, wool, worsted, or mohair	383	90	Turtles	810	111
feather, with cotton foundation	248	26	green	871	47
for hats	429	95	Turnings, iron	810	111
bonnets and hoods	448	96	Turron	216	73
hair, for bonnets	448	96	Turquoise, not set	244	76
harness	415	93	Turnip-seed	480	99
			Tuscan red	760	110
			Tutenegue	87	57
			in blocks	183	70
			pigs	127	20
			sheets	127	20
			manufactures of	128	20
			Tutia lapis, zinc	216	74
			Tweezers, metal	91	58
			Twilled cotton	216	74
			Twills, cotton	321	82
			and worsted, rainbow stripes printed	325	83
			Twine	365	88
			cotton, n. o. p. f.	41	14
			gill or thread, patent	6324	82
				347	84

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Vellum	{ 439	84	Vinegars, medicinal	93	58
cloth	{ 813	111	med. prep., not alcoholic	93	59
Velours of jute	6324	82	raspberry	301	79
Velocipedes	334	83	toilet with alcohol	100	01
Velvet carpets	412	93	without alcohol	99	61
cotton	{ 250	27	Violet, essential oil	92	58
embroidered with	{ 252	12	Viols	469	98
worsted	{ 11	33	Violin bows	469	98
mosaic carpetings	362	86	bridges	469	98
patterns, and uppers for	378	89	cases	469	98
slippers embroidered with			of wood, imported sepa-		
silk, silk chief value	383	91	ately	233	75
printed or painted	530	38	finger-boards	469	98
ribbons, silk chief value	583	91	strings, gut or gut-cord	671	107
silk	{ 368	90	covered with		
and cotton	{ 189	23	wire	469	98
component of chief value	383	91	silk and metal	469	98
Venetian carpets	{ 254	27	tail pieces	469	98
red	{ 87	57	Viols, small and cheap	459	98
Venice turpentine	{ 447	35	Vises	216	74
Venison carcases	sec. 2513	115	Vitriol	531	38
hams	284	77	blue	51	56
Venera, ivory	399	92	green	330	30
unpolished	399	92	oil of	504	103
wood	233	75	Roman	51	56
Veneering rods	216	74	white	92	58
Venetrines	98	59	Volatile oils	92	58
Verdigris	{ 878	47	Volute cell machines	475	99
Verditer	{ 636	104	Vomic nut	552	102
Vermicelli	87	57	Vulture feathers	351	30
Vermillion	{ 735	109	Wadding, cotton	6324	82
Vermuth	{ 741	44	paper	388	91
Vessels	{ 447	35	Wade, gun	440	95
for the foreign trade, ma-	87	57	sporting guns	506	37
terials for the building of,	{ 66	16	Wafers	{ 814	111
sec. 2513	399	80	intended to be used as trade	{ 877	47
materials for, sec. 2510, 2511		52	marks	814	111
the repairs			medicated	93	59
of, sec. 2514	49	49	proprietary or toilet	99	61
net of the United States,			unmedicated, used as a cov-		
goods imported in, sec.	113	49	ering for pills	814	111
2497, 2502			Wagon-boxes, iron prepared for use	216	74
of cast-iron, not otherwise			rough, iron	157	87
provided for	109	19	blocks	{ 222	74
Vestings	{ 321	82	Wagon-tongues, sawed only	223	74
silk	190	23	timber sawed for	234	75
woolen	362	86	Wagons of immigrants	642	105
Vests, ready made, wholly or partly			Walters, trays, and salvers, gilt or		
of wool, worsted, or hair	366	88	plated	210	72
Vesuvius	82	57	trays or salvers, if not		
Vetches	{ 286	78	plated or Japanned	216	74
Flak, cut glass	760	110	wood	233	75
glass	135	63	Walrus hides tanned, but not		
green or colored plain glass	{ 138	63	dressed or finished	461	97
plain flint or lime glass	{ 134	63	Walnuts	{ 355	31
Vichy lozenges	93	50	Walking-sticks	{ 303	79
salts	92	58	Wardrobes for dolls	{ 812	111
esferrescent	92	58	Warming pans, brass	425	94
Virgna skins	360	86	copper	216	74
Vista, lithographic, in book cover	284	91	tin	216	74
panoramic	470	98	gilt	210	71
stereoscopic, if painted on			plated	210	71
glass, if			Ware, Britannia	296	28
work of art			brown earthen	13	12
painted on			China, gilded, ornamented		
glass	143	65	or decorated	14	12
Vines	760	110	plain white, and not		
Vinegar	{ 280	78	decorated	15	13
distilled	{ 172	22	gilt	472	36
	12	54	hollow, glazed or tinned	112	19
			parian, gilded, ornamented		
			or decorated	14	12
			plain white, and not		
			decorated	15	13
			plated	472	36
			porcelain, gilded, ornamented		
			or decorated	14	12
			plain white, and not		
			decorated	15	13

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Ware, stone, common	13	12	Watch movements, &c., foreign, im-		
not ornamented	13	12	ulating the trade		
above the capacity of ten gal-			mark of a domes-		
lons	16	13	tic manufacturer		
Wares, Britannia	210	71	sec. 2496		8, 22
Warehouse, goods in bonded, sec. 10			or parts of, sec.		
Warps, cotton	7	12	2496		72
or warp-yarn cotton	318	81	Water-colors	446	35
Wash balls	9	54	for painting china	87	57
Waste	493	100	n. o. p. f.	87	57
bagging only fit for making	754	109	Water-color paintings	6470	98
paper	754	109	Water-proof cloth, linen	340	24
best for manufacture of pa-			Waters	99	60
per	754	109	Water, distilled	92	58
cotton	754	109	honey	99	60
fur	493	100	Hungary	99	60
flax	754	109	lavender, without alcohol	99	61
hemp	754	109	Waters, medicinal	93	58
rags	754	109	mineral, boiled for medi-		
jute	754	109	cal use	93	59
thread	754	109	not artificial	753	44
linen	493	100	toilet	90	61
leather	463	97	or medicinal	416	33
not otherwise provided for	532	38	orange, alcohol not compo-		
of scoured wool, noils, fine	356	86	nent part	93	59
any kind, fit only for the			flower	99	61
manufacture of paper	806	45	rose, alcohol not compo-		
rope ends, fit only for re-			nent part	93	59
manufacture of paper	754	109	Wax, artificial flowers, for millinery	429	95
silk from pierced cocoons	785	111	purposes	429	95
old or refuse, for manu-			flowers, parts of	522	103
facture of paper	754	109	bay		
woolen	361	86	or myrtle, Brazilian and		
blue	241	26	Chinese	878	47
lists printed	479	99	beads	386	92
Washing crystals	384	91	bees	282	28
of sal., soda, and	72	56	candles	406	93
borax, sec. 2513			Chinese	502	103
Washers, iron	162	67	figures, permanently fixed in		
Washed wools	233	25	wood cases with glass		
Washee, tooth	90	61	fronts	sec. 2490	53
Washers, wrought-iron	100	19	flowers, other than millinery,		
Watches	sec. 2496	52	sec. 2513		115
&c.	494	100	fossils	2	34
crystals for	494	100	Japan	502	103
and parts of	533	38	matches	3324	82
&c., enameled watch dials	494	100	manufactures of	sec. 2513	115
glass crystals	494	100	mineral	502	103
materials for	494	100	myrtle	562	101
steel or brass parts of,			sealing	497	37
partly manufactured	216	74	shoemakers	sec. 2513	115
Watch-cases	533	38	vegetable	502	103
silver	494	100		383	90
chains, brass, toy	425	94	Wearing apparel	366	88
German silver	216	74		815	111
clasps	216	73	cotton, except	247	26
of gold or silver	459	97	knit goods	324	82
silk	190	23	of persons arriv-		
steel	216	74	ing in the		
toy, of brass	425	94	United States	879	47
dials	494	100	Weaver's reeds	223	90
enameled	494	100	Web, gusset, India rubber	363	90
faces, white enamel for man-			terry	368	90
ufacture of	143	65	Webbing	368	90
guards, medallions of steel			cotton	3324	82
for	216	74	India-rubber	388	32
of human hair	442	95	of cotton, flax, or other	534	78
or chains of silk	383	91	material n. o. p. f.		
hands and chain hooks	494	100	of silk, cotton, and India-		
jewels	480	99	rubber, or of cotton	485	100
partially manufact-			and India-rubber	485	100
ured	480	99	silk	485	100
keys, brass	216	74	wool, cotton, and rubber	190	23
gilt, with iron or steel				368	90
pipes	210	72	Weeds	84	59
if jewelry	459	97	medicinal	636	104
iron	216	74	not edible	94	60
metal	216	74	not crude	94	60
steel	216	74			
movements	494	100			

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Weeds, sea	{ 744	109	Wines, in bottles	50	15
Wedges, iron	{ 787	110	casks	58	15
steel	165	67	casks, still	58	15
Wet blue	165	67	less	31	55
Weld crude	509	101	medicated	118	61
or pastel, crude dyes	509	101	sparkling	60	16
Weinisel sticks, 5 to 18 inches long	234	75	sparkling	{ 307	80
in lengths fit for umbrella handles	812	111	still	{ 310	
Whalebone	816	112	still	{ 308	
articles	395	92	Window curtains, linen	334	83
manufactures of	395	92	glass, unpolished	28	13
unmanufactured	880	47	Wings, metal	427	94
Wharton's cervalents	99	61	Wintergreen oil	92	58
Whale oil	{ 92	58	Windsor soap	9	54
the product of American fisheries	{ 749	109	Wire and leather garters, with metal clasps	216	72
Wharves, spars for, other than rough or hewn	424	34	wood sieves	216	73
Whetstones	768	45	brass	216	74
bones	217	74	binding, for saddlery	415	93
emery	{ 720	108	blooms (177 a and b, c, and pro- viso)	d177	68
oil stones	{ 703	43	cloths	182	69
Wheat	720	108	cloth, brass	216	72
flour	151	21	copper	216	72
seed or other	{ 259	77	insulated	216	72
Wheel hubs	222	74	telegraph cable	216	74
wholly or partly manu- factured	233	75	corset	182	69
Wheels, hubs for, wooden	216	24	steel	119	19
spokes for, manufactured	233	75	crinoline	182	69
of wood, for, rough	222	74	steel	119	19
steel	179	69	galvanized	182	69
Whips, cowhides as	sec. 2513	114	gilt, plated, or silvered	210	72
Whip gut	672	107	gold	216	74
Whisky	488	100	hat	182	69
Whistles, toy	d311	80	steel	119	19
Whistling dolls of rubber	425	94	iron	{ 216	74
Whist markers	425	94	furniture springs	{ 73	17
White chalk, unmanufactured	216	74	or steel	75	17
White enamel	611	104	platinum	182	69
enameled	143	65	nails	216	74
for skin, undressed	{ 482	34	nettings	168	67
lead	87	57	of iron or steel	182	69
lead	706	108	ribbon of	216	74
lead	55, 56	56	strands of iron wire covered with cot- ton and united with a cotton web	216	74
lime	439	35	rods, in coils over three-six- teenths and under seven six- teenths of one inch in diame- ter	150	66
metal leaf	{ 432	34	rope	182	69
pepper	87	57	for vessels	sec. 2510,	113
satin	216	74	2511	216	74
stone, cr. min	193	23	silver	{ 117	19
vitriol	{ 87	57	steel	{ 118	
Whiting	432	34	elastic garters	{ 119	
cliff stone	215	72	strand	182	69
ground in oil	581	38	tempered steel, for manufac- ture of card clothing	182	69
hydro-carbonate of lime	{ 23	13	Witherite	603	103
red cross	45	55	Wood, weld, or pastel crude dyes	509	101
Wigs of human hair	444	96	Wools	{ 352	85
Wills	216	74	Canada, long	360	86
Willow	429	34	carpet	231	25
articles	395	92	combing	231	25
prepared	471	98	Cotswold	231	25
sheets and squares, for hats, bonnets, and hoods	448	96	Wool and leather foot-muffs of dressed sheepskin	463	97
split, for coopers' use, sec. 2513	115	115	manufactures of, im- ports of 1867 to 1883	383	90
Wilton carpets	250	27	silk dress ornaments	25	25
Wine, Chinese	311	80	woolen goods, old tariff	99	60
cocoa, med. prep	93	59	not propri- etary	93	59
gallipoli unfermented, in casks, as other wines	210	80	carpets, wholly or in part of, in one color and part plush	378	90
of colchicum	118	61			
oil of	116	61			
prune	sec. 2513	114			
Wines, foaming or spumeate	d307	80			

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Wool, clothing.....	230	20	Woolen, diagonal, dress goods for		
Leicester.....	231	25	women and children.....	365	88
Lincolnshire.....	231	25	drawers, not knit.....	366	88
manufactures of.....	232	26	dress trimmings:		
in whole or part, n. o. p. f.....	232	26	cotton and worsted.....	366	89
merino.....	230	25	partly of alpaca goat		
metiza, metz, or metis.....	230	25	or other animal hair.....	366	89
mohair, noils, short and fit			wholly or partly of		
only for carpets.....	359	86	mohair, wool, or		
unmanufactured.....	358	86	worsted.....	367	89
noils, of coarse wool, import-			embroidered covers.....	362	86
ed in the oily state.....	359	90	embroideries, or part wool.....	362	86
of the first class.....	233	25	embroidered shawls, of		
second class.....	234	25	wool, worsted, and silk.....	362	86
third class.....	235	25	epaulets, partly of wool,		
on the skin.....	236	25	worsted, and hair.....	362	86
or cotton cards, with steel or			etolles, or stars, of wool,		
iron teeth.....	237	26	worsted, or hair.....	362	86
silk, furniture covered			felt leather, part wool.....	367	88
with.....	238	26	flannel strips embroidered		
pickings.....	239	26	with cotton or other ma-		
pulverized wool waste, flocks,	360	86	terial.....	368	89
or shoddy.....	230	75	flocks.....	361	86
rag and other, mixed.....	6358	86	foot muffs of dressed sheep-		
sooured.....	361	86	skin, wool, and leather.....	463	98
sheep skins, without.....	361	86	fringe.....	368	89
short pieces of, classified as			galloons.....	368	89
wool and not as wool waste.	856	85	woven.....	368	89
skins with.....	719	108	gorings.....	368	89
viouga skins.....	8550	86	gloves, animal hair.....	368	89
washed.....	719	108	cloth.....	368	89
waste, flocks or shoddy, pul-	788	111	lined with wool		
verized.....	360	86	waste, not knit.....	366	88
worsted, and silk embroidery.....	233	25	not knit, lined with		
Woolens.....	356	85	flannel.....	366	88
Woolen and woolens, new tariff.....			hats.....	243	26
arctic shoes.....	361	86	hat bodies, wholly or part		
bands set with bells.....	367	88	wool.....	362	86
bedsides, made of portions			hair, and worsted orna-		
of carpets.....	362	86	ments, for hats.....	369	89
blankets, gentionella.....	83		hammer-felt, in sheets.....	362	86
boots.....	367	88	hosiery, embroidered with		
broche shawls, worsted,			wool.....	366	88
hair.....	278	89	knit shawls.....	362	86
woolens.....	362	86	laces.....	362	86
bunion plasters.....	367	88	if ready-made cloth-		
camel's hair, cashmere or			ing.....	368	89
India shawls.....	99	61	part wool or worsted.....	368	89
caps, not knit.....	367	88	lace, worsted, for dress		
Scotch.....	367	88	trimming.....	368	89
card cloth.....	368	88	leather jackets, lined with		
Cardigan jackets, cuffs,			wool, for men's wear.....	369	88
&c., knit.....	363	86	llama points.....	365	88
cashmere or India shawls.....	367	88	goods, silk and wool.....	365	88
cashmere.....	368	88	machines blanketing, so		
corde.....	368	88	called.....	369	88
and tassels.....	368	88	merino, fichus, part silk.....	365	88
costumes, not completed.....	369	88	shawls.....	367	88
cotton velvet, embroidered.....	369	88	mousseline de laines.....	365	88
covers made of portions of			mufflers, worsted, cotton,		
carpets.....	362	86	and silk.....	367	88
piano, table, &c.,			mungo.....	361	86
embroidered.....	378	89	oil-cloth table-mats, lined		
cloth.....	362	86	with.....	362	86
cloths.....	362	86	overboots for ladies and		
coarse, for polishing			children.....	367	88
marble.....	362	86	overboots for men.....	368	88
diagonal.....	362	86	pads and part of.....	362	86
gloves, mitts, or			padding.....	362	86
mittens.....	366	88	Paris skirtings.....	368	88
in strips, embrol-			polishing cloth.....	368	88
dered, for dress			poplin, part wool, worsted,		
trimmings.....	367	89	or hair.....	365	88
or flannel, tennis			plush.....	362	86
balls, covered			blankets.....	362	86
with.....	362	86	printed merino.....	365	88
cravats.....	366	88	rage.....	341	76
			and other mixed.....	361	86
			railway rugs.....	362	88
			saddle-girths.....	415	93
			scarfs, partly of hair, &c.....	366	88
			serges, part worsted, and		
			not part wool.....	365	88

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Woolen shawls	{ 242 366 362 362	26 88 86 86	Wood bobbins partly manufactured	238	75
shirting, fulled			brackets	233	75
shirts, or woolen worsted or			Brazil	601	41
hair goods, knit or made			Brazil, not crude	94	50
on knitting frames, and			cabinet	818	112
wholly or partly of wool,			can, not crude	94	59
worsted or hair	363	87	camphor	812	112
shirts, ready made, wholly			cedar	{ 818 884 818	112 47 112
or partly of woolen			bark		
worsted or hair	366	88	boards for making ci-	219	74
shoddy	361	86	gar boxes	734	109
shoe-bindings, worsted, or			logs and posts	229	75
hair	368	88	chairs in piece or rough	233	75
shoes, lastings or prunella,	366	88	chessmen	233	75
wholly or partly of			cheese box and materials	415	93
wool, if outside			saddle-trees, wood chief value	232	75
garments	367	88	chronometer, cases of		
wholly or partly, if			clapboards, planed or finish-	219	74
not outside gar-			ed		
ments	366	88	rough, other than	223	74
shoe wool	368	89	spruce or pine	645	42
silk henriettes—composed			cork		
partly of wool, worsted	365	88	cribs of logs fastened with	233	75
or hair			bolts to be sunk for piers		
slippers, embroidered with	366	88	cores or wooden molds for	233	75
worsted	362	86	dress ornaments	601	41
slipper, patterns of	368	88	dye, in sticks	{ 818 884	112 47
stockings, other than knit.	368	88	ebony	222	74
suspenders	368	89	fence posts, split	704	109
tasels	368	89	rails, round	234	75
terry web			split or rough	698	107
tippets wholly or partly of			fire	{ 672 672	42 42
wool, &c., except knit	367	88	for heading staves	222	74
goods	425	94	the manufacture of paper	883	47
toys, part wool			goloe shoes	233	75
traveling rugs, or partly of	362	86	granadilla	{ 884 818	47 112
wool	368	89	globes	233	75
trimmings			gun blocks	222	74
worsted and cotton	368	89	gun stocks	222	74
tubes, flexible, covered			head linings for barrels	233	75
with woolen	362	86	headings of barrels, &c	233	75
Turkey rugs	378	89	headings of barrels, &c., un-		
waste	{ 241 361	26 86	manufactured	234	75
webbing, cotton, and other	368	89	hickory, of lengths and		
worsted, and cotton meri-			shapes for general use	219	74
nos	365	88	hoops	233	75
worsted and cotton twills,			finished for use	233	75
rainbow stripes, printed.	365	88	hoop timber, round in bark	784	109
worsted cloth in stripes,			rough	{ 234 222	75 74
embroidered for dress			lake	87	57
trimming	368	89	lance	{ 447 818	35 112
worsted or mohair serges,			lasts finished or rough	233	75
for lining coats	365	88	lignum vitæ	{ 884 818	47 112
vestings	362	86	lumber, pine, sawed of va-		
vests, ready made, wholly			rious sizes for sash stock	234	75
or partly of hair, &c	366	88	mahogany	{ 818 884	112 47
yarn	243	26	manufactures of, or of which		
yarns	363	86	wood is chief component	227	24
Wood	{ 784 881	109 47	material	{ 232 233	75
and hair sieves	233	75	manufactures	234	75
leather battle-dores	463	97	match blocks	233	75
manufactures of, im-			match splints	234	75
ports of 1867 to 1883	216	73	pickets	234	75
metal, trunks of	283	91	mops, cotton and wood, wood		
silk dress ornaments	210	73	chief value	233	75
wire sieves			inop sticks	222	74
wooden ware, new tariff.	74	75	muskot blocks	233	75
ashes	593	103	stocks, finished	233	75
and lye of	882	47	oars	233	75
lye of	598	103	old tariff	233	75
awl hafts	233	75	palings, manufactured	233	75
bamboo cloth	233	75	pickets, manufactured	233	75
beams	233	75	picture or looking-glass		
blocks for paving streets	234	75	frames, unglit	233	75
box	{ 618 844	112 47			
boxes other than cabinet	233	75			
not fancy, of precious					
wood	232	75			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Wood pickets, palings, and slats, manufactured	233	75	Worsted	363	87
piling	734	109	Worsted and cotton:	367	88
pipe, blocks of brierwood	234	75	merinoes	365	88
pine butts	234	75	reps embroidered	363	87
lumber, rough	234	75	reps embroidered, slipper pattern, &c.	363	87
posts and telegraph poles, cedar, unmanufactured	234	75	trimmings	368	89
pulp of, dried in sheets	383	92	twills, rainbow stripes printed	365	88
pressing boards	233	75	Worsted and flax lapping	363	87
quassia	801	45	alpaca, calf hair, goods, not knit	367	88
crude	636	105	caps, comforters, &c., made on frames	363	87
not crude	94	60	clothing	366	88
rafts of logs	734	109	cloth in strips, embroidered for dress trimmings	368	89
railway ties	807	46	hats of pitch, covered with knit goods	363	87
razor	233	75	lace	367	88
red	818	112	for dress trimmings	368	89
not crude	94	60	llama points	363	87
Sanders	818	112	lastings, partly worsted, but containing no wool	363	87
rope	884	47	manufactures of	243	26
rollers	233	75	yarn	243	26
rules	233	75	ormohair serges for lining coats	365	88
sandal	818	112	shawls, not knit goods	367	88
satin	818	112	yarns	363	87
unmanufactured	884	47	Women's fabrics	334	81
screws	107	19	Work-boxes, musical, part steel	216	73
ship	734	109	Works of art	819	112
knees	734	109	imported for exhibition	2512	49
dressed	734	109	imported for presentation to national institutions, &c.	886	47
planks, with squared edges	734	109	the production of American artists	885	47
planing	734	109	Worm gut	714	106
snooks, cases of, imported separately	233	75	for whip and other cord	688	43
slaths, manufactured	233	75	seed	887	47
slate pencils, covered with	8478	99	seed levant, crude	636	105
soles, shoes with	463	97	Wrappers, cigarette	206	24
spars for wharves, other than rough or hewn	217	74	Wrecked goods	2504	112
spokes for wheels	233	75	from	2507	48
of, for wheels, rough	222	74	Writings, obscene, secs. 2491, 2492	51	51
for wheels, manufactured	233	75	Wrought iron	82, 95	18
spools	233	75	board nails, spikes, rivets, bolts	102	19
spoons	233	75	hinges	101	19
squares	233	75	nuts	100	19
sumac, dried, crude	636	105	railroad chairs	100	19
tar	79	57	scrap	114	19
telegraph poles	734	109	tools and flues	103	19
timber sawed for wagon tongues	222	74	washers	100	19
timber sawed other than for building wharves	234	75	scrap iron	114	119
traps	219	74	Xylidine	81	57
trays, salvers or waiters	233	75	Xylonite or xylonite	105	61
unmanufactured	234	75	Xylonite	888	47
unmanufactured, n. o. p. f.	228	24	crude mineral	215	72
weavers' reeds	233	75	Xyloite or xylonite	103	61
weicheel sticks	234	75	Yak hair	717	106
wheel hubs	222	74	laces, worsted for general use	363	87
wheel hubs, wholly or partly manufactured	233	75	Yams	820	112
wormseed, crude	636	105	Yam flour	269	77
Woods	818	112	Yarns, worsted	363	86
bar wood, in sticks, crude	636	105	carpet, composed of wood waste, cow hair, &c.	363	87
Brazil and Braziletto in sticks, crude	636	105	colr	979	110
campeachy in sticks, crude	636	105	cotton	318	81
camwood, crude	636	105	cotton, not spoiled	7	12
dye wood, crude	636	105	cow and calf hair	363	87
more advanced than crude	94	60	flax	335	81
for dyeing	94	59	grass	351	81
fastic wood, crude	636	105	hemp	335	86
green ebony wood in sticks, crude	636	105			
logwood, crude	636	105			
Nicaragua, crude	636	105			
Wood's patent dry felt	445	96			

Articles.	Par.	Page.	Articles.	Par.	Page.
Yarns, jute	{ 335	83	Zinc, acetate of	{ 92	58
linen	{ 56	15	articles	{ 261	27
of rabbit fur	{ 41	14	ashes	{ 216	73
n. o. p. f. sec. 2513	{ 335	83	auxiliary oxide of	{ 215	72
wool and rabbit's hair	{ 435	95	bromide of, medically prep	{ 91	58
or thread, china grass	{ 363	87	chloride of	{ 93	59
milk	{ 351	85	cyanide of	{ 92	58
tow	{ 381	90	ferrocyanide of	{ 92	58
woolen and worsted	{ 335	83	in blocks	{ 127	20
woolen	{ 243	26	in pigs	{ 127	20
worsted	{ 363	87	in sheets	{ 128	20
Yeast cakes	{ 890	48	iodide of	{ 92	58
proprietary	{ 90	61	lapis tutia	{ 91	58
Ylang-ylang oil	{ 90	61	lactate of	{ 92	58
Yellow aniline, or jaune indien	{ 52	57	manufactures of	{ 216	74
berries for dyeing	{ 509	101	oxide of	{ 90, 91	58
chrome	{ 87	57	phosphate of	{ 448	25
king's	{ 87	57	phosphite of	{ 92	58
metal	{ 194	70	plates for engraving	{ 216	74
metal bolts, copper chief	{ 216	74	sheathing metal	{ 5193	70
value	{ 216	74	soluble chloride of	{ 92	58
not sheathing, old and unfit	{ 215	72	sulphate of	{ 581	38
except for remanufacture	{ 215	72	tannate of	{ 92	58
unmanufactured	{ 215	72	Zithers, and parts of	{ 460	98
unwrought	{ 215	72	steel, unstrung	{ 460	98
patent	{ 87	57	Zedone	{ 33	65
Zaffer	{ 821	112	Zwetschenwasser	{ 312	90
Zinc	{ 891	48			
	{ 193	70			

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 8, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLATT, from the committee to consider the matter of the officers and employés of the two Houses, and adjust and equalize their salaries, submitted the following

REPORT:

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

The undersigned appointed by the act of March 3, 1883, a joint commission to consider during the recess of Congress the question of the salaries and compensation of the officers and employés of the Senate and House respectively, and also the number of such employés necessary for the official transaction of the business of the two Houses, and directing it to report to the two Houses on the second Monday in December, 1883, their conclusions with reference to the whole subject, and to recommend legislation respecting the same, if in their judgment such legislation is necessary, the time for such report having been extended by joint resolution until the 10th day of January, 1884, submit the following report :

The commission finds that the question of the number of officers and employés necessary to transact the business of the two Houses, respectively, and the compensation which should be paid them has been for many years a subject of controversy. The House has from time to time insisted that the officers and employés of the Senate were too many in number and received for the services rendered by them a greater compensation than that received by the officers and employés of the House for similar services. The Senate, on the other hand, has contended that the number of its officers and employés was not greater than required for the prompt and accurate dispatch of the legislative and other business of the Senate; that the compensation of the officers and employés of the Senate could not be properly measured by the apparently corresponding duties of the House officials; that while in some instances it was true that officers of the Senate were paid a larger sum than officials in the House of the same name, that in other instances the reverse was true; and it has also been contended on the part of the Senate that the officers and employés of that body receiving a greater compensation than officers bearing the same title in the House, have duties to perform not performed by the House officials. It is further insisted by the Senate that the whole amount paid for salaries of officers and employés of the House is about one-third larger than that paid for salaries of the officers and employés of the Senate, and that considering the aggregate salaries paid as aforesaid in the Senate and House, the aggregate paid to the officers and employés of the Senate is not disproportionately large.

The commission has been unable to agree upon any adjustment of the salaries of the officers and employés of the two Houses which shall

give to them, respectively, the same amount of salary and compensation for apparently corresponding positions. It is insisted by that part of the commission representing the Senate that each House must be the judge of the number of officers and employés required for the transaction of its business and their proper compensation. That part of the commission representing the House, though recognizing to a certain extent the force of this claim, is unable wholly to accede thereto. Your commission has, therefore, failed to agree upon any specific measure of legislation affecting the subject-matter referred to it, and can only join in the recommendation to each of the two Houses of Congress that in the passage of future appropriation bills such legislation shall be incorporated as shall seem to each House to be just and fair, prescribing the number of officers and employés necessary for the transaction of the business of the two Houses, respectively, and their salaries and compensation, having regard, first, to the prompt and accurate transaction of business, and, second, a wise and prudent economy.

O. H. PLATT,
ANGUS CAMERON,
F. M. COCKRELL,

Members of the Commission on the part of the Senate.

FRANK HISCOCK,
JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN,
WM. H. FORNEY,

Members of the Commission on the part of the House of Representatives.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 9, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Railroads, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany S. R. 21.]

The Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. 21) for the relief of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, have had the same under consideration, and report the same back as follows :

By an act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, there was granted to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of a railroad "from the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, at the line between Kansas and Missouri, at or near the mouth of the Kansas River, on the south side thereof, southwardly through the eastern tier of counties in Kansas, with a view to its extension, so as to effect a junction at Red River, with the railroad now being constructed from Galveston to Red River at or near Preston, in Texas," and known as the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, "every alternate section of land, or parts thereof, designated by odd numbers, to the extent of ten sections per mile, on each side of the road, to be selected within twenty miles from the line of said way," * * * "not granted, reserved, or sold, and to which the right of homestead settlements or pre-emption had not attached at the date of definite location thereof" (14 Stat., 236). A map, showing the definite location of said road, was filed in the Department of the Interior June 27, 1868, and the lands inuring to said grant on the line of the road thus established were subsequently withdrawn from settlement for the benefit of the road, viz, under dates of June 12 and October 4, 1869.

A map, showing that the road had been constructed in accordance with the conditions of the granting act, was filed in the General Land Office in January, 1871.

The name of said road was changed from the "Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad" to the "Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company," by decree of the probate court of Johnson County, Kansas, on October 5, 1868, and was subsequently again changed to that of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company.

By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1877, entitled "An act to secure the rights of settlers upon certain railroad lands, and repeal the first five sections of an act entitled 'An act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad and its extension to the Red River,' approved July 25, 1866," the first five sections of said act of July 25, 1866, were repealed. By the second section of said act of March 3, 1877, the Secretary of the

Interior was directed to issue no more patents to said company, and to withhold all patents not delivered.

The subsequent provisions of the latter act required the company to accept of the terms, conditions, and impositions thereof, including the reconveyance of all the lands patented to it, the repayment of all moneys received from the sale of lands, the cancellation of all outstanding contracts for the sale thereof if the contracting parties should consent in writing thereto, the repayment to purchasers of all moneys paid on outstanding contracts. These provisions have been complied with and performed by said company within the time named, and the papers evidencing such performance are now on file in the Department of the Interior.

In 1869 the construction of the road was commenced and within two years was completed through and beyond all the public lands from which its grant could have been satisfied.

By reason of the existence of this land grant, the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company, between the date of its construction and the taking effect of the act of March 3, 1877, was subjected to certain deductions from its regular and proper charges for the transportation of the mails of the United States, and also of certain military and other freights of the Government, which it is the purpose of the joint resolution under consideration to cause to be paid to the company.

As stated above, the company has complied with all the provisions of the act of March 3, 1877. In other words, it has conveyed to the United States all the lands received by it by virtue of said grant, and not sold by it, and it has paid into the Treasury the proceeds of all the lands of said grant by it sold, so that the Government has been restored to the condition it was in practically before said grant was made, and the railroad company has had no benefit whatever from the grant. The amount of compensation withheld from said company in consequence of said grant being 50 per cent. of the regular charges for the transportation of freight, and 20 per cent. of the regular charges for transportation of the mails between the date of the construction of the road and the taking effect of the act of March 3, 1877, is about \$25,000, which it is the purpose of the joint resolution to require the repayment of.

Your committee deem it only fair and equitable that as the Government has been placed in its original condition, it should now do the same by the railroad company, and therefore recommend the passage of the joint resolution, with certain formal amendments submitted.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 9, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 974.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Collin Adams, with accompanying papers, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

That Collin Adams, now far advanced in years, and in destitute circumstances, moved to Saint Landry Parish, Louisiana, in January, 1860 and, in equal partnership with his sister-in-law, Lucy V. Weatherred, he purchased a plantation in that parish, lying about 4 miles from Opelousas, which he continued to cultivate until about March 13, 1864, when he was compelled to surrender the same to the vendor to satisfy the lien of the deferred installments of purchase money. At the time of General Banks' expedition to Opelousas, in the spring of 1863, there were 94 bales of cotton of the crop of 1861 and 1862 on the plantation, belonging equally to said Adams and Mrs. Weatherred, which were taken possession of by the military forces of the United States on or about the 27th of April, 1863, and shipped to New Orleans, where it appears that 93 of said bales were turned over to the United States quartermaster, by whom or some agent of the Treasury Department the same was sold, and the proceeds thereof, together with those of other cotton seized and sold at same time, were covered into the Treasury of the United States or used for military purposes.

It appears from the evidence taken in the suits hereinafter referred to, and from the admission of the Government therein, that the cotton so sold netted an average of \$192 per bale, so that the amount realized by the Government from the 93 bales of cotton taken from the plantation and possession of Collin Adams was the sum of \$17,836, no part of which has ever been paid to or received by said Adams and his sister-in-law, or either of them.

On the 19th August, 1868, Bellacque, Noblesse & Co., merchants of New Orleans, La., filed their petition in the Court of Claims of the United States to recover the proceeds of 1,851 bales of cotton, which the United States military forces had seized during the Opelousas expedition in 1863 and sold through its quartermasters, on which cotton it was alleged the petitioner had advanced divers sums of money to the planters who raised the cotton and upon the security thereof; that by virtue of such advances they had the right to reduce the cotton to possession, &c., and were entitled to the proceeds thereof. The aggregate amount of such proceeds was alleged to be \$600,000, and the aggregate of advances to be \$121,763.97. A tabulated statement purporting to set forth

the advancement made to the several parties who raised the cotton was filed with the petition. In this statement was the name of Collin Adams, to whom advances were claimed to have been made on 93 bales of cotton to the amount of \$2,177. The remedy sought by the petitioner was the recovery of the *whole* proceeds of the cotton, or if the court should be of the opinion that they were not entitled to all the proceeds they asked for their advances and interest. On the 14th March, 1870, it was suggested of record that the claimants were insolvent (they having become bankrupts), and subsequently Henry Poychaud, as their assignee or syndic, was substituted as claimant or plaintiff in the suit. And on the 23d March, 1874, under leave previously granted, he filed an amended petition, incorporating therewith the same tabulated statement above referred to, but alleging that the partnership of Bellocque, Noblesse & Co. was the *owner by purchase* of the cotton specified therein, and asked for the payment of the *whole proceeds* (laid at \$400,000) to the claimant.

The cause was heard the 22d April, 1874, and on the 18th May, 1874, the Court of Claims rendered judgment against the United States in favor of said Poychaud, assignee or syndic, for the sum of \$296,164, being the *whole proceeds* of 1,542 bales of cotton at \$192 per bale. Included in this judgment were the proceeds of the 93 bales taken April 27, 1863, from the plantation and possession of the memorialist, Collin Adams, and sold by the Government agents as aforesaid. Collin Adams was neither a party to nor a witness in said suit, and had no knowledge of the proceedings until the spring of 1878, when the matter was first brought to his attention as hereinafter explained.

On the trial of said cause, and in support of plaintiff's claim to the proceeds of the 93 bales of cotton taken from Collin Adams, one Theodore Valade was introduced as a witness and testified as follows:

As agent for Bellocque, Noblesse & Co., and with their funds, I purchased during the last of 1861 and the first part of 1862 from Collin Adams 93 bales at \$60 per bale. The cotton which I bought from * * * C. Adams * * * was at the time of purchase upon his plantation, and there remained until taken possession of by the Army. I did not see the cotton seized.

There was also produced the following receipts:

I hereby certify that in accordance with orders from the commanding general Department of the Gulf I have taken for military purposes, from the plantation of Collin Adams, of the parish of Saint Landry, the following property, to wit, 93 bales of cotton, the property of A. P. Noblesse, a subject of Belgium, such cotton having been seized by order of Col. S. E. Chickering, commanding Forty-first Massachusetts Infantry Regiment Volunteers, military commandant of post at Opelousas, and Lieutenant-Colonel Seargent, provost marshal, by Lieut. Bradley Dean, Company K, Forty-first Massachusetts, and delivered to the regimental quartermaster, thence shipped to the United States quartermaster at New Orleans, La., before the evacuation of our troops at Opelousas in the spring of 1863—April 27, 1863.

BRADLEY DEAN,

First Lieutenant Company K, Forty-first Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

(Indorsed:) Bradley Dean, lieutenant Company K, Forty-first Massachusetts Volunteers. 93 bales. No. 33. No. 3947. 2.

Dean being sworn on the 28th January, 1873, testified that he had no recollection of the receipt or of his signing it; that the *body* and *date* were not in *his handwriting*; that he was not in command of the company at *that time*; and that Captain Bunker was the proper person to sign receipts. Of the truth of the statements contained in the receipts he said he had no knowledge. The language of this receipt is identical with 26 other receipts for other lots of cotton, similarly produced by plaintiff, all signed by F. G. Pope, captain Co. D, Forty-first Regiment Massa-

chusetts Volunteers. The United States took no testimony to contradict the plaintiff's evidence, relating either to the 93 bales or any portion of the claim, and the Court of Claims, in the absence of such evidence, deemed the ownership of Bellocque, Noblesse & Co. to said cotton established, and accordingly included the proceeds thereof in said judgment for \$296,164. *This judgment* was subsequently settled by the Government, and said Poychaud, as assignee, after receipt of the funds, paid out \$197,376 (including \$14,848 for the witness Theodore Valade) to his agents and attorneys; and in the State court of Louisiana, as syndic, accounted for the remaining \$98,688 (after retaining \$5,000 for his services), which said court distributed amongst the creditors of said Bellocque, Noblesse & Co.

On the 17th day of May, 1876, under section 1088 (Revised Statutes) the United States, by and through the Assistant Attorney-General, filed in the Court of Claims a motion in said suit—

To open the judgment therein and to grant a new trial, because fraud, wrong, and injustice had been done to the defendants [the United States] by the judgment entered on the 18th May, 1874, in this, that in the spring of 1863, at the time the 1,540 bales of cotton, for which judgment was rendered, were seized by the Federal troops, the claimants were not the owners or in possession thereof; that they had no mortgages on the same; that they did not have valid or subsisting liens or the right to reduce the said cotton to possession; that they did not, by non-payment of advances, become the owners or acquire any rights of property in said cotton. * * * That notwithstanding these facts, of which claimants had knowledge, they prosecuted their suit to judgment. * * * That in the prosecution of said suit various and sundry frauds were practiced in the taking of testimony, and also in the preparation of evidence, both before and after their petition was filed in court. * * * All of which will appear in the affidavits and other evidence filed herewith, and to be filed hereafter, in support of this motion. * * * That the evidence of said fraud, wrong, and injustice was not known to the officers of the Government at the time of the entry of said judgment. (See 13 Court of Claims Rep., p. 193 *et seq.*)

The United States commenced taking the affidavits on which this motion was heard as early as February 18, 1876, and on the 6th April, 1878, they took the deposition of Collin Adams, who stated, in reference to said 93 bales, that said Dean—

Gave me no receipt for the cotton. I never had any dealings with Bellocque, Noblesse & Co., with Pierre May, nor with Theodore Valade looking to the sale of this cotton. I never offered to sell it to any one of them, nor did either of them offer to purchase. Bellocque, Noblesse & Co. never bought it, nor had they made any advances on it. I know of no right, title, or interest which they could assert to this cotton before or after its seizure.

Upon this and other like evidence introduced by the Government in support of its said motion, the Court of Claims, on the 31st May, 1881, set aside the judgment of May 18, 1874, on the ground that it had been procured by fraud and perjury practiced by the claimants, who had no right or title to any of the cotton claimed by them and no interest in the proceeds thereof. (See 16, C. Cls. R., p. 601.)

Soon after discovering the frauds and perjuries that had been committed by claimants in the procurement of said judgment, Henry Poychaud (assignee) and others, (including the witness, Theodore Valade) were indicted under sections 5438 and 5440 (R. S.) for conspiracy to defraud the United States in obtaining said judgment and collecting the money thereon. Poychaud alone presented himself for trial. He was acquitted, not, however, on the ground that fraud had not been shown, but because he had come into the case some years after its inception, had only acted in a representative capacity, and the jury were not satisfied as to his guilty knowledge. Theodore Valade fled the country in 1876, when he was made a codefendant with Poychaud in the indictment.

On the trial of this indictment Collin Adams was introduced by the Government as a witness for the prosecution, and on the stand reiterated the statements made in his deposition taken April 6, 1878, that he had never sold or parted with his title to the 93 bales of cotton taken from his place in April, 1863, &c., and that Bollocque, Noblesse & Co. had no right, title, or interest therein, either before, at the time of, or after its seizure by the military forces of the United States; and that no receipt was given him for the cotton either by Lieutenant Dean or any other officer, &c. The defense offered no evidence to contradict this testimony of Adams. From the evidence introduced on the trial of said indictment, and before the Court of Claims, it appears almost conclusively that the foregoing receipt of Lieutenant Dean, on which Bollocque, Noblesse & Co.'s assignee relied in part to recover said judgment, was written by one of Noblesse's clerks as *late as* 1864, when said firm were preparing to press their fraudulent claim through the State Department on the ground of Noblesse being a citizen of Belgium. But when and wheresoever signed, it is clearly and satisfactorily shown that said receipt does not in its recitals correctly set forth the truth as to the ownership of the 93 bales of cotton. It is established by the evidence that this cotton did belong to said Adams and his sister-in-law, that they have never parted with their right, title, and interest therein, and that the proceeds thereof belong to and should be paid to them, unless they have been guilty of such negligence as contributed to the fraud perpetrated by Bollocque, Noblesse & Co., or their assignee, upon the Government, or have so long delayed making any claim that they should now be denied relief and repelled under the bar of the statute of limitations.

When Adams and his sister-in-law left Saint Landry Parish, in the spring of 1864, they were in very reduced circumstances. They have since continued much embarrassed, living in localities difficult of access, remote from lines of travel and communication, partly in Tennessee and partly in Arkansas, without the means to employ counsel or incur the expenses of traveling to distant points. Early in 1866 he commenced instituting inquiries by letter for the purpose of ascertaining what had become of his cotton. He seems to have continued these inquiries, writing to General Banks and other officers connected with the Opelousas expedition, from year to year, but without success until about April, 1875, when he received a letter from one Houston (to whom he had written for information) telling him that Bellocque, Noblesse & Co. had got his cotton, and advising him to place the matter in the hands of an attorney at New Orleans; who subsequently, upon investigation, informed him of the bankruptcy of Bellocque, Noblesse & Co., the distribution of their effects, and the inability to obtain any relief in that direction. He subsequently, in 1878, received letters from the agent of the Government, Mr. Bonshard, giving him the first information as to Bellocque, Noblesse & Co., or their assignee, having obtained judgment against the United States for the proceeds of a large lot of cotton, including 93 bales alleged to have been purchased from him, &c. To which he promptly replied, giving the facts, and he was thereafter, on April 3, 1878, called upon by the law officers of the Government to give his deposition in support of its motion to set aside and vacate said judgment of May 18, 1874; which deposition, together with a large mass of other evidence, the Government used in obtaining the aforesaid reversal, rendered May 31, 1881.

On the 3d day of June, 1878, within a few months after receiving the foregoing information, giving him the particulars as to his cotton or the proceeds thereof having been wrongfully claimed and received by the as-

signee of Bellocque, Noblesse & Co., the memorialist presented his petition to Congress, setting forth the substantial facts of the case, including the proceedings already had and their finding in the Court of Claims, and praying for relief. His application has, since June, 1878, been continuously before Congress, but no report has hitherto been made thereon. The claimant cannot under the circumstances, be fairly charged with negligence, or be properly held to have contributed to the successful prosecution of the fraudulent claim. His silence, while ignorant of the proceeding, was not culpable; nor has he, since ascertaining the facts, been guilty of such laches as should repel him from the relief he seeks at the hands of Congress. An examination of the proceedings before the Court of Claims, which resulted in the fraudulent recovery from the United States of said sum of \$296,064, will show that the *law officers then* representing the Government were culpably negligent in the defense of that suit. They produced no witness, offered no evidence, documentary or otherwise, requested no findings of fact, raised no question of law, and filed no brief, although the case *as presented* by the claimant fairly bristled with questions of both law and fact.

The Court of Claims in rendering their judgment in the case could not refrain from expressing doubts as to the merits of the claim, and after calling attention to certain suspicious circumstances connected with it, said :

But the law officers of the Government who are responsible for the defense and who have access to Colonel Holabird's accounts, which the court has not, are satisfied, * * * and the court, therefore, has no reason for interposing to a recovery doubts of its own.

In reviewing the case in 1881 (16 Ct. Cl. Rep., p. 608), the court say :

Notwithstanding the *suggestive doubt* with which that opinion closed, neither the law, nor Treasury officers of the Government, so far as the records of this court show, suggested any steps for a review.

Nor did they, so far as the papers disclose, make any efforts to ascertain the facts until after the judgment had been paid. The Government having thus, through the fraud of other claimants and the lack of diligence, to say the least of it, on the part of its own officers, wrongfully paid over the amount due the memorialist to those who were not entitled to receive the same, cannot properly and justly withhold relief from the real owner of the fund; nor would it, in the opinion of your committee, be right to interpose against the memorialist the bar of the statute of limitations. The loss sustained by a wrongful payment procured by fraud should not be shifted from the Government and be made to fall upon the humble citizen who in no way contributed to the result. Memorialist's cotton was not subject to seizure and *confiscation* under the acts of 1861 and July 17th, 1862, because he was loyal to the Government and gave no aid and comfort to the rebellion. If the cotton could be considered as coming under the provisions of the law relating to captured and abandoned property, the owner thereof, having received amnesty and pardon (even if not loyal at date of seizure), could under the decisions of the Supreme Court recover the *proceeds* thereof if allowed now to sue in the Court of Claims. (See *Armstrong vs. United States*, 13 Wallace, and *Pargona vs. United States*, 16 Wallace, 156.)

Under all the special circumstances of the case, your committee consider that memorialist should not be denied relief because of the time that elapsed before presenting his petition to Congress; and, his claim being a meritorious one, they accordingly report for his relief the following bill, and recommend its passage by the Senate.

S. Rep. 15—2

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 9, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 975.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of T. J. Boyle, administrator of the estate of Marcus Radich, deceased, have considered the same and submit the following report thereon:

A bill for the relief of Marcus Radich was introduced in the Senate during the Forty-sixth Congress and referred to the Committee on Claims. It was assigned to Mr. Teller, as a subcommittee, for examination. On the 1st of March, 1880, Mr. Teller inclosed the duplicate vouchers hereinafter set forth to General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, and asked for all papers and any other information relating to said claim in the Quartermaster-General's Office.

On the 15th of March, 1880, Mr. Teller's letter was returned to him from the Quartermaster-General's Office, with the following indorsement thereon:

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 16, 1880.

Respectfully returned, by direction of the Quartermaster-General, to Hon. H. M. Teller, United States Senate, Washington, D. C., and attention invited to copy of letter of September 3, 1866, which is the last action of record in this office, and also to the act of February 9, 1867, as given on page 3 of General Orders No. 59, of 1867, Quartermaster-General's Office.

The transfer and amount as stated in voucher for \$260, is found to have been duly reported to this office.

Regarding the voucher for \$180, it is found that on Captain Plato's form 2 for January, 1866, he takes the building up with 13 others, with the remark, "No rate of rent agreed upon. These buildings (14 in all) I found occupied upon assuming the duties here of supervising quartermaster, but these were not transferred to me by my predecessor. I consider it important that they should be reported as in occupation of the Government."

The report is same in February and March, 1866. Reported also on his April rolls at \$60 per month, with remark, voucher given to March 31, 1866.

Captain Plato's rolls are approved by his commanding officer, General G. W. Getty.
JAS. L. MOORE,
Quartermaster, U. S. A.

The letter referred to in this indorsement is as follows, viz:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., September 3, 1866.

Col. C. C. SAWTELLE,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: The papers in the claim of Marcus Radich for rent of building at Brownsville, Tex., inclosed in the letter of Col. S. H. Manning, chief quartermaster, Depart-

ment of Texas, and transmitted by you to this office for examination on the 2d ultimo, are herewith respectfully returned, with the information that, under instructions from the War Department, rent in Texas cannot be considered prior to the President's proclamation of August 20, 1866.

By order Quartermaster-General.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. DANA,

Colonel, Quartermaster's Department, Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

The following is a copy of the duplicate vouchers transmitted to General Meigs by Mr. Teller, as hereinbefore set forth :

No. 22.

The United States to Marcus Radick, Dr.

1866, March 31. For rent of building on Elizabeth street, occupied as an ordnance warehouse, from August 21, 1865, to December 31, 1865, being four months and ten days, at \$60 per month..... \$260
BROWNSVILLE, TEX.

This voucher is given subject to the approval of the chief quartermaster, Department of Texas, whose particular attention is called to Maj. O. O. Potter's certificate on No. 53, viz :

"I certify that the transfer list bearing date January 1, 1866, but actually transferred on the 24th day of April, 1866, contains the building actually occupied, with the true time and rental determined by a board of officers; that circumstances beyond my control prevented me from making the actual transfer sooner.

"O. O. POTTER,

Maj. and Chief Quartermaster, Dept. Rio Grande."

Was transferred to me by Maj. O. O. Potter, late chief quartermaster, Department of the Rio Grande, on the 24th day of April, 1866, with the above amount due and remaining unpaid, said transfer list bearing date January 1, 1866.

NELSON PLATO,

Capt. and Quartermaster, Sup. Dept. Rio Grande.

No. 22.

The United States to Marcus Radick, Dr.

1866, March 31. For rent of building on Elizabeth street, occupied as an ordnance warehouse, from January 1, 1866, to March 31, 1866, both days inclusive, being three months, at \$60 per month..... \$180
BROWNSVILLE, TEX.

This voucher is given with the above rental per month, subject to the approval of the chief quartermaster, Department of Texas, no rent having been reported by me heretofore, nor any transferred by my predecessor.

I certify that the above account is correct and just; that the services were rendered as stated, and that they were necessary for the public service, and that the services have been reported by me, according to Army Regulations, as per my report of persons and articles for January, February, and March, 1866.

NELSON PLATO,

Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, Supt. Quartermaster D. R. G.

The claim arose after hostilities had substantially ceased, but before the legal termination of the war.

The act of February 21, 1867 (vol. 14, U. S. Stat. at Large, page 397), provides that the act of July 4, 1864, "shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of any claim for supplies or stores taken or furnished for the use of or used by the armies of the United States, nor for the occupation of or injury to real estate, nor for the consumption, appro-

priation, or destruction of or damage to personal property by the military authorities or troops of the United States, where such claim originated during the war for the suppression of the Southern rebellion in a State or part of a State declared in insurrection by the proclamation of the President of the United States dated July 1, 1862, or in a State which, by an ordinance of secession, attempted to withdraw from the United States Government." On August 20, 1866, the President, by proclamation, declared that the insurrection in the State of Texas was at an end.

Under said act of February 21, 1867, the departments have refused to pay any claims originating in the insurrectionary States from the beginning of the insurrection to the date of the President's proclamation declaring the insurrection at an end, whether such claims arose under contracts or otherwise. And thus all persons whose just claims are based upon an express contract between themselves and the proper officers of the Government, made within the limits of the insurrectionary States within the period above named, are forced to appeal to Congress for relief.

This claim arose out of a contract between the claimant and a quartermaster. It was duly certified and reported by the quartermaster and a record of the claim is in the Quartermaster-General's Office. The contract was not submitted to the Quartermaster-General, nor approved by him, and consequently, according to the doctrine of the *Filor* case, 9 Wal., 45, is not legally binding on the United States. Your committee are of the opinion that the claimant is entitled to be paid the amount of rent agreed to be paid by Captain Plato, the proper quartermaster, to wit, the sum of \$440.

Since the prior report was made upon this claim Mr. Radich, has died, and on the 8th day of December, 1882, the said petitioner, T. J. Boyle, was duly appointed administrator of his estate by the county court of Harris County, Texas. He duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as such administrator.

Your committee report back a bill for the relief of the petitioner providing for the payment of the sum of \$440 in full of the claim, and we recommend its passage.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 9, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 537.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 537) for the relief of J. A. Henry and others, have examined into the subject-matter, and report:

That the several claims for the payment of which this bill provides originated in the insurrectionary States at various times between the dates when said States, respectively, passed ordinances of secession and the date when the President of the United States by proclamation declared that the insurrection was at an end therein.

They arose out of contracts between the claimants and various quartermasters. The vouchers were duly signed, certified, and reported by said quartermasters, and show the amounts owing to the several claimants, under their respective contracts, to be as stated in the bill; but the Treasury Department refused to pay said claims, because of the provisions of the act of Congress of February 21, 1867, which enacts that the act of July 4, 1864, "shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of any claim for supplies or stores taken or furnished for the use of or used by the armies of the United States, nor for the occupation of or injury to real estate, nor for the consumption, appropriation, or destruction of or damage to personal property by the military authorities or troops of the United States, where such claim originated during the war for the suppression of the Southern rebellion in a State or part of a State declared in insurrection by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or in a State which by an ordinance of secession attempted to withdraw from the United States Government."

Under said act of February 21, 1867, the Departments have declined to pay any claims for rent originating in the insurrectionary States from the beginning of the insurrection to the date of the President's proclamation declaring the insurrection at an end, whether such claims arose under contracts or otherwise.

These claims for rent arose either late in 1864 or in 1865 or 1866, after hostilities had actually ceased, although before the legal termination of the war. They were not presented to the Quartermaster-General for his approval, nor were they approved by him, and consequently, under the doctrine of the *Filor* case (9 Wal., 45), are not legally binding on the

Government. And thus all persons whose claims are based upon an express contract between themselves and the officers of the Government, made within the limits of the insurrectionary States before the legal termination of the war, are forced to appeal to Congress for relief.

These claims were all fully examined and reported upon favorably by the Committee on Claims of the Senate in the Forty-fifth Congress (see Senate reports Nos. 42, 46, 47, 143, 235, 278, 306, 364, and 616).

Also in the Forty-sixth Congress (see Senate report 764).

Your committee are of the opinion that the claimants are equitably entitled to be paid the amount of their several contracts, and we therefore recommend the passage of the bill.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 9, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 431.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 431) entitled "A bill for the relief of Sallie A. Spence," have considered the same, and report thereon as follows:

In July, 1864, the claimant was the owner of a certain building in Murfreesborough, Tenn. On the 1st of July, 1864, this building was rented of claimant by the United States, and was used and occupied as an Army hospital for the month of July, 1864, at the agreed rent of \$100 a month. A regular voucher on Form No. 22 was given to claimant, signed by R. S. McKean La Porte, captain and assistant quartermaster. The voucher was presented to the Quartermaster-General for payment, but payment was refused for the reason that the claim originated in an insurrectionary State during the rebellion.

It was held by the Supreme Court, in the case of *Filor vs. The United States* (9th Wallace, page 45), which was an action brought on a lease of premises at Key West, for the use of the Quartermaster's Department, that the claimant could not recover in the Court of Claims.

This case is similar to the *Filor* case, and consequently this claimant could not at any time sustain an action in the Court of Claims.

The Southern Claims Commission had jurisdiction to hear only claims for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the Army of the United States, in States proclaimed as in insurrection against the United States, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States. A claim for rent could not be sustained in that tribunal.

This claimant could not go into any court to recover her claim. The proper quartermaster entered into a lease with her at a definite rent; the premises were actually occupied under this lease for the time stated in the voucher, and the rent of \$100 thereupon became due. We are satisfied that in justice and equity the claimant is entitled to this sum. We therefore report back the bill with the recommendation that it pass.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 9, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 379.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 379) for the relief of Mrs. J. P. Williams, have duly considered the same, and submit the following report thereon :

This committee in the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress referred this claim to the Secretary of the Treasury, and called upon him for certified copies of the original papers on file in his Department, relating to the said claim, and in response received from him copies of all the papers in said claim, and among them the following, to wit:

[Form No. 13.—Voucher to Abstract B.]

The United States to Mrs. J. P. Williams, Dr.

		Dolls.	Cts.
1885. November 10..... Clarksville, Tenn.	For rent of building occupied as post commissary warehouse from the 1st of January, 1865, to the 31st of July, 1865, being (7) seven months, at (\$75 ⁰⁰) seventy-five dollars per month..... To be settled hereafter, as the Government may direct, the owner being considered loyal. Five hundred and twenty-five dollars.	525	
		525	00

I certify that the above account is correct and just; that the services were rendered as stated; that they were necessary for the public service, and are borne on my report of persons, &c., for the time above charged.

GEO. ISENSTEIN,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

[Form No. 13.—Voucher to Abstract B.]

The United States to Mrs. J. P. Williams, Dr.

1885. December 31st..... Clarksville, Tenn.	For rent of building occupied as post commissary warehouse from the 1st day of August, 1865, to the 31st day of December, 1865, being (5) five months, at (\$75 ⁰⁰) seventy-five dollars per month.. Three hundred and seventy-five dollars.	375	00
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I certify that the above account is correct and just; that the services were rendered as stated; that they were necessary for the public service, and are borne on my report of persons, &c., for the month of December, 1865.

GEORGE ISENSTEIN,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

The following letter was addressed to Capt. S. R. Hammill, assistant quartermaster:

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., *March 24, 1866.*

CAPTAIN: I certify on honor that the building owned by Mrs. J. P. Williams was rented by Capt. J. P. Williams, A. Q. M., at the request of Capt. Morrill, C. S., for a commissary warehouse, for \$75 (seventy-five dollars) per month, from the 1st of January, 1865. Clarksville was captured in February, 1862, the owner being considered loyal; and the rent for the said warehouse would have been paid by me from the 15th of August, 1865, in accordance with existing orders, if I had had sufficient funds on hand.

Very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,

GEO. ISENSTEIN.
Late Capt. & A. Q. M.

Capt. S. R. HAMMILL, A. Q. M.

The vouchers were referred to the Quartermaster-General, with the following result:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
September 20, 1871.

Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster-General for examination and report. Claims of Mrs. J. P. Williams for rent.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Auditor.

Respectfully returned to the Third Auditor U. S. Treasury.

The certified account, stated at \$525, has been reported to this office, as required by regulations.

Referring to the other account, stated at \$375, the certifying officer for November, 1865, reports \$300 as due. On his returns for December, 1865, reports as follows:

"Given up to the owner Dec. 31, 1865, and nothing unpaid."

A. M. Hughes, Washington, D. C., was advised May 15, 1869, that under existing laws and decisions claims for rent arising in Tennessee during the war could not be paid.

By order Act'g Quarterm'r-General.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Q. M. G. O., *Jan'y 5, 1872.*

The following is the decision of the Third Auditor:

Rent claim of Mrs. J. P. Williams.

THIRD AUDITOR'S DECISION.

The claimant asks payment for the use and occupation by United States authorities of a building situate at Clarksburg, Tenn., as post commissary warehouse, from January 1st, 1865, to January 1st, 1866, at \$75.00 per month, \$900.

The claim having originated in the State of Tennessee, and during the late war of the rebellion, and being for the use and occupation of real estate, is barred from settlement by the act of Congress of February 21, 1867. The entire claim is therefore disallowed.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Auditor.

The above accounts are in the usual form, and are in duplicate.

Your committee addressed another letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, and received the following reply:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 26, 1881.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication addressed to the Third Auditor on the 20th instant, inclosing copies of vouchers issued to Mrs. J. P. Williams, by Capt. George Isenstein, A. Q. M., for rent of building occupied as post commissary warehouse from January 1 to July 31, 1865, and asking whether the ac-

counts of Captain Isenstein show the same to have been paid. You are respectfully informed in reply that an examination of the accounts of this officer on file in the Third Auditor's Office, does not exhibit such payment.

The inclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

Hon. F. M. COCKRELL,
Chairman Committee on Claims, United States Senate.

Also the following letter :

SIR : Referring to your letter of the 20th ultimo, addressed to the Third Auditor, concerning the payment of the vouchers issued to Mrs. J. P. Williams by Capt. George Isenstein, A. Q. M., for rent of building occupied as post commissary warehouse, I have the honor to inform you that the additional statement of the Auditor, of this date, shows that the accounts of Captain Isenstein contain no record of any payment to Mrs. Williams for rent of the property in question, for the period from January 1 to December 31, 1865.

The inclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

Hon. F. M. COCKRELL,
Chairman Committee on Claims, United States Senate.

The premises were occupied after hostilities had actually ceased, but before the war had legally closed.

The act of February 21, 1867 (vol 14, U. S. Stat. L., page 397), provides that the act of July 4, 1864—

Shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of any claim for supplies or stores taken or furnished for the use of or used by the armies of the United States, nor for the occupation of or injury to real estate, nor for the consumption, appropriation, or destruction of or damage to personal property by the military authorities or troops of the United States, where such claim originated during the war for the suppression of the Southern rebellion in a State or part of a State declared in insurrection by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or in a State which, by an ordinance of secession, attempted to withdraw from the United States Government.

On April 2, 1866, the President by proclamation declared that the insurrection in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi was at an end.

Under said act of February 21, 1867, the Departments have declined to pay any claims originating in the insurrectionary States from the beginning of the insurrection to the date of the President's proclamation declaring the insurrection at an end, whether such claims arose under contract or otherwise. The contract was not approved by the Quartermaster-General, and consequently is not legally binding on the United States, as was decided by the Supreme Court in the Filor case, 9 Wall., 45. And thus all persons whose just claims are based upon an express contract between themselves and the proper officers of the Government made within the limits of the insurrectionary States within the period above named are forced to appeal to Congress for relief.

This claim arose out of contracts between the claimant and quartermaster, which were duly reported by such quartermaster, and claimant is, in our opinion, entitled to the amounts specified in her said contracts, viz, \$900.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 9, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 677.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 677) for the relief of the estates of James Vance and William Vance, have examined the same, and submit the following report thereon :

This claim was favorably reported from the Senate Committee on Claims by Mr. Teller, May 29, 1878; by Mr. Hereford, February 11, 1880, and by Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, June 28, 1882.

The claim was also twice reported favorably from the House Committee on Claims.

This claim is for rent for the use and occupation of certain buildings in San Antonio, Tex., from the 5th day of August, 1865, to the 20th day of August, 1866, as well as the rental of a certain dwelling-house from September 1, 1865, to April 30, 1866.

The principal buildings, exclusive of the dwelling-house, were five in number, containing twenty-two rooms; two of these were store-houses, each 30 feet wide by 110 feet deep, with two barracks, each 30 feet wide and 167 feet deep. These buildings had been rented before the war of the claimants, the Government paying rental therefor at the rate of \$625 per month.

At the time actual hostilities ceased, which was before the 5th of August, 1865, these buildings were in a damaged condition, and the claimants, at the request of Capt. H. S. Clubb, assistant quartermaster, repaired the buildings at an expense of between seven and eight thousand dollars in gold; such repairs were made for the purpose of inducing the Government to rent the buildings. On the 5th day of August, 1865, the Government went into possession of the buildings before mentioned as well as the dwelling-house of the claimants.

The evidence is satisfactory on the question of possession having been given the Government by the claimants.

It was in no sense a taking of possession by force, or by virtue of the war power, or without the consent of the owners. It is evident that the claimants and the assistant quartermaster understood that rent was to be paid for the use and occupation of the premises. The claimants allege that there was no positive agreement as to the amount to be paid, but it was supposed that the amount allowed would be the same as had been paid before the war. The assistant quartermaster reported the use and

occupation of the premises to the Department at Washington, with a diagram of the buildings, streets, &c., and under the head of "Rate of hire or compensation," entered "Rate not settled." This statement was made monthly during the time these buildings were so occupied, and the testimony shows that it was the intention of the quartermaster and the claimants that rent was to be paid at such sum as should be fixed at Washington, and there is nothing in the case that will warrant the idea that it was taken possession of by force, or without the consent of the owners first obtained. It is evident that this was the belief of the claimants (that rent was to be paid), for, in the spring of 1866, the claimants presented the claim for rent of the premises, and were informed, May 9, 1866, that "under existing decision of the War Department rent in States heretofore in rebellion cannot be paid by the Quartermaster's Department." This, the Department claims, brings the case within the rule laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of *Filor vs. United States*, 9 Wallace, page 45, and this is undoubtedly correct. The case of *Filor vs. United States* only decided that there was not such a contract as would entitle the plaintiff to sue in the Court of Claims, and it must be admitted that in this case the claimants have no standing in the Court of Claims. If they had they would doubtless go into that court.

Congress has uniformly allowed rent to claimants, where the premises occupied by the Army were occupied under contract.

It is, under the provision of law, the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish quarters for officers, and the Quartermaster's Department must provide store-rooms, warehouses, depots for its supplies, and it cannot be said that while the Quartermaster's Department might contract for officers' quarters it could not contract for a building in which to put the stores indispensable to the existence of the Army, rank and file. If Congress is justified in recognizing as valid the contract made for the convenience of the officers of the Army, and the clerical force necessary for the efficiency of the Army, it certainly will be justified in recognizing the contracts made by the same officers for the rental of buildings, without which the Quartermaster's Department would hardly have been able to discharge the duties imposed on it by law, the least of which was the furnishing quarters for officers and their staff.

The claimants were, indeed, to expend a large amount of money in repairing the buildings, putting them in condition to be occupied by the Government, and under a contract with the assistant quartermaster the claimants surrendered to the Government the possession of the buildings at a time when war existed only in name and not in fact.

Such contract was made out about two months after the Government of the United States had officially notified the governments of Europe that the war of the rebellion was at an end, that the authority of the United States was regarded in all of the late rebellious States. No armed force appeared against the Government in the State of Texas after August 1, 1865, and the Government did not after that time exercise the right (not denied to it in war) to seize the property of the citizens of disloyal States and occupy the same without compensation to the owners.

Under all circumstances, your committee think it was the duty of the Government, on the 9th of May, 1866, if the intention was to repudiate the contract, to have surrendered to the claimants the possession which had been acquired under a promise to pay rent, and, not having so surrendered the premises, your committee think that rent ought not to be paid.

The Government did pay rent for the premises, exclusive of the dwelling-house, after August 20, at the rate of \$5,000 per annum for a period, and subsequently at the rate of \$6,000 per annum, and your committee think that the rent for the buildings so occupied, exclusive of the dwelling, ought to be paid at the rate of \$5,000 per annum, and that the evidence shows that the rent of the dwelling-house was worth at least \$50 per month, making the total rent due the claimants the sum of \$5,200 for the rental of the property, exclusive of the dwelling-house, and \$300 for the use of the dwelling, or a total of \$5,500.

The committee therefore recommended that amount be allowed in full of all claims of claimants, and report the accompanying bill.

We recommend the passage of the bill.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 9, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 380.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 380) for the relief of James Bridger, submit the following report thereon:

A bill identical with this was favorably reported from the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives June 12, 1880. A similar bill was favorably reported from this committee July 6, 1882.

The evidence in this case clearly establishes the following facts: About the year 1843 claimant located upon a tract of land situated in Green River County, now Utah Territory, and commenced the erection of a trading house and other buildings and improvements. From the date of said location said claimant resided at said post, and engaged in trade with the surrounding tribes of Indians, until in the fall of 1857, at which last-mentioned date the improvements constructed by said claimant at said trading post consisted of thirteen spacious and substantial log houses constructed out of hewed timbers; the roofs and floors were of sawed boards, which were sawed out with whip saws; the roofs were also covered with sod to render them fire-proof. The houses were so located as to form a hollow square in the center of an area of about 4,000 square feet, all of which was surrounded with a strong, solid stone wall, laid in cement, about 18 feet high and 5 feet thick, with bastions at each corner. Outside of said wall was a strong corral for stock, about 200 by 300 feet square, inclosed in like manner by a stone wall laid in cement, about 10 feet high and 2½ or 3 feet thick, together with six other outhouses. The testimony shows that these improvements were erected by said claimant, and were used by him as his residence and as a trading post, and were called and known as Fort Bridger. In the year 1857 the Army of Utah, commanded by General Albert S. Johnston, took possession of said premises on behalf of the United States, under a written contract of lease executed by claimant, of the one part, and Capt. John H. Dickerson, assistant quartermaster, United States Army, on behalf of the United States, of the other part.

The material portions of said written contract, so far as the claim of said Bridger is concerned, are as follows:

Said claimant leased to the United States for the term of ten years from the 18th day of November, 1857, a tract of land consisting of 3,898 acres and 2 roods, situated in Green River County, Utah Territory, and particularly described in a plot attached to said written contract and made a part thereof, upon which tract of land is situated Fort Bridger.

By the terms of said contract the United States agreed to pay to claimant an annual rent for the use of said premises of \$600, the rent to commence as soon as claimant established his title to said tract of land to the satisfaction of the Quartermaster-General of the United States, or whenever the Attorney-General of the United States should pronounce the title good. It was further agreed by the contracting parties that the United States Government, through its agent, should have the privilege at any time within the period of said lease of purchasing said tract of land by paying claimant the sum of \$10,000. It is also provided by the terms of said contract that said lease might be terminated by the United States upon three months' notice by the Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, or by his agent, to claimant.

The United States have continued to occupy said premises from the day of the date of said lease to the present time, and are now enlarging it with a view to its permanent occupancy. The claimant has never established his title to the premises, but on July 14, 1859, less than two years after the date of said contract, the President declared it a military reservation, and that the General Land Office had never recognized any private claim in the vicinity of Fort Bridger; and, further, should any claims have existed in that locality, under the treaty of 1848 with Mexico, that no law existed for their adjustment. The testimony further shows that the cost of said improvements to said claimant was about the sum of \$20,000.

Claimant, believing himself entitled to be paid for the use and occupation of Fort Bridger and the buildings connected therewith, and for the value of said improvements, made application to the War Department therefor, and was informed by a communication from the Secretary of War, dated February 21, 1878, that his failure to establish his title to the property in question previous to its being declared a military reservation precluded the Secretary of War from recognizing his claim to ownership or rent.

It may be, and really appears to be, a hardship upon claimant that he should be entirely deprived of the improvements erected by him, and of compensation for their use by the United States for a period of more than twenty years; yet the terms of said written contract clearly preclude him from a recovery according to the forms of law. The evidence upon which this report is founded consists of numerous affidavits, and communications from the War Department, together with a certified copy of the written contract.

Your committee believe the ends of justice will be promoted by permitting the claimant to assert his claim in a court of justice, where witnesses can be subjected to cross-examination and the proper tests applied for the ascertainment of a just and equitable determination.

Your committee therefore recommend that the accompanying bill, as amended, be passed, permitting claimant to sue in the Court of Claims for the amount he believes himself entitled to, freed from the bar of the statute of limitations, and that his case be heard by said court and judgment be given by the court in favor of claimant for the value of said improvements as found by the court.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 9, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 382.]

The Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (S. 382) for the relief of the city of Glasgow, in the State of Missouri, and citizens thereof, have had the same, together with the accompanying papers and evidence, under consideration, and respectfully submit the following report :

A bill for the relief of the claimants, or a portion of them, appears to have been introduced in the Senate at the second session of the Forty-second Congress, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, reported by Senator Blair from that committee, and passed the Senate, but there is no printed copy of the report.

At the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress the bill was again introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Claims, but not reported.

It appears that in the month of October, 1864, Chester Harding, jr., colonel of the Forty-third Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, was in command of the Union forces at Glasgow, county of Howard and State of Missouri ; that on the 15th day of said month his command at said post was attacked by the Confederate forces under command of General Clark, and that Colonel Harding, finding that his force could not withstand the attack, and that the city would be captured, ordered a large brick building in said town of Glasgow, known as the city hall, and which had been used partly as a store-house for ordnance, quartermasters', and commissary stores, and partly for quarters for troops under the command of Colonel Harding, with its contents, to be burned, in order to prevent the enemy from gaining possession of it and using large quantities of supplies then in said building ; that the order was a verbal one, given to Maj. John R. Moore, post quartermaster, while the battle was going on and when the approach of the enemy was imminent, and that it was shortly afterward executed by Major Moore, and the said building with its contents burned, and that the fire from said building was communicated to the adjacent buildings and certain dwelling-houses, store-houses, shops, and outbuildings, with their contents, then owned by the petitioners, William D. Matthews, Horace Walker, August Hannaca, Henry Joseph, John G. Eberly, and John Chamberlain, citizens of said city, and a church building held by trustees of the Old School Presbyterian Church of said city, were totally destroyed ; that the destruction of the city hall and contents, in the opinion of Colonel Harding, was a military necessity and authorized by him.

It further appears that on the same day, and while the said battle

was in progress, Colonel Harding ordered the dwelling-house of the petitioner, Joseph Reich, which was contiguous to the rifle-pits of the Union forces, and afforded a shelter to the enemy's sharpshooters, to be burned, which order was obeyed, and the building and its contents were destroyed; and that one Simon Oppenheimer, at the time said building was burned by the order of Colonel Harding, occupied three rooms in said dwelling-house, which contained household and kitchen furniture, clothing, provisions, and fuel, and that said property, belonging to the said Simon Oppenheimer, was burned and destroyed.

In the petition of Joseph Stettmund it is alleged that on the said 15th day of October, 1864, when the said battle was raging, the enemy approached the works in which the Union forces were intrenched, under shelter of his dwelling-house, contiguous to and immediately south of the intrenchments, and that Colonel Harding ordered his dwelling-house to be fired, which order was obeyed, and the dwelling-house and other buildings of the petitioner destroyed. This is undoubtedly a correct statement of the matter, although in affidavits made by Colonel Harding and Captain Moore, on the 23d day of May, 1870, the loss of Mr. Stettmund's building is alleged to have occurred on account of its proximity to the said city hall, but in a subsequent affidavit, made the 13th day of June, 1870, by Colonel Harding, the loss is stated to have occurred substantially as is alleged in the petition.

Copies of the two affidavits of Colonel Harding are herennto attached, marked Exhibits A and B, as an illustration of the facility with which *ex parte* affidavits are obtained in matters of this kind, but without the intention of imputing any wrong intentions in the matter to Colonel Harding or Captain Moore.

The petitioners, August Hannaca, Simon Oppenheimer, and Joseph Stettmund, in their respective petitions state that at the time of such destruction of their property they were engaged with a majority of the able-bodied citizens of the city of Glasgow in fighting upon the Union side in the battle then being fought, as members of a military organization called the Home Guard, and their loyalty appears to be established. There is also formal proof, by printed forms of *ex parte* affidavits, of the loyalty of the other petitioners, except the city of Glasgow and Joseph Reich, accompanying their petitions.

There does not appear to be among the papers any evidence as to the loyalty of Joseph Reich, and in the case of the claim of the city of Glasgow, the petition in which case is made by one Alfred W. Roper (the mayor of the city at the time the petition was filed), formal proof of his loyalty is filed. There is no evidence as to the loyalty of the mayor, common council, or other officers of the city or of a majority of the inhabitants of the city at the time of the destruction of the property for which the claim is presented, nor is there any evidence that the mayor was authorized to present or is authorized to prosecute a claim.

The following are the itemized accounts of property alleged to have been destroyed accompanying the several petitions:

Statement of accounts of citizens of Glasgow, Mo., of property destroyed, as set forth in report accompanying bill S. 382.

William D. Matthews:

Dwelling and smoke houses.....	\$5,000 00
Cabinet shop	2,000 00
Furniture, &c	1,000 00
Material and tools.....	2,750 00
Money (United States).....	120 00
	<hr/> \$10,870 00

Horace Walker:

House	\$2,500 00
Furniture	1,500 00
Library, &c	1,500 00
Piano	800 00
Drugs, &c	200 00
Fuel and provisions	200 00
Out-buildings	800 00
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	\$7,500 00

August Hannaca:

House	2,000 00
Furniture and clothing	1,785 65
Shop	350 00
Tools and leather	550 00
Stable, \$300; mare, \$150	450 00
Provisions and feed	324 35
Fuel	90 00
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	5,550 00

Henry Joseph:

House and furniture	1,500 00
Boots	1,800 00
Shoes	100 00
Leather	1,000 00
Sewing-machine	75 00
Lasts	130 00
Crimping-machine	15 00
Boot trees	12 00
Desk	25 00
Shoe-strings	12 00
Stoves	60 00
Fuel	80 00
Gum-shoes	16 00
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	4,825 00

J. G. Eberley:

House	3,000 00
Smoke-house and stable	250 00
Furniture	800 00
Fuel	100 00
Saddler's tools	2,000 00
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	6,150 00

John Chamberlain:

Store-house	8,000 00
Show-cases	300 00
Show-trays	130 00
Show-cases	300 00
Safe	500 00
Safe	150 00
Regulator	150 00
3 lathes	240 00
Watch materials and tools	1,000 00
Jewelry tools and roller	125 00
Bench and plates	50 00
Perfumery	175 00
Clocks	250 00
6 watches	660 00
8 watches	800 00
5 watches	1,250 00
7 watches	1,050 00
32 watches	800 00
8 watches	360 00
42 watches	1,050 00
Chains	500 00
Rings	510 00
Knives, &c	350 00
Jewelry	6,000 00
Fancy goods	3,350 00
Sewing machine	108 25
Case, plate-glass front (50 feet)	300 00
Customers' watches	1,250 00
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	29,768 25

F. W. Digges, trustee of Old School Presbyterian Church:

Church	\$1,500 00	
Melodeon	150 00	
Bible and hymn books	50 00	
Library	50 00	
Carpets	80 00	
		\$1,830 00

Joseph Reich:

House	1,500 00	
Furniture and clothing	843 00	
Stoves, fuel, &c	146 00	
Bake oven, &c	75 00	
		2,564 00

Simon Oppenheimer:

Furniture and clothing	1,200 00	
Provisions, fuel, &c	100 00	
		1,300 00

Joseph Stettmund:

House	2,500 00	
Out-houses	1,000 00	
Furniture and clothing	1,800 00	
Stoves, fuel, and provisions	200 00	
		5,500 00

Grand total of claims..... 75,857 25

The questions for the committee to determine are whether these claims, or any of them, are claims which it is the duty of the Government to pay, and if so, whether the measure of compensation to the claimants shall be determined by the auditing officers of the Treasury Department or some other tribunal.

As to the fact of the destruction of certain property of the petitioners at the time, in the manner, and under the circumstances stated in the petitions, there is no room for controversy. As to the other facts stated, such as the amount, character, and value of the property destroyed, the evidence submitted is very unsatisfactory. It consists of general statements in the petitions of the destruction of the property of petitioners described in the most general terms, statements of account, copies of which are hereinbefore set forth, verified by the claimant and accompanied by the affidavits of two witnesses in the stereotyped form as to the correctness of the accounts. The evidence is open to much unfavorable criticism. Comparing the descriptions of the buildings destroyed contained in the petitions with the valuations given in the accompanying exhibits, your committee are of the opinion that such valuation is much overstated.

In view of the character of the personal property alleged to have been destroyed, and the general and wholesale description of much of it contained in the statements rendered; of the fact that neither at the time of the loss or since, any inventory or appraisal of the personal property appears to have been made; that Colonel Harding is only able to state upon information and belief that the contents of the several buildings were destroyed; and of the further fact that no invoices, books, itemized accounts, or the testimony of bookkeepers, clerks, or of persons shown to have had opportunities to know the amount, character, and value of the property destroyed, have been filed; and of the great opportunity for fraud in making claim for goods not in the buildings at the time of their destruction, or which were saved from the fire, and the failure of the claimants to state what goods were in the buildings before the fire, and what goods, if any, were saved from the fire, or to give a sufficient reason why such goods, or portions of the same were not saved, your committee does not think the evidence sub-

mitted is sufficient to warrant the payment of any sums to the complainants as compensation for merchandise or personal property alleged to have been destroyed, even if, otherwise, under the legal and equitable rules which should govern the action of Congress in such cases, the complainants were entitled to such compensation.

It is true that by the bill Congress is only asked to provide for the payment of these claims, and the duty of determining the amount to be paid is devolved upon another department of the Government. The bill provides, in substance, that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to cause to be examined and audited the claims of the several claimants, and when audited, to pay the same.

Your committee can see no good reason why this, or like claims, should be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury or other Executive Department of the Government to be audited. The examination of the claims under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury would necessarily be *ex parte*, either upon the petitions and affidavits already before the committee or other equally unsatisfactory evidence. And it is at least doubtful whether the Secretary of the Treasury would be authorized to arbitrarily scale down the claims in the face of this *ex parte* testimony, and allow such amount only as, in his judgment, would probably be just compensation to the claimants.

There does not appear to be any evidence on file in the Treasury Department, or any of the Departments of the Government concerning these claims. No investigation of the destruction of the property in question nor appraisement of its value appears to have been made under direction of the War Department or military authorities, or otherwise, and no good reason appears why the Secretary of the Treasury, under the ordinary rules and regulations of the Treasury Department, is better or as well qualified to determine, with justice to the United States or the claimants, what amounts, if any, are legally or equitably due to the claimants, than this committee or Congress.

Congress at the last session provided by the act of March 3, 1883, for the transmission to the Court of Claims of the United States of any claim pending before any committee of the Senate or of the House of Representatives, or before either House of Congress, which involves questions of fact, with the vouchers, papers, proofs, and documents pertaining thereto, for the finding of the facts by said court under such rules as the court may adopt. The advantages to be derived from a judicial investigation and determination of the facts in claims of the character of the claims now under consideration, as well as in a large proportion of the claims which come before the committees of both Houses of Congress, by a tribunal proceeding in accordance with the rules of law and practice, which experience has demonstrated are necessary to even an approximate correct determination of issues of fact in legal controversies—a tribunal in which the claims must be presented by appropriate and formal allegations and supported by competent evidence, where the witnesses must be produced and may be subjected to cross-examination, are too obvious to require argument. The superiority of such a tribunal as the Court of Claims of the United States over any auditing officer of the Treasury, or other Executive Department of the Government, for the judicial investigation of questions of fact like those upon which depends the amount of compensation which should be made to the claimants named in the bill, if they are entitled at all to compensation, is unquestionable.

The important question, however, at least as to the claims of the city of Glasgow, John Reich, Simon Oppenheimer, and Joseph Stettmund,

and which, in the judgment of your committee, disposes of these claims, is whether the Government is liable to make compensation for the property of a loyal citizen in a loyal State, destroyed by competent military authority, *flagrante bello*, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy, where the approach of the enemy is prospectively imminent. As to the property of the other claimants, their claim for compensation must be determined either by the decision of the same question, or if it shall be contended that the destruction of such property, not having been designed, was an incident to the firing of the city hall, and the obligation of the Government to make compensation rests on different grounds from its obligation as to the other claims, a distinction which was maintained with much ability and earnestness in the report of the Senate Committee on Claims to the third session of the Forty-seventh Congress (report No. 402, upon the bill for the relief of J. Milton Best), then their claim to compensation depends upon the question as to whether the Government is liable to make compensation for the property of a loyal citizen, in a loyal State, incidentally destroyed in battle, or in the prosecution of necessary and lawful military operations by the Union forces in repelling invasion or in suppressing insurrection.

Upon the first question neither the opinions of elementary writers, the decisions of the courts, or the reports of the committees of Congress are entirely uniform, but the weight of authority is against such liability, and the recent decisions of the courts and the reports of this committee appear to have been to the effect that the Government is under no obligation to make compensation to its citizens for property destroyed in the manner and under the circumstances stated.

As to the question of the obligation or duty of the Government to make compensation for property incidentally destroyed in battle or in actual and necessary military operations there seems to be no difference of opinion.

The rule is generally recognized that the Government is under no obligation to compensate its citizens for property destroyed, or damages done in battle, or by necessary military operations in repelling an invading army, and any departure from it rests upon mere gratuity or other exceptional reasons.

It clearly appears that the property, for the loss of which these claimants ask compensation, was either destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy or by an accident of war, unavoidably incidental to its military operations.

As we have before said, the property of Joseph Reich, Simon Oppenheimer, Joseph Stettmund, and the city hall, for which the city of Glasgow, through its mayor, claims compensation, was purposely destroyed by the order of Colonel Harding, the officer in command of the Union forces, and the destruction of the property of the other claimants, if not designed, was the incidental result of the firing of the city hall. If there is a real distinction between the claim of the city of Glasgow, for the destruction of the city hall, and the claims of citizens growing out of that act, the claims of the latter stand upon even less tenable ground than those of the former.

The act of burning the city hall and two other buildings burnt by design, then, was legal. The act was not wrong, and if not wrong the Government should not be required to make compensation for the property so rightfully destroyed or for the property incidentally destroyed in consequence of such rightful act.

The question of the obligation and duty of the Government to make compensation to its citizens upon claims resting upon facts identical or

similar to the facts in these cases has been so often and so ably and exhaustively discussed in the reports of the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives that your committee deem it unnecessary to enter anew into an elaborate discussion thereof.

In the report of this committee made at the last session upon the bill for the relief of Perez Dickinson, the surviving partner of James Cowan, deceased, heretofore trading and doing business under the firm-name and style of Cowan & Dickinson, of Knoxville, Tenn. (S. Report 4), the claim being for the value of cotton taken from the warehouse of Cowan & Dickinson, by order of General Burnside, for use in strengthening the fortifications then erecting for the defense of Knoxville against Longstreet's impending attack, the committee said :

The circumstances authorized General Burnside to use his discretion in giving the order for the seizure of the cotton, otherwise he would have been a trespasser, liable to the owner's suit, and no claim against the Government would exist. (*Mitchell vs. Harmony*, 13 How., 116.)

The seizure of the property was a lawful act of war, and must be presumed to have been proper and necessary, as the officer in command so determined.

It is quite clear that this is not a case of taking private property for public use within the meaning of article 5 of the amendments to the Constitution. That amendment was not intended to apply to or regulate the operations of war. The taking of private property for public use, to which the Constitution here refers, is illegal unless the same law which provides for the taking provides for and secures compensation to the owner. It will not do to take the property first and pass a law giving indemnity afterward. The military commander would have a right, notwithstanding this clause of the Constitution, to arrest and imprison anywhere within his lines a person whom he suspected of being a spy without any process of law whatever. And he has the same right to take property for military use or to destroy it within the field of his military operations if in his judgment the use of such property is necessary to promote his military operations, or if its continued existence be, in his judgment, a military danger.

The claim for compensation, then, does not rest upon the Constitution of the United States. It must be established, if at all, by other considerations. We have no doubt that there are obligations resting upon the United States as a civilized nation towards its own citizens, not expressly declared in the Constitution, but growing out of the laws and usages of nations, or out of the plain dictates of justice, and that these obligations must operate as a constraint upon Congress to pass the legislation needed to give them effect. But of the existence and extent of these obligations Congress is the sole judge. The opinions in regard to them of writers on public law, or even of judges, are entitled only to the respect due to the individual judgment of their authors. Except in the cases in which by express statute jurisdiction has been given to judicial tribunals of claims against the Government, opinions expressed by courts upon these questions must be not only mere *obiter dicta*, but *dicta* in regard to matters solely cognizable by another department of the Government. Of this class is the remark of Taney, Ch. J., in *Mitchell vs. Harmony*, 13 How., 13, and that of Clifford, J., in *United States vs. Russell*, 13 Wallace, 624, so far as it relates to the obligation of the Government to make compensation for property destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

Under the laws of war this claimant is no more entitled to compensation for the cotton taken and used as hereinbefore set forth than are his neighbors whose fields were trampled by the march of General Burnside's army.

And in the report of the committee, made to the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress (S. Report No. 710) upon S. bill 267, for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of the salt works near Manchester, Ky., this committee said :

The damage and injury to the property of the claimants for which they pray compensation was not done wantonly or accidentally, but designedly and pursuant to the order of General Buell, who was the military commander of the territory in which the property destroyed was situate.

The question to be considered is, "whether the Government is liable to make compensation for the property of a citizen in an adhering State seized and destroyed or damaged by competent military authority, *flagrante bello*, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy as an element of strength where warlike operations are in progress, or where the approach of the enemy is prospectively imminent."

We are of the opinion that the same law prevails when our territory is invaded by a foreign enemy or a loyal State by a rebel invading force.

We submit that the Government has a clear right to take or use private property under its war power on the theater of military operations, *aggrante bello*, for military purposes.

It has never been claimed that the Government is bound to pay for property taken or destroyed by the enemy in time of war, nor by its own military forces in actual battle.

The property for which these claimants ask compensation was destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy; it was situate in a territory where *actual* war prevailed; it was the owners' misfortune and not the fault of the Government that it was so situate. *The Government ought not to be held liable to make compensation except where it is in the wrong.*

Everybody agrees that the Government is not liable for property destroyed in battle, or in an attempt to recapture it from the enemy.

It can make no difference to the owner whether his property is destroyed immediately before a battle or during the actual conflict.

The Government ought not to be held liable to make compensation for property destroyed by it to keep it from falling into the hands of an enemy, because it is not possible to say what is the measure of damages. Can any person tell what property is worth which is liable the next day or the next hour to be taken or destroyed by the enemy?

It has been said that compensation ought to be made because the property was "taken for the public use." The property was not taken at all; it was destroyed, and it was taken under those powers which every nation possesses, whether it has a written constitution or not—*its war powers*.

The practice and usage of Government during and since the late civil war is a denial of liability for this class of claims.

Congress has, by general law, provided for the payment of quartermaster's and commissary supplies but has prohibited the Court of Claims from taking jurisdiction of any case against the Government growing out of the destruction of or damage to property by the Army or Navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

This rule of law was recognized by the President in this very case.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

A.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Saint Louis, ss:

On this 23d day of May, A. D. 1870, personally appeared before the undersigned, notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, and by law authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, Chester Harding, jr., personally known to me to be respectable and credible, who, being by me duly sworn, deposes and says—

That in the month of October, 1864, he was colonel of the Forty-third Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and commanding the post at Glasgow, Howard County, Missouri; that on the 15th day of said month his command was engaged in battle with the rebels under General Clark, and finding that his small command could not resist the attack of the rebel force he ordered the city hall (which was used by his command for storing ordnance, quartermaster and commissary supplies) to be set on fire and destroyed, so that said supplies should not fall into the hands of the enemy. This was done, the order being executed by Maj. John R. Moore, post quartermaster, and the building and contents were destroyed, and with them the dwelling, smoke-house, and other outbuildings of Joseph Stettmund, near by, were also consumed, with all their contents, as affiant is informed and believes. It was impossible to destroy the supplies in any other way than by fire, and the burning of the city hall necessarily involved the destruction of Stettmund's property, on account of its proximity.

Affiant further states that the destruction of said supplies was a military necessity, and that he is fully satisfied that the destruction of said Stettmund's property was the necessary result of the execution of the verbal order as given by this affiant to and executed by Major Moore, as aforesaid; and he believes that said Stettmund is justly entitled, and of right ought, to receive from the United States Government compensation for the losses he sustained in the destruction of his property as aforesaid.

Affiant further states that he has no interest in any claim in which this can be used as evidence.

CHESTER HARDING, Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the day and year first above written, and I certify that I have no interest in this claim.

In testimony whereof I have herunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, date aforesaid.

G. D. GREENE, JR.,
Notary Public, Saint Louis County, Missouri.

B.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Saint Louis, ss :

I, Chester Harding, jr., being duly sworn, upon my oath state that on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1864, I was colonel of the Forty-third Missouri Volunteers (infantry), and was in command of the Federal forces at Glasgow, Mo.; that on the morning of that day the post was attacked by the rebel forces under command of General John B. Clark, jr., and General J. Shelby; that after some hours of fighting I was overpowered by numbers and compelled to surrender; that during the action, and before it became obvious that I could not hold the place, as the enemy approached the works under shelter of a house contiguous to me, and immediately south of me, I ordered the same to be destroyed by fire. The house was reported to be the property of Joseph Stettmund, who was and is a loyal man, and belonged to a home guard company, commanded by Captain Steinmetz, which took part in the defense of the place, losing among their killed their captain and first lieutenant.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, A. D. 1870.

C. HEQUEMBOURG,
Notary Public.

All interlineations and erasures made before signing.

C. HEQUEMBOURG,
Notary Public.

S. Rep. 22—2

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 9, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 264.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 264) for the relief of F. G. Schwatka and wife, have considered the same, and respectfully report as follows:

The committee adopt the report made from this committee on the 21st day of December, 1881, and recommend the passage of the bill.

The report is subjoined for the information of the Senate.

[Senate report No. 18, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 51), entitled "A bill for the relief of F. G. Schwatka, senior," have considered the same, and respectfully report:

That F. G. Schwatka, sr., on November 6, 1850, being a married man with eight or nine children, settled on a tract of land at the mouth of the Columbia River, in Oregon, as a donation claim. November 16, 1850, he filed in the office of the recorder of deeds for Clatsop County his claim, giving its boundaries and embracing 640 acres. He immediately built a house, and the following year raised a crop of potatoes on the land. He intended to make it his permanent home. He so occupied it until August, 1852, when he was told by Major Hathaway, of the United States Army, that his claim had been selected as a military reservation; whereupon he removed from it. Said claim was taken for a military reservation, now known as the Fort Stevens Reservation.

The act of Congress entitled "An act to create the office of surveyor-general of the public lands in Oregon, and to provide for the survey and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands," approved September 27, 1850, section 4, provides—

"That there shall be, and hereby is, granted to every white settler or occupant of the public lands, above the age of eighteen years, being a citizen of the United States, * * * now residing in said Territory, or who shall become a resident thereof on or before the 1st day of December, 1850, and who shall have resided upon and cultivated the same for four consecutive years, and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of this act, the quantity of one half section, or three hundred and twenty acres of land, if a single man; and if a married man, or if he shall become married within one year from the 1st day of December, 1850, the quantity of one section, or six hundred and forty acres, one-half to himself and the other half to his wife, to be held by her in her own right. And the surveyor-general shall designate the part inuring to the husband and that to the wife, and enter the same on the records of his office: * * * *Provided further*, That in all cases provided for in this section the donation shall embrace the land actually occupied and cultivated by the settler thereon."

Section 6 of said act provides—

"That within three months after the survey, or where the survey has been made before the settlement, then within three months from the commencement of such settlement, each of said settlers shall notify the surveyor-general to be appointed under this act of the precise tract or tracts claimed by them respectively under this law, and in all cases it shall be in a compact form; and where it is practicable so to do, the land so claimed shall be taken, as nearly as practicable, by legal subdivisions; but where that cannot be done, it shall be the duty of the said surveyor-general to survey and

mark each claim with the boundaries as claimed, at the request and expense of the claimant. * * * The surveyor-general shall enter a description of such claims in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and note temporarily on the township plats the tract or tracts so designated, with the boundaries."

Section 7 provides—

"That within twelve months after the surveys have been made, or where the survey has been made before the settlement, then within twelve months from the time the settlement was commenced, each person claiming a donation right under this act shall prove to the satisfaction of the surveyor-general, or of such other officer as may be appointed by law for that purpose, that the settlement and cultivation required by this act had been commenced, specifying the time of the commencement; and at any time after the expiration of four years from the date of such settlement shall prove in like manner by two disinterested witnesses the fact of continued residence and cultivation required by the fourth section of this act; and upon such proof being made, the surveyor-general, or other officer appointed by law for that purpose, shall issue certificates under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, setting forth the facts in the case and specifying the land to which the parties are entitled. And the surveyor-general shall return the proof so taken to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and if the said Commissioner shall find no valid objection thereto, patents shall issue for the land according to the certificates aforesaid upon the surrender thereof."

Section 9 provides—

"That no claim to a donation right under the provisions of this act, upon sections 16 or 36, shall be valid or allowed if the residence and cultivation upon which the same is founded shall have commenced after the survey of the same, nor shall such claim attach to any tract or parcel of land selected for a military post, or within one mile thereof, or to any other land reserved for governmental purposes, unless the residence and cultivation thereof shall have commenced previous to the selection or reservation of the same for such purposes."

Section 13 provides—

"That all questions arising under this act shall be adjudged by the surveyor-general as preliminary to a final decision, according to law: * * * to cause proper tract-books to be opened; * * * and to do and perform all other acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this act."

Section 14 provides—

* * * "And that such portions of the public lands as may be designated, under the authority of the President of the United States, for forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful public uses, shall be reserved and excepted from the operations of this act: *Provided*, That if it shall be deemed necessary, in the judgment of the President, to include in any such reservation the improvements of any settler made previous to the passage of this act, it shall in such cases be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause the value of such improvements to be ascertained and the amount so ascertained shall be paid to the party entitled thereto, out of any money not otherwise appropriated."

No surveys were made of the township embracing the claim of Mr. Schwatka until 1856. It was, therefore, impossible for the petitioner to file a description of his claim, according to the law requiring such filing, "within three months after survey has been made." Major Hathaway told the petitioner that he would be paid for his claim by the United States when formal possession was taken by them. He made no claim for relief by petition to Congress or otherwise, so far as appears, until December, 1870, and his claim was rejected by the Committee on Claims in the Forty-fifth Congress principally for that reason, the report being made to the Senate by the writer of the present report, May 29, 1878. Thereafter, February 11, 1879, the Senate passed a resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause an examination to be made by the commanding officer of the Department of the Columbia into said claim, and the Secretary has transmitted the report of said officer for the information of the Senate. From this report and the affidavits annexed thereto it appears that Mr. Schwatka was insane for a large portion of the time between his surrender of the premises in 1852 and his application in 1870. He removed to Albany, in Linn County, in June, 1855, and from June, 1855, to August, 1859, he had frequent intervals of mental depression, taking long foot-journeys without letting any person know where he was going or when he would return, and being unfitted for any kind of business.

This condition is now shown to have existed from 1855 to 1868 at frequent intervals. When the former report was made there was no evidence establishing this condition of dementia for a period preceding 1864, and the committee state that the petitioner seems to have had twelve years within which he might have prosecuted his claim. This period is now satisfactorily accounted for until a time within three years of his being ousted by the Government. We do not think that we ought to apply the doctrine of laches so strictly to a pioneer in Oregon, before it was admitted as a State, before the time of railroads or telegraphs, or punctuality of mail service, as to deprive

him of a just claim against the Government for a failure to prosecute it in Washington during those three years, especially when, according to his affidavit, the military officer who informed him of the taking by the United States assured him that provision would be made for his compensation when the Government took actual possession.

It is true that Mr. Schwatka did not do all the acts which were needed to give him a complete title under the statutes of the United States. But he was prevented from doing such acts only by the appropriation by the Government of his land to a public use paramount in right and in importance. He was equitably entitled to be paid for the value of his right to go on and perfect his legal title.

We are therefore of opinion that some allowance should be made to the claimant.

The question of value is of more difficulty. The petitioner's affidavit, annexed to the report of the military officer, sets the value of the land, at the time it was taken from him, at \$10,000. It appears that at the time of the former report there were before the committee an affidavit of the petitioner valuing the land at \$4,000; an affidavit of one Shively, saying it was worth \$2,500; one of B. C. Kindred, fixing the value at \$10,000 "at the time the Government took possession," and \$5,000 "when Schwatka left." Other witnesses fix the value at \$10,000. It appears that the land is now of great value, being estimated at from \$13,000 to \$15,000, by reason of valuable fisheries appertaining to it, and its admirable situation at the mouth of the Columbia River. It is difficult to believe that land which was wild and unoccupied, to be had for the taking by the first settler two years before Mr. Schwatka left, had in that time risen to a value of \$10,000, and that in the nearly thirty years since that time only \$3,000 or \$5,000 have been added by the increasing population of the important and growing State of Oregon.

Upon the whole we are inclined to allow the sum of \$6,000.

In coming to this conclusion the committee have been aided by the personal knowledge of the locality of the Senator from Nevada, a member of the committee, who thinks \$6,000 a low estimate of the value of the land at the time of the taking. The claimant, having waited so long for compensation, will receive no more than justice if this sum be allowed him.

Under the law one-half of the claim would have vested in his wife, who was then and is now living.

We therefore recommend the amendment of the bill by providing for the payment of the sum of \$6,000, to be equally divided between the claimant and his wife, and that the bill pass so amended.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 11, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 538.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill (S. 538) for the relief of William H. Beck, assignee of A. Burwell, have examined the same, and have instructed me to submit the following report :

It appears from the papers submitted to the committee that the original claimant, A Burwell, at the commencement of our late civil war, was a citizen of Vicksburg, Miss.; that he was a loyal citizen to the Federal Government, and continued to be always afterwards, that he left the States in rebellion and came North, and remained there until the capture of Vicksburg by the Federal forces in 1863; that he owned a house, and a lot of about sixteen acres of land in that city; that after the capture the city he rented the said house and land by contract with the proper officers of the Union forces, by which contract he was to be paid as much as they were reasonably worth; that the house and land was taken possession of by the troops, and occupied by them from July 15, 1865, to August 31, 1865, one month and fifteen days; that \$125 is a reasonable rent for the same, and that that sum was justly due Mr. Burwell for the use by contract of his said house and land.

It further appears that on October 27, 1877, Mr. Burwell made an assignment of his said claim to the claimant named in the aforesaid bill, of which this is a copy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1877.

For value received, I, A. Burwell, do hereby sell, transfer, and assign all my right, title, and interest in a voucher for one hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$125) for rent of property in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and now on file in the Third Auditor's Office, No. 23545, to William H. Beck, and authorize him to receive in his own name the money thereon, for the use of him, the said Beck.

A. BURWELL.

In presence of—

A. JACKSON.

This assignment is of the same claim above named.

The Committee are of the opinion that this assignment has no legal force, and that the claimant, William H. Beck, can take nothing under it. Sec. 3477 of the U. S. Revised Statutes discloses that—

All transfers and assignments made of any claim upon the United States, or of any part or share thereof, or interest therein, whether absolute or conditional, * * * shall be absolutely null and void, unless they are freely made and executed in the presence of at least two attesting witnesses, after the allowance of such a claim, the ascertainment of the amount due, and the issuing of a warrant for the payment thereof. Such transfers, assignments, * * * must recite the warrant for payment, and must be acknowledged by the person making them, before an officer having authority to

to take acknowledgments of dues, and shall be certified by the officer; and it must appear by the certificate that the officer, at the time of the acknowledgment, read and fully explained the transfer, assignment, " " " to the person acknowledging the same.

Now the assignment relied on in this case is manifestly defective and insufficient. It is not in compliance with the statute. It has only one witness. It is not acknowledged. It has no certificate of an acknowledging officer. It has other substantial defects.

In *Spofford vs. Kirk*, 7 Otto 484, the court said of the statute that the act—

Declares that all transfers and assignments thereafter made of any claim upon the United States "shall be absolutely null and void." It would seem impossible to use language more comprehensive than this. It includes alike legal and equitable assignments. It includes powers of attorney, orders, or other authority for receiving payment of any such claims, or any part or share thereof. It strikes at every derivative interest, in whatever form acquired, and incapacitates every claimant upon the Government from creating an interest in the claim in any other than himself.

The committee are informed that it is urged an exception has been made in favor of assignees and holders of vouchers for quartermasters' stores and commissaries' supplies, for which vouchers were issued during the war of the rebellion, and that it is still the practice of the accounting officers, when proceeding under the act of July 4, 1864, in auditing accounts of that class, to recognize the *bona fide* holders and owners of such vouchers as assignees and entitled to payment. But the committee are not informed that such vouchers are paid to assignees unless their assignment is in form such as the above statute requires. Besides, the claim in this case for which relief is asked is for rent, and not for quartermasters' stores or commissaries' stores.

The committee therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 14, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 269.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 269) for the relief of M. P. Jones, report as follows :

That this claim has been repeatedly examined by committees of both Houses of Congress, and has always been reported favorably. It passed the Senate at the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress, and was favorably reported in the House, but was not reached on the calendar. The Senate Committee on Public Lands, at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, unanimously recommended the passage of a bill identical with the one under consideration.

The facts are correctly stated in House Report No. 22, Forty-sixth Congress, and for convenience we adopt their statement, which is as follows :

It appears in this case that M. P. Jones deposited to the credit of the United States in the city of Portland, Oreg., moneys for the survey of public lands in said State as follows :

	For surveys.	For office work.
May 21, 1875	\$19,470 00	\$530
September 13, 1875	4,896 00	104
Total	24,366 00	634 = \$25,000 00
That of this amount the United States have expended as follows	23,963 75	634
Leaving unexpended	402 25	000 = 402 25
Leaving balance due M. P. Jones		24,597 75

That under this deposit so made the United States made surveys of lands hereinafter described, and the United States surveyor-general for Oregon approved the maps of the same on January 3 and January 11, 1876, respectively, said surveys being as follows, to wit : Of the sixth, seventh, and eighth standard parallels south, and exterior lines of township 35 south, range 26 east ; exterior lines of township 36 south, ranges 25 to 31 east ; exterior lines of township 37 south, ranges 24 to 28 east ; exterior lines of township 38 south, ranges 25 to 28 east ; exterior lines of township 29 south, range 24 to 28 east ; exterior lines of township 35 south, range 31 east ; exterior lines of township 32 south, range 40 east ; and subdivisinal surveys of township 36 south, ranges 25 to 29 east ; township 37 south, ranges 24 to 28 east ; township 38 south, ranges 24 to 26 east ; township 39 south, ranges 23 to 25 east ; township 35 south, ranges 26 to 31 east ; township 36 south, ranges 25, 30, 31 east ; township 37 south, range 24 east ; township 38 south, range 24 east ; township 39 south, range 26 east ; townships 31 and 32 south, range 41 east ; township 30 south, ranges 40 and 45 east ; township 31 south, ranges 42 and 44 east ; township 32 south, range 39 east.

That the township plats of surveys so made and so approved were filed with the proper register and receiver at the local United States land office on February 24, 1876.

That this deposit of \$25,000 was not made in accordance with the provisions of any law of the United States, but this amount of \$25,000, when deposited by said M. P. Jones, was placed in the United States Treasury to the credit of the fund or appropriation entitled "Deposits by individuals for the survey of public lands," under acts and resolutions of Congress providing only for the deposits of money by actual settlers for the surveys of public lands.

That the total number of acres surveyed by this district was 531,732, and of which 237,731 passed to the Oregon Central military wagon-road under an act of Congress.

That the surveys made and paid for by said deposits inured to the benefit of the United States; said surveys were made under the supervision of the United States surveyor-general for Oregon in the same manner as other public-land surveys in said State were made.

That if these surveys had not been made at that time and paid for with the moneys thus and so deposited by said M. P. Jones, that then the United States, at some subsequent time, would have surveyed the same townships, and at the same cost, and paid for the same from the appropriations made by Congress from time to time for the survey of the public lands in said State.

That the grant by Congress to the Oregon Central military wagon-road was made in a section of the country to which the public surveys had not been extended, and the terms of the grant require that this road should be completed within five years, and that the lands should be used for the purpose of paying for the construction of said road.

That if the lands had not been surveyed in the manner they were then the provisions of the act of Congress could not have been complied with.

That Congress has refunded deposits of this character in similar cases (U. S. Statutes, vol. 17, p. 515), directing the payment to the Saint Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company the sum of \$1,370 out of the appropriation of \$50,000 for surveys in Minnesota; said \$1,370 was deposited October 4, 1869, by said company, and in accordance with said act of Congress was refunded to them on July 12, 1873. (See also vol. 18, U. S. Statutes at Large, page 213, appropriating \$10,600 to reimburse the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for surveys along the line of that road; money deposited August 20, 1872, and refunded August 20, 1874.)

That a bill for the repayment of this amount of \$25,000 to M. P. Jones (Senate bill No. 150) passed the Senate on the 15th day of June, 1878. (See Senate Journal, second session Forty-fifth Congress, page 716, June 15, 1879.) And which bill was thereafter referred to the Committee on Public Lands of the House and by it favorably considered, and by it ordered to be favorably reported to the House, with a recommendation that it should pass, but which report failed to be made to the House in time to be acted upon during the Forty-fifth Congress.

That of the amount so deposited by said M. P. Jones (\$25,000) the sum of \$402.25 remains unexpended, and which unexpended balance has been refunded to said M. P. Jones, leaving still due him the sum of \$24,597.75.

The committee unanimously concur in recommending the passage of the bill as amended.

After the favorable report of the Senate Committee on Public Lands to the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, before referred to, had been made, a communication from Hon. S. J. Kirkwood, then Secretary of the Interior, inclosing a letter to him from the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, was received by the committee, which induced the committee to request the recommitment of the bill for further examination, but no further action of the committee was reported. Said communications relate to the grant of lands to the State of Oregon by the act of Congress referred to in the report hereinbefore set forth.

Assuming that certain lands which had been certified to the State of Oregon, or its grantees, under said act, and which are situated within the present limits of the Klamath Indian Reservation, had been improvidently certified, and that at the time the advances were made by said Jones he was interested in said grant, and stating that the owners of the grant had refused to release such lands to the United States, the honorable Secretary of the Interior recommended that, on that account, M. P. Jones and his associates should not be reimbursed for the money advanced by them to the United States until such release should be given.

Your committee, having examined the correspondence and the evidence before the committee relating to said questions, find that the Senate Committee on Public Lands at the third session of the Forty-fifth Congress had the question of the title to the lands covered by the original grant in place to the State under said act, which are situated within the Klamath Indian Reservation, under consideration, and unanimously reported (Report No. 731) as follows:

After careful examination we report that, in our opinion, the grantees of the State have the title to these lands.

The bulk of the lands supposed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior to have been improvidently certified to the grantees of the State are a portion of the lands the title to which was under examination by said committee.

It further appears that the money deposited by said Jones was not used for the survey of the lands alleged to have been erroneously certified to said grantees, and it now appears to the committee that the greater portion of the money deposited by said Jones was advanced by other parties having an interest in having said surveys made, but who were not interested in the said land grant, and that this claim is being prosecuted for their benefit to the extent of their respective advances.

Your committee, therefore, report that if there be any legal question as to the title of the present owners of said grant to any of the lands surveyed to the State or its grantees, and it is desired by the United States to try that question, the same should be submitted to some tribunal other than Congress.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the bill.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 238.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of Hester Spring, widow of David Spring, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

That the claimant in 1878 filed her application for pension as the widow of David Spring, alleging as the basis of her claim that her husband was a private in Capt. H. Vandenburg's company of New York militia in the war of 1812; that he continued in the service about one month and was at Plattsburg at the time of the invasion of that place, and engaged in the action which occurred at that place, she believes. The act of March 9, 1878, provides for the pensioning of the soldiers of the war of 1812 or their widows if there was fourteen days' service or engagement in battle. The claimant sought to bring her case within the provisions of this act, but, upon investigation of the claim in the Pension Department, it was disclosed by the record evidence that the husband of claimant was not in the service as much as fourteen days, nor was there any proof of his having engaged in battle. The record evidence of service showed that "David Spring served in Capt. H. Vandenburg's company of New York militia from the 8th to the 20th September, 1813, travel included, and that the company was discharged at West Granville." The application for pension was accordingly rejected by the Commissioner because of insufficiency of service and no evidence of engagement in battle. This action of the Commissioner was in strict accordance with the provision of the statute. The case is before Congress upon the same state of facts on which it was considered by the Commissioner. No special reasons are presented why the case should not be controlled by the general law, or why special relief should be granted. The act of March 9, 1878, is exceedingly liberal in allowing pensions for the short period of fourteen days' service, and when a pension is sought for service less than that specified in the act some good reason should be shown for making the exception. None such appears in this case, and your committee accordingly report the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 544.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred Senate bill 544, granting an increase of pension to Elijah W. Penny, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

That the claimant, Elijah W. Penny, was captain of Company A, One hundred and thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Regiment, during the late war ; that he was honorably discharged December 2, 1865, being disabled by loss of right arm and gunshot wound in right side. On the 20th December, 1865, he filed his application for invalid pension, which was allowed January 2, 1867, and he was pensioned at \$20 per month from December 2, 1865, the date of his discharge. He subsequently applied for an increase, and his pension was raised to \$24 per month June 4, 1874. He made a second application for increase which was rejected by the Pension Bureau in 1879 and 1880. He then applied to Congress, and by special act passed July 22, 1882, his pension was increased to \$36 per month on account of the aforesaid disabilities—loss of right arm above elbow and gun-shot wound in right side—and he is now in receipt of said pension of \$36. The present bill proposes to increase his pension by special act to \$50 per month, and for the same disabilities which induced Congress to grant the special relief and raise his pension to \$36 in July, 1882 (see Senate Report No. 775, to first session Forty-seventh Congress). The claimant's case having once been fully considered by Congress, and such relief awarded as was deemed proper, your committee think it would be setting a bad precedent to give the case a second favorable consideration, no increased disability being shown. But aside from this consideration it appears from the certificate of the examining board of surgeons, made March 3, 1883, that the claimant is fully rated at \$36 per month. The board of surgeons make the following report :

There is loss of right arm at junction of upper and middle third above the elbow. Gunshot wound of right side. Ball entered one inch to the right of spine opposite the twelfth dorsal vertebra, and came out forward and to the right three inches from point of entrance. It struck the twelfth rib, but did not penetrate the cavity of abdomen. We think him fully rated for gunshot wound of right side at \$12 per month. We are unable to see any increase of disability. We find the disabilities as above described to entitle him to a \$36 rating.

Being thus fully rated, your committee recommend that the bill be not passed, but be indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 587.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 587) granting a pension to Phineas Gano, have carefully examined the same, and report:

That the claimant was pensioned October 17, 1871, certificate No. 114,008, for chronic rheumatism, at \$4 per month, from July 19, 1865, the date of his discharge. This was increased to \$6 per month from September 3, 1872, and still farther to \$8 per month, for total disability, from February 3, 1876. The Commissioner of Pensions reports that no application for any farther increase has been made to the Department.

The case of this claimant was considered by this committee during the last Congress and a report made (S. Rep. 63), that if the rate then allowed was less than that to which he was entitled he should apply to the Pension Office, which had power to fix a higher rate upon satisfactory evidence of the claimant's condition. Substantially the same report was made by this committee during the second session of the Forty-sixth Congress (S. Rep. 548).

This claimant was pensioned as a private, but the present bill proposes to place him on the pension-roll as a first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, with the proportionate rate of such rank to that now received by the claimant as private, to be computed from the date of his discharge.

Your committee have carefully reviewed the papers in this case and find that in the first application of Gano for a pension and the subsequent applications for increase he is designated as a private; that the disability originated while he was serving as such private, and all the medical affidavits and other papers show that no claim has ever been made to the Pension Office for a rating of a higher rank. The records of the War Department show that Gano, after his first term of service expired, was re-mustered and afterward resigned July 18, 1865, "on account of family affairs," at which time he was a first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster. But the claimant's own affidavit is also of record, dated July 8, 1870, in which he states that he was "late a private in Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and more recently a first lieutenant in, and regimental quartermaster of said regiment, and that since his discharge from the service of the United States on or about the 18th day of July,

1865, he has been under almost constant treatment for rheumatism, *contracted while in the discharge of his duties as said private as aforesaid,*" &c.

This, with the other evidence, makes it plain that the disability originated during the first term of service, when Gano was a private. No evidence has been presented to the contrary, or of any aggravation by subsequent service.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

○

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 359.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 359) granting a pension to Samuel P. Bronson, have examined the same, and report:

That the claimant, late first lieutenant and battalion quartermaster Third Missouri Cavalry, was granted a pension (certificate No. 207,465) April 26, 1882, at the rate of \$12.75 per month from May 2, 1862, and at the rate of \$17 per month from November 16, 1881. This was increased to \$18 per month from November 21, 1882, and further increased, under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883, on account of disability equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, to \$24, to commence from the passage of that act.

It would appear that the claims of this pensioner have been fully and satisfactorily adjudicated by the Pension Office, and that the object sought to be gained by this bill has been obtained under the general laws.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

○

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 368.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill S. 368, have duly considered the same, and submit the following report:

A precisely similar bill was introduced in the Senate on April 26, 1882, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and that committee, on January 23, 1883, submitted the following favorable report:

This bill proposes simply to commission, through the Secretary of War, Oscar Eastmond as colonel, and James W. Atwill as lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers in the late war, to date June 20, 1865, and then to muster them out as of date June 27, 1865, without any pay or compensation of any kind.

The accompanying communications from the War Department fully explain the reasons why they were not at the time duly commissioned and mustered as such colonel and lieutenant-colonel, and then mustered out as such. The fault was not theirs. It was a mere omission in transmitting their recommendations for promotions. The vacancies existed. They were qualified to fill the vacancies by promotion and were duly recommended therefor, but in the hurry of the times the orders were not received until after the regiment had been mustered out, and they were mustered out in the grades just below. No compensation or pay is sought and none is given by the bill. It is a matter of pride and importance to them. There can be no objection to this rightful recognition.

Your committee attach the War Department communications hereto, and recommend the passage of the bill.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, United States Senator, in which he requests copies of all orders, appointments, letters, &c., issued, made, or written by General James N. Palmer, commanding Beaufort, N. C., relating to the promotions of Major Atwell as lieutenant-colonel, First North Carolina Volunteers, also the dates of the respective discharges of Colonel McChesney and Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, of that regiment, and, in reply thereto, to inclose herewith the information requested and copies of the correspondence referred to.

To make the case plain, the following summary of this correspondence and facts is given.

Upon the acceptance of the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Strong, First North Carolina Volunteers, May 12, 1865, Col. J. M. McChesney, of that regiment, recommended the following appointments: 1st. Capt. Oscar Eastmond to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Strong, resigned; 2d, Capt. James N. Atwill to be major, *vice* Graves, mustered out.

Colonel McChesney's recommendations were approved by Brigadier-General Palmer and forwarded to this office by Major-General Schofield, commanding Department of North Carolina.

On receipt of the communication referred to, Captains Eastmond and Atwill were authorized to be mustered in the advanced grades by letter to General Schofield,

May 29, 1865. On the 12th of June, 1865, under the authority conferred, Captain Eastmond was mustered in as lieutenant-colonel and James W. Atwill as major, the musters in each instance to date from June 5, 1865.

It would appear, however, that prior to the receipt of the authority referred to, Colonel McChesney's resignation was accepted by this office May 13, 1865, when, to supply the new vacancy thereby created, General Palmer, under date of May 30, 1865, recommended that Eastmond be promoted colonel, and Atwill lieutenant-colonel. General Palmer's communication was forwarded by General Schofield, but on its receipt was returned June 10, 1865, for a compliance with circular No. 62, series of 1864, from this office, copy herewith. On June 24, 1865, Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox, who had succeeded Major-General Schofield in command of the department of North Carolina, returned General Palmer's letter with the data rendered necessary by the circular in question, but prior to its receipt at this office the First North Carolina Volunteers had been mustered out of service, i. e., on June 27, 1865, and Major Atwill was mustered out with it.

The letter recommending Major Atwill for promotion was not received back until July 3, 1865, when, through a clerical error, he was authorized to be mustered in as lieutenant-colonel, First North Carolina Volunteers, by letter from this office of July 6, 1865.

The regiment, however, having been mustered out, the authority erroneously conferred was not exercised or executed.

Attention is respectfully invited to the inclosed copy of a letter from this office relating to the case of Major Atwill, in which is recited the reasons the major has not been considered entitled to recognition or muster as lieutenant-colonel, First North Carolina Volunteers.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

[CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 62.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1864.

To the COMMANDING GENERAL:

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to communicate the following regulations, relative to the appointment of officers for regiments or organizations of white troops recruited in the rebel States, to govern in lieu of any and all instructions or authority heretofore granted.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

1. In recruiting new troops, the commanding general who may have received authority to recruit the organization will forward his list of nominations for commissioned officers direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army, when, if approved by the President, the appointments, or, in lieu thereof, authority for the musters-in will be issued; the rank and commencement of pay to take effect from the date of muster into service by the duly appointed commissary of musters, or mustering officer, under whose control the regiment or other organization may be. The lists, in all cases of company officers, must give the companies, respectively, with which the intended officers are to serve. No provision herein contained will be construed as authorizing the muster-in of an individual unless there is a command for him, as required by paragraph 85, Mustering Regulations.

OLD ORGANIZATIONS.

2. For old organizations, as fast as vacancies occur among the field and staff, or company officers thereof, names of individuals to fill them will be forwarded, by the commanding general of the department in which the organization may be serving, direct to the Adjutant-General of the Army. The applications must state, in each case, the strength of the command with which the party is to be mustered; in the case of a company officer, the letter of the company must be given. If the nomination is confirmed by the President, notification thereof and authority for the muster-in will be issued through the Adjutant General's Office.

3. No provision herein contained will be construed as doing away with existing regulations governing the subject of musters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BEAUFORT, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to request that the following promotions be made in the First North Carolina Volunteers:

Capt. Oscar Eastmond, Company G, to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Strong, resigned.

Capt. James W. Atwill to be major, *vice* Graves, mustered out.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. MCCHESENEY,
Colonel First North Carolina Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT,
New Bern, May 17, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded approved.

J. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
May 19, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF BEAUFORT,
New Bern, May 30, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to recommend the following promotions in the First North Carolina Union Volunteers.

Capt. J. W. Atwill to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Strong, resigned.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. PALMER,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., June 2, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 10, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Schofield.

The within application is not in accordance with Circular No. 62, series of 1864, from this office, and no action can therefore be taken.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., June 20, 1865.

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. J. N. Palmer, with reference to indorsement from War Department, Adjutant-General's Office.

By order of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS RENDEZVOUS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.,
June 21, 1865.

Respectfully returned to the War Department, with copy of morning report inclosed.

A copy of the morning report of the regiment was forwarded with this communication, but appears to have been lost in transit.

J. N. PALMER,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., June 24, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with reference to indorsement of General Palmer.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 17, 1878.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the communication of Hon. F. M. Cockrell, United States Senator, transmitting the claim of Maj. James W. Atwill, late of the First Regiment North Carolina Infantry Volunteers, for recognition as lieutenant-colonel of said regiment, and to report that, under War Department General Orders No. 48 of 1863, no officer could be mustered into an advanced grade until after the receipt of his commission or appointment from competent authority; a vacancy must also exist for him.

The records of this office show that prior to the issue of his appointment as lieutenant-colonel by the War Department, July 6, 1865, Major Atwill's command was, on June 27, 1865, mustered out of the service, and he discharged with it as major. Further, the records show that no vacancy existed for him in the grade claimed, Lieut. Col. Oscar Eastmond having occupied that position to June 27, 1865, date of muster out of the regiment.

The inclosed printed slip contains the orders (paragraphs marked) covering his case, under which he could not in any event be mustered in prior to the date a vacancy existed for him.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 16, 1879.

Official copies respectfully furnished.

SAM. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1865.

GENERAL: Upon the recommendation of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. N. Palmer, commanding rendezvous, approved at your headquarters, the following appointments are announced in the First North Carolina Volunteers, viz:

Maj. Oscar Eastman, to be colonel, *vice* McChesney, resigned.

Capt. J. W. Atwill, to be lieutenant-colonel, *vice* Strong, resigned.

Capt. G. W. Graham, to be major, *vice* Eastmond, promoted.

This will be authority for the muster-in of the officers, in their advanced grades, to date from receipt thereof.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major General Cox,
Commanding Department of North Carolina, Army of the Ohio, Raleigh, N. C.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

County of Buchanan, set:

James W. Atwill, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was appointed and mustered in as major of the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, on the 29th day of May, 1865, said muster to date from the 5th day of June, 1865; that prior to the receipt at New Berne, in the State of North Carolina, of the authority for such muster, to wit, on the 13th day of May, 1865, the resignation of Col. J. M. McChesney, of said regiment, was accepted, and General James N. Palmer, under date of May 30, 1865, recommended the promotion of Lieut. Col. Oscar Eastmond as colonel, and of this affiant as lieutenant-colonel of said regiment, which recommendation was approved and forwarded by General Schofield, major-general, commanding, but, on its receipt at the office of the War Department in Washington, June 10, 1865, it was returned for a compliance with the requirements of Circular No. 62, series of 1864; that on June 24, 1865, Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox, who had succeeded General Schofield in the command of the Department of North Carolina, returned General Palmer's letters with the data required by said circular, but prior to its receipt at the office of the Adjutant-General, to wit, on the 27th day of June, 1865, said regiment was mustered out of service; that this affiant, from the time of his recommendation for promotion as lieutenant-colonel, to wit, the 30th day of May, 1865, until said regiment was mustered out, was the acting lieutenant-colonel of said regiment, and afterwards, to wit, on the 6th day of July, 1865, his appointment as lieutenant-colonel was duly announced by letter of that date, from Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant Adjutant-General.

JAMES W. ATWILL.

Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned, a notary public for the county of Buchanan, in the State of Missouri.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, at my office in said county, this 30th day of March, A. D. 1882.

My commission expires November 11, 1882.

[SEAL.]

P. V. WISE,
Notary Public.

Your committee have again examined the case and find the foregoing report to be correct, and again recommend that said bill be passed.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 56.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 56) for the relief of Lieut. C. O. Norton, have duly considered the same, and submit the following report :

On February 21, 1882, bill S. 1296 (Forty-seventh Congress, first session) was introduced and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It is in the same words of the present bill, S. 56, and required the Secretary of War—

To restore C. C. Norton, late a second lieutenant in the First Cavalry, United States Army, of Fort McDermitt, Nev., to the rank of second lieutenant of cavalry, United States Army, formerly occupied by him.

On December 19, 1882, Mr. Grover, from the Military Committee, United States Senate, reported the said bill without amendment, and that it ought not to pass.

Under the rules of the Senate, your committee would have been justified in merely adhering to their former report and the action of the Senate, without further investigation. But in view of its reintroduction, it was deemed best to reconsider it, and ascertain all the facts in the case.

In the first place your committee do not believe that Congress has the constitutional right to enact such a law, and if enacted it would not justify the Secretary to restore said Norton, now a civilian, to such office. Waiving this objection, however, to get at the facts your committee referred the bill to the Secretary of War for examination and a report of all the facts, and received in reply from the Judge Advocate-General a letter transmitting copy of the court-martial proceedings, and from the Secretary of War a letter transmitting copies of the resignations of Lieutenant Norton, and sundry papers relating thereto. These two letters and inclosures are hereto attached and made a part of this report, and show all the facts obtainable by your committee.

Charge and specification, were preferred against Lieutenant Norton on July 13, 1879, and on the 18th day of July, 1879, it was recommended by the acting judge-advocate that Lieutenant Norton be furnished with copy of charge and specification, and opportunity given him to make statement in reference thereto.

On July 25, 1879, Lieutenant Norton in reply stated, "I would say that I have no explanation to offer, more than that I do not consider myself to have been a responsible agent."

With this charge and specification pending, and on July 22, 1879, Lieutenant Norton tenders his "unconditional resignation," and applies "for leave of absence until June 1, 1880, the resignation to take effect at expiration of leave."

This resignation was not effected. Lieutenant Norton was arraigned and tried, plead guilty to the charge and specification on August 13, 1879, and made a written statement, after introducing witnesses, averring excitement by reason of wrongs inflicted upon him by a brother officer, concluding his statement with—

I declare to the court that my only object in leaving was to get away from a place hateful by association, and further that I do not believe myself to have been in the proper possession of my senses at the time.

On August 18, 1879, the sentence, "Suspension from rank and command for one month, and confinement to limits of post for the same period," was disapproved by General McDowell, and Lieutenant Norton returned to duty with his company. After this action and on August 20, 1879, Lieutenant Norton again tendered his unconditional resignation, and on same day applied for leave of absence pending the acceptance of his resignation.

His resignation was duly accepted on September 6, 1879, to take effect September 4, 1879. By this resignation Lieutenant Norton became a private citizen. On April 6, 1881, he applied to the assistant adjutant-general M. D. P. and D. C. for copies of all letters, papers, &c., relating to his resignation and relating to the Parker case.

Next, he has the bill 1296 introduced for his relief. He voluntarily resigned. There is no more reason for his reappointment in the Army than there would be for any and all other officers who have resigned and do not remain satisfied with struggles in civil life.

Your committee report the bill back to the Senate, with the recommendation that it be not passed, and be indefinitely postponed, and this report approved.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1883.

Hon. F. M. COCKRELL, *U. S. Senate* :

SIR: In compliance with your request (addressed to the Adjutant-General and received this day in this Bureau), I have the honor to herewith transmit an official copy of the proceedings of the general court-martial in the case of Second Lieut. C. C. Norton, First Cavalry, which convened at Fort Bidwell, Cal., August 13, 1879.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. SWAIM,
Judge Advocate-General.

CASE 1.

PROCEEDINGS OF A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL CONVENED AT FORT BIDWELL, CALIFORNIA, BY VIRTUE OF THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, 1879.

[SPECIAL ORDERS No. 92.—Extract.]

2. A general court-martial will assemble at Fort Bidwell, Cal., the 13th day of Aug., 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cavalry, and such other persons as may be properly brought before it.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

1. Col. Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General.
2. Lieutenant-Colonel John D. Wilkins, 8th Infantry
3. Capt. William S. Worth, 8th Infantry.
4. Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Infantry.
5. Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Artillery.
6. Assistant Surgeon W. Matthews, U. S. A.
7. First Lieut. James W. Powell, 8th Inf.
8. First Lieut. Thomas Garvey, 1st Cavalry.
9. First Lieut. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Infantry,

First Lieutenant Robt. H. Fletcher, 21st Inf., judge-advocate.

No officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

In case of the absence of any of the members named in this order the court will nevertheless proceed with the business assigned it, provided the number present is not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

The court will sit without regard to hours.

By command of Major-General McDowell.

J. C. KELTON,
Lieut. Col., A. A. G.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., Aug. 13th, 1879—11 o'clock a. m.

The court met pursuant to the foregoing order.

Present:

1. Col. Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General.
2. Lieut. Colonel John D. Wilkins, 8th Infantry.
3. Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Infantry.
4. Captain Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Artillery.
5. Assistant Surgeon W. Mathews, U. S. N.
6. 1st. Lieut. James W. Powell, 8th Inf.
7. 1st. Lieut. Thomas Garvey, 1st. Cav.
8. 1st. Lieut. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf.
- 1st Lieut. Robt. H. Fletcher, 21st Inf., judge-advocate.

Absent: Capt. William S. Worth, 8th Inf.; First Lieut. William H. McMinn, 8th Inf.

The judge-advocate, laying before the court an order relieving Captain Worth from duty as a member of the court and appointing Lieut. McMinn in his stead, which order is herenunto attached, marked A, stated that he had not been apprised of the cause of Lieutenant McMinn's absence.

The court then proceeded to the trial of Second Lieut. Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav., who, being called before the court and having heard the orders convening it read, was asked if he had any objection to any member present named in the orders. The accused submitted the following objection to Captain Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf.:

"I object to Capt. Bailey, believing him to be prejudiced. Prejudice shown by the fact that he has recognized and sustained a man known to be my enemy. That he entered my quarters after Lieut. Parker's arrest, and in the conversation which ensued did say, 'It will go hard with you, Norton, if you press this matter,' or words to that effect, meaning the matter between myself and Lieut. Parker."

The challenged member stated that, "I cannot see that anything I have said at the time referred to has anything to do with this case. The conversation occurred before the offense with which Lieut. Norton is charged was committed, and I have no prejudice against Lieut. Norton whatever."

The court was thereupon closed, the challenged member and the accused retiring, and after due deliberation was reopened, the challenged member and the accused being present, when the decision of the court was announced by the judge-advocate, that the objection of the accused is sustained, and Capt. Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf., is therefore excused from serving as a member of the court in this case. The accused having no further objections to offer, the members of the court were then, severally, duly sworn by the judge-advocate, and the judge-advocate was then duly sworn by the president of the court, all of which oaths were administered in the presence of the accused.

The accused was then duly arraigned upon the following charge and specification:

CHARGE: Violation of the 40th Article of War.

Specification: That 2nd Lieut. Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav., being on duty as officer of the day at Fort Bidwell, Cal., did, without leave from his superior officer, and without urgent necessity, quit his guard and post and go to Lake City, California. This on or about the 9th of July, 1879.

To which the accused pleaded as follows: To the specification, "Guilty." To the charge, "Guilty."

The judge-advocate announced that the prosecution here rested.

Sergeant Geo. Wall, Co. C, 1st Cav., a witness for the defence, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question by accused. Did you see me on July 9th, 1879; if so, where?

Ans. Saw him at his quarters; saddled up a horse and picked him up there.

Q. by A. What did you regard my condition?

A. Very excitable and hasty, sir; very restless.

Q. by A. From what did you consider this condition to result?

A. I don't know.

Cross-examination:

Question by judge-advocate. What was Lieut. Norton's condition at the time as regards sobriety?

A. I think he was perfectly sober; I would not be positive, but I think he was.

Question by the court. Why did you take a horse to the lieutenant's quarters?

Answer. He sent for it.

Ques. by C. At what time was this?

Ans. July 9th, sometime in the afternoon. I would not be positive what time it might have been.

C. H. DOLAN, civilian, a witness for the defence, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question by accused. Did you see me at Lake City on July 9th, 1879, and at what time?

Answer. I saw him at Lake City; I met him on the bridge at about eight o'clock in the evening.

Question by acc'd. What did you consider my condition?

A. Well, sir, I think he hardly knew what he was doing. I went up and asked him what he was doing here and he made no reply; I took him by the hand like a little child and led him off and told him he must go back with me.

I had a buggy with me and put him in the buggy, and told him he must go back to camp. He said, "Well, if I must go back, I must go and get my horse." I told him to let the horse be, and I would get him and take him home for him. Then I took him down to the buggy in front of Mr. Brown's hotel and put him in, and was just in the act of driving off, when Mr. Garvey, and one of his men rode up. Garvey advised him, or ordered him, to go down to camp, and I went down with him and stayed awhile, and I drove him home the same night.

Q. by A. What had been my mental condition previously?

A. He appeared like he had been in great trouble before this. I had slept with him frequently before this; his actions indicated that his mind was in great trouble from some cause or other.

Cross-examination:

Question by judge-advocate. When you met him on July 9th what was his condition as to sobriety?

A. I could not tell, sir, that he had ever drank a drop in the world as far as that was concerned; he did not act like a man that was drinking.

Question by court. Do you know how long the accused was absent from the post?

A. I don't know.

Q. by C. How was Lieut. Norton dressed when you saw him in Lake City?

A. I don't remember exactly, but I think he had on his undress uniform; he had not his sword on.

Q. by C. In what relation do you, the witness, stand to the garrison or to Lieut. Norton?

A. I stand in the same relation as most any other citizen. I have been employed here in different capacities; I have lived here for twelve years; I hold the relation of a friend to the accused.

Q. by C. Why did you sleep with Lieut. Norton previous to this time?

A. I slept with him at his request; he invited me to his quarters.

Q. by C. Had this been a custom or was it a special request of the accused at the time you speak of? Did he give a particular reason for desiring you to sleep with him at this time?

A. It was by special request. The first time he invited me to his house as a guest, as he would any other man, I suppose. It has not been my custom to sleep with him until very recently; that is, until a short time before meeting him at Lake City.

1st Lieut. THOMAS GARVEY, 1st Cav., a witness for the defence, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question by accused. Did you see me at Lake City on July 9th?

A. I did.

Q. by acc'd. Did you write a letter while I was with you at that time?

A. I wrote a letter at my camp about (2) two miles below Lake City.

Q. by acc'd. Is this it?

(Here the accused handed a letter to the witness.)

A. Yes.

(The accused then submitted the document to the court and requested that it be incorporated in the evidence. The judge-advocate read the letter aloud, and by direction of the court embodied it in the proceedings, it being hereunto attached, marked B.)

Q. by acc'd. What, as far as you know, has been my character as a soldier?

A. I consider him a good and competent officer, and prompt in the discharge of his duties since I commanded the company; that was in November, 1878. I never had met him previous to that date.

Cross-examination:

Q. by judge-advocate. You state in your letter that you feared something was wrong with the accused. Why?

A. I feared that he had got into trouble with this officer, Lieut. Parker, and I knew he was officer of the day when I left the post, between twelve and one p. m. of that day.

Q. by J. A. What was his condition as to sobriety at the time you met him?

A. I considered him perfectly sober.

Q. by court. Do you know how long the accused was absent from the post on that date?

A. I do not. I left him at the post between twelve and one o'clock p. m. of that day, and I saw him at Lake City between eight and nine p. m. of that day. He left my camp at about ten p. m., and it would take him about two hours and half to get back to the post. The time is given to the best of my recollection.

Assistant Surgeon W. MATHEWS, U. S. A., witness for the defence, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question by accused. How long have you known me?

Ans. I have known him about a year and six months.

Q. by A. What has been my character during that time?

A. I think his character has been excellent; I never knew him to be in any trouble before, and, as far as I was able to judge of him, he performed his duties well. I served with him in the field some time last summer, and I considered him a very efficient officer.

No cross-examination.

1st Lieut. ROBT. H. FLETCHER, 21st Inf., a witness for the defence, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

Q. by acc'd. Under what circumstances of service have you seen me? What was my character during that time?

A. In the latter part of July, 1877, the accused was serving with Capt. Wagner's company in the Nez Percé Indian campaign; he served until about the middle of September. I was acting A. D. C. to General Howard, commanding, and I never heard of any charge of unmilitary conduct against the accused during that time. He commanded a detachment escorting surgeons to General Gibbon's battle-ground in August; this march was afterwards complimented by the commanding general.

No cross-examination.

The accused having no further testimony to offer submitted a written statement in his defense, which was read to the court by the accused and is hereunto attached, marked C.

The judge-advocate submitted the case without remark.

The court was then closed for deliberation, and, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused:

Of the specification, "Guilty."

Of the charge, "Guilty."

And the court does therefore sentence him, Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cavalry, to be suspended from rank and command for the period of one (1) month, and confined to the limits of his post for the same period. The court is thus lenient in consideration of the previous good character of the accused, and mitigating circumstances shown in the evidence.

ED. SCHRIVER,

Colonel and Inspector-General, U. S. A., President.

ROB. H. FLETCHER,

1st Lieut. 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate.

The court then, at a quarter past one p. m. (1.15), adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock p. m., August 13th, 1879.

Fort Bidwell, Cal.,
August 13th, 1879—8 o'clock p. m.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present:

1. Colonel Edmund Schriver, inspector-general.
2. Lieut. Colonel John D. Wilkins, 8th Inf.
3. Captain Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Art.
4. Asst. Surg. W. Matthews, U. S. A.
5. 1st Lieut. James W. Powell, 8th Inf.
6. 1st Lieut. Thomas Garvey, 1st Cav.
7. 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Inf.
- 1st Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, 21st Inf., judge-advocate.

Absent: First Lieut. William H. McMinn, 8th Inf.

The proceedings of the former sessions were then read and approved.
There being no further business before it the court adjourned *sine die*.

ED. SCHRIVER,

Colonel and Inspector-General, U. S. A., President.

ROB. H. FLETCHER,

1st Lieut. 21st Inf., Judge-Advocate.

NOTE.—The foregoing proceedings were written by me.

ROB. H. FLETCHER,

1st Lt. 21st Inf., J. A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio S. F., Cal., August 18, 1879.

The proceedings and findings in the foregoing case of Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cavalry, are approved. It appears from the remarks of the court, in connection with the sentence, that it found in the case mitigating circumstances, which induced it to extreme leniency.

If the accused, at the time the alleged offence was committed, was for good and sufficient reasons irresponsible for his act, the finding should have divested it of criminality. If the irresponsibility claimed did not exist, the sentence should have been commensurate with the offence. The sentence is therefore disapproved.

The officer will be returned to duty with his company.

IRWIN McDOWELL,

Major-General, Com'd'g Div. and Dept.

[Special Orders No. 93.—Extract.]

A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., August 8, 1879.

3. Captain William S. Worth, 8th Infantry, is relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial convened per paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 92, current series, from these headquarters, and First Lieutenant William H. McMinn, 8th Infantry, is hereby detailed in his stead.

By command of Major General McDowell:

J. C. KELTON,

Lieut. Col., A. A. G.

B.

CAMP AT DANIEL'S RANCH, NEAR LAKE CITY, CAL.,
July 9th, 1879—10 o'clock p. m.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that about dark this evening I learned that Lieut. Norton was at Lake City. I feared something was wrong, and I started with an orderly to ascertain the cause of his presence there, and I am satisfied that he should be placed under medical treatment, and I think his troubles has affected his mind. He

informed me that he ran away from the post. I send him back under charge of Private P. Crowley, Co. C, 1st. Cav'y, for your consideration and action. Please let Private Crowley join me to-morrow night at the east end of 49 Cañon.

I would also ask that you furnish me a copy of this letter on my return, as I have not time now to write one.

Very respectfully your ob'dt serv't,

THOMAS GARVEY.

COM'D'G OFFICER, Fort Bidwell, Cal.:

C.

To the honorable president and members of the court-martial:

SIRS: I have this day pleaded "guilty" to a charge which involves a serious breach of discipline, which I well know, but we must look in a certain degree to the motives actuating such an action.

I have served five years without giving any cause of complaint to those officers with whom I have been associated, and I have called witnesses to show under what apparent constraint my mind was both before and during this action for which I am now on trial. I would ask each of you, had you lost by deceit and villainy a wife to whom you were dearly attached, and a baby for whom you would have given your life, could you help it having a certain effect on the mind, which is the source of your action. I declare to the court that my only object in leaving was to get away from a place hateful by association, and further that I do not believe myself to have been in the proper possession of my senses at the time.

C. C. NORTON,
2nd Lieut., 1st Cavalry.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington City, January 7, 1884.

SIR: The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo (addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army) requesting to be furnished for consideration in connection with S. 56, "for the relief of Lieutenant C. C. Norton," with the military record of said Lieutenant Norton, late of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, together with copy of the proceedings, &c., of the court-martial by which he was tried in 1879, and of all papers on file touching his case.

In reply I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement of the military service of Lieutenant Norton, and copies of other papers on file in this Department relating to the matter of his resignation, including the resignation and other papers in the case of 2nd Lieutenant T. Parker 8th Infantry, with whose case that of Lieutenant Norton is collaterally connected.

I am informed by the judge advocate-general that a copy of the court-martial proceedings in the case of Lieutenant Norton was sent to you from his office under date of the 29th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. F. M. COCKRELL,
Of the Com. on Military Affairs, U. S. Senate.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 4th, 1884.

Statement of the military service of Charles C. Norton, of the United States Army, compiled from the records of this office:

He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, and appointed second lieutenant 1st Cavalry, June 17, 1874. He joined his company September 30, 1874, and served therewith at Camp McDermitt, Nev., to October 2, 1876; on leave to Nov'r 1, 1876; with company at Fort McDermitt, Nev., to June 30, 1877; in the field, in the Nez Percé campaign, to November, 1877; at Fort Bidwell, Cal., to June 17, 1878; in the field, Idaho, on the Bannock campaign, to November, 1878; at Fort Bidwell, Cal., to July 12, 1879; in arrest to August 27, 1879, see General Court-martial Orders, No. 60, Military Division of the Pacific, August 18, 1879; copy herewith; on leave from August 31 to September 4, 1879, when he resigned.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Asst. Adjutant-General.

G. C. M.

Case tried; Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cavalry.

[General Court-martial Orders No. 60.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., August 18, 1879.

1. Before a general court-martial which convened at Fort Bidwell, Cal., on Wednesday, August 13, 1879, by virtue of paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 92, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Colonel Edmund Schriver, inspector-general, is president, was arraigned and tried:

Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cavalry.

CHARGE: Violation of the 40th Article of War.

Specification: That Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cavalry, being on duty as officer of the day at Fort Bidwell, Cal., did, without leave from his superior officer and without urgent necessity, quit his guard and post and go to Lake City, Cal. This on or about the 9th of July, 1879.

To which the accused pleaded as follows:

To the specification, "Guilty."

To the charge, "Guilty."

FINDINGS AND SENTENCE.

The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, finds the accused:

Of the specification, "Guilty."

Of the charge, "Guilty."

And the court does therefore sentence him, Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cavalry, to be suspended from rank and command for the period of one (1) month, and confined to the limits of his post for the same period. The court is thus lenient in consideration of the previous good character of the accused and mitigating circumstances shown in the evidence.

2. In the foregoing case of Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cavalry, the proceedings and findings are approved.

It appears from the remarks of the court, in connection with the sentence, that it found in the case mitigating circumstances, which induced it to extreme leniency. If the accused, at the time the alleged offence was committed, was for good and sufficient reasons irresponsible for his act, the finding should have divested it of criminality. If the irresponsibility claimed did not exist, the sentence should have been commensurate with the offence. The sentence is therefore disapproved.

The officer will be returned to duty with his company.

3. The general court-martial of which Colonel Edmund Schriver, inspector-general, is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of Major-General McDowell.

J. C. KELTON,
Lieut. Col., A. A. G.

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., *August 20th, 1879.*

The ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

(Through military channels.)

SIR: I have the honor to tender herewith my unconditional resignation of commission as 2d lieutenant 1st Cavalry.

I pledge myself not to use any influence, or endeavor in any way, to prevent the said resignation from being carried to its full effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. NORTON,
2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.

[1st indorsement.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL. *August 20, '79.*

Respectfully forwarded approved, thro' division h'dq'r's.

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Lt. Col. 8th Inf'y, Comd'g.

[2d indorsement.]

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
*Presidio, S. F., August 23, '79.*Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Approved.
IRVIN McDOWELL,
*Major-General Comd'g Div. and Dept.*HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 6, 1879.

[Special orders, No. 206. Extract.]

3. The resignation of 2d Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect September 4, 1879.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

A true copy.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Asst Adjutant-General.

A. G. OFFICE, Jan'y 4, 1884.

PRESIDIO OF S. F., CAL.,
*April 6th, 1881.*The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
M. D. P. and D. C. :

SIR: I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with true copies of all letters, papers, &c., relating to my resignation, &c., which may be on file in your office. Of course, as my resignation is intimately connected with the Parker case, those papers, &c., bearing on or relating to him would be of service to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. NORTON.

[1st indorsement.]

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
*Presidio of S. F., April 6, 1881.*Respectfully referred to the acting judge-advocate, Headqrs. M. D. P. and D. C.
By command of Maj. Gen. McDowell.J. C. KELTON,
Col., A. A. G.

[2d indorsement.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio, S. F., Cal., April 11, 1881.

Respectfully returned to the A. A. General Mil. Div. Pac. and Department of California.

The division commander directs that Mr. Norton be informed that copies of the papers he asks for will not be furnished him, but that they will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General.

B. B. KEELER,
Captain 18th Infantry, A. D. C., Acting Judge-Advocate.

[3d indorsement.]

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
Presidio, S. F., April 13, 1881.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adj't-General of the Army, with all the papers at these headquarters in the case of C. C. Norton, whose application is with the view of securing his reinstatement in the military service.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General, Com'ding Div. and Dept.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 13, '79.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headq'rs Mil. Div. Pac. and Dep't Cal., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. :

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith charge and specification preferred against Second Lieut. Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Lt. Col. 8th Inf'y, Com'd'g.

[1st indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEP'T OF CAL.,
Presidio of S. F., Cal., July 17, 1879.

Respectfully referred to the acting judge-advocate M. D. P. and D. C.
 By command of Major-Gen'l McDowell.

B. B. KEELER,
Captain 18th Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

[2d indorsement.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
 HEADQU'RS MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio, S. F., July 18, 1879.

Respectfully returned to the A. A. A. General, Mil. Div. Pacific and Dep't of California, recommending that a copy of the inclosed charge and specification be furnished Lieut. C. C. Norton, 1st Cavalry, with the information that opportunity is therewith given him to make any statement he may desire with reference thereto.

B. B. KEELER,
Captain 18th Infantry, A. D. C., Acting Judge-Advocate.

[Inclosure.]

Charge and specification preferred against 2d Lieut. Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav.

CHARGE: Violation of the 40th Article of War.

Specification: That 2d Lieut. Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav., being on duty as officer of the day at Fort Bidwell, Cal., did, without leave from his superior officer and without urgent necessity, quit his guard and post and go to Lake City, Cal.

This on or about the 9th day of July, 1879.

Witnesses: 1st Lieut. Thomas Garvey, 1st Cav.; Private Patrick Crowley, Co. C, 1st Cav.; P. H. Dolan (citizen, Fort Bidwell, Cal.).

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Lt. Col. 8th Inf'y, Com'd'g Post.

[1st indorsement.]

H'Q'RS MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPT. CALIFORNIA,
Judge-Advocate's Office, August 6th, 1879.

Respectfully referred to the assistant adjutant-general, with the recommendation that the within charge be referred to 1st Lieut. Robt. H. Fletcher, 21st Infantry, judge-advocate of general court-martial at Fort Bidwell, California, for trial.

B. B. KEELER,
Captain 18th Infantry, A. D. C. Act'g Judge-Advocate of Div. and Dept.

[2d indorsement.]

H'DQ'RS MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPT. CALIFORNIA,
Presido of San Francisco, August 6th, 1879.

Respectfully referred to 1st Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, 21st Infantry, judge-advocate of general court-martial, for trial.

By command of Major-General McDowell.

J. C. KELTON,
Lieut. Col., Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 22d, 1879.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*

(Through military channels.)

SIR: I have the honor to tender herewith the unconditional resignation of my commission as second lieutenant First Cavalry. I have also the honor to apply for leave of absence until June 1st, 1880—the resignation to take effect at expiration of leave.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. NORTON,
2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.

[1st indorsement.]

COMPANY C, 1ST CAVALRY,
Fort Bidwell, Cal., July 22d, 1879.

Respectfully forwarded approved. I regret deeply the unfortunate circumstances which causes this young and promising officer to tender his resignation. The reason is explained in the charges preferred against 2d Lieut. Theophilus Parker, 8th Inf., and signed by Asst. Surg. Matthews and myself. Lieut. Norton feels that it is his duty, for the sake of his child, to forgive and to join his wife, who was separated from him through the dishonorable and unprincipled conduct of Lieut. Parker, but in order to do this he feels that he must leave the service. It is with deep regret that I have to approve this application. I would earnestly suggest that he be retained in service until the resignation of Lieut. Parker is accepted, in order that the ends of justice may be fully subserved.

THOMAS GARVEY,
1st Lieut., 1st Cavalry, Com'd'g Comp'y C.

[2d indorsement.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 22, '79.

Respectfully forwarded. I regret to be compelled to transmit to h'd'q'rs of the dept. more documents in the recent occurrences at this post. Lieut. Norton is in trouble about his wife, but is an important witness in the case of Lieut. Parker, and I recommend his retention until the trial takes place if it should be so desired. In the event of both their resignations being accepted I would recommend the whole subject to be dropped, and to withdraw the recent charges I preferred against Lieut. Norton.

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Lt. Col. 8th Inf'y, Com'd'g.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 25th, 1879.

The DEPARTMENT COMMANDER,
Department of California:
(Through post commander.)

SIR: In reply to letter from He'd'q'rs Mil. Div. of the Pacific, transmitting charges against me, signed by Captain Keeler, 18th Infantry. I would say that I have no explanation to offer, more than that I do not consider myself to have been a responsible agent.

Very respectfully, your ob'd't serv't,

C. C. NORTON,
2d Lieut. 1st Cav'y.

[1st Indorsement.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 26, '79.

Respectfully forwarded to the assis't adju't gen'r'l, H'd'q'rs Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal.

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Lt. Col. 8th Inf'y, Com'd'g.

[2d indorsement.]

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
Presidio of S. F., July 31. 1879.

Respectfully referred to the acting judge-advocate, Headq're Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal.

By command of Maj. Gen. McDowell.

J. C. KELTON,
Lieut. Col., A. A. G.

[3d indorsement.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
HEAD'QRS MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio of S. F., July 31, 1879.

Respectfully returned to the A. A. general, Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. of Cal. I can see no alternative to having this officer tried by a general court-martial upon the charges returned to the office of the A. A. General on the 18th instant, and so recommend.

B. B. KEELER,
Captain 18th Infantry, A. D. C., Acting Judge-Advocate.

[Inclosure.]

WOODBRIDGE, CAL., July 27th, 1879.

General KELTON:

Lt. Norton has sent in his resignation (he writes me). I beg of you for the sake of a wife and dear little child not to grant it. I think him quite hasty, and know he would regret when it was too late. If he resigns we are perfectly penniless and helpless.

I perhaps have addressed the wrong person, but trust, if so, you will do me the favor to do what you can for me.

It perhaps would not be necessary to write Mr. Norton *this* reason for not granting the resignation.

Very resp^{ly}ly,

MRS. C. NORTON.

[Inclosure.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1, 1879.

To the ADJT. GENERAL,
Hd. Qrs. &c. &c.:

SIR: Agreeably to request contained in your communication of 31st July, '79, I herewith return the charges against Lieut. Norton, 1st Cav'y, which had been referred to me on the 25 July for investigation on my arrival at Ft. Bidwell.

Very respectfully, sir, y'r obt. servt.,

ED. SCHRIVER, *Inf. Gen'l.*

[Inclosure.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., August 20th, 1879.

The ASST. ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
H'dqrs Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of Cal.:

(Through post commander.)

SIR: Pending the acceptance of my resignation of commission as 2nd lieutenant, U. S. Army, I have the honor to apply for a leave of absence. My address will be Sacramento City, California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. NORTON,
2d Lieut. 1st Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

[1st indorsement.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., August 20, '79.

Respectfully forwarded approved.

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Lt. Col. 8th Inf'y, Com'dg.

[Telegram.]

SACRAMENTO, CAL., 9, 1879.

Received at San Francisco, Presidio, Sept. 9, 12.55 p. m.

To J. C. KELTON, A. A. G.:

If C Co., First Cav'y, is ordered into field I would like to go with it.

NORTON.

The foregoing are true copies.

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Asst. Adjutant-General.

A. G. OFFICE, Jan'y 4, 1884.

FORT BIDWELL, CALA., August 14th, 1879.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

(Through Headq's Division of the Pacific.)

GENERAL: I hereby tender the immediate and unconditional resignation of my commission of second lieutenant in the 8th Reg't of Infantry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. PARKER,
2d Lieut. 8th Infantry.

[1st indorsement.]

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
Presidio, S. F., Aug't 18, '79.

Respectfully forwarded to the adjutant-general approved. Please telegraph acceptance.

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Major-General Com'd'g Div. and Dep't.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., August 14, 1879.

I hereby pledge my word of honor that I will not do anything, directly or indirectly, to revoke the tender of my resignation of my commission of 2d Lt 8th Reg't of Infantry, made under date of August 14th, 1879, and handed in writing to Insp. General Schriver, U. S. A., at Fort Bidwell, California.

THEO. PARKER,
2nd Lieut. 8th Infantry.

[Inclosure.]

MEMORANDUM.

On the presentation of the inclosed papers, written at my dictation by Lieut. Parker, 8th Infantry, I, in compliance with verbal instructions from the division commander, directed the court of inquiry instituted by Special Orders, No. 87, of July 26, 1879, headquarters, &c., not to proceed with the examination, and that the members should return to their stations.

I take leave to suggest that the resignation of Lt. Parker, after approval, be sent forward, with a request that the action of the War Department thereon be communicated by telegraph to the division commander, so that the removal of Lieut. Parker from the garrison at Fort Bidwell may not be deferred a moment longer than is necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

ED. SCHRIVER, *Inf. G'l.*

PRESIDIO OF S. FRANCISCO, 18th August, 1879.

To the ADJ'T GEN'L, *Div. of Pacific, &c.*

[Special] Orders No. 198.—Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 28, 1879.

6. The resignation of 2d Lieutenant Theophilus Parker, 8th Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 27, 1879.

By command of General Sherman:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Charges and specifications preferred against 2d Lieutenant Theophilus Parker, 8th Infantry.

CHARGE: Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1st.—That Second Lieutenant Theophilus Parker, 8th Inf., did, by various dishonorable means, endeavor to alienate and did alienate the affections of Mrs Ada-

line Norton (the wife of a brother officer, Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav.) from her husband. This at Fort Bidwell, Cal., between the 1st of December, 1878, and the 1st of July, 1879.

Specification 2d.—That Second Lieutenant Theophilus Parker, 8th Inf., did invade the home of Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav., and did, by various dishonorable and villainous means, cause an estrangement between the said Lieutenant Norton and his wife, Mrs. Adaline Norton. This at Fort Bidwell, Cal., between the 1st of December, 1878, and the 1st of July, 1879.

Specification 3d.—That 2d Lieutenant Theophilus Parker, although forbidden by Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav., to enter his (Norton's) house or visit his wife, and during a period when he, the said Lieut. Parker and the said Lieut. Norton were not on speaking terms, did, nevertheless, at various times, surreptitiously, and without the knowledge of said Lieut. Norton, enter the said Norton's quarters and visit Mrs. Adaline Norton, the wife of the said 2d Lieut. C. C. Norton, 1st Cav. This at Fort Bidwell, Cal., between the 31st of December, 1878, and the 13th of June, 1879.

Specification 4th.—That Second Lieutenant Theophilus Parker, 8th Inf., did enter into a dishonorable compact, or did endeavor to enter into such compact, with Mrs. Adaline Norton, the wife of Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav., by which she was to surrender to him her person and leave her husband to live with him, the said Second Lieutenant Theophilus Parker, either as a wife after a divorce or as a mistress without such divorce. This at Fort Bidwell, Cal., between the 31st of December, 1878, and the 1st of July, 1879.

Specification 5th.—That Second Lieutenant Theophilus Parker, 8th Inf., did write an improper, ungentlemanly, and dishonorable letter to Mrs. Adaline Norton, the wife of Second Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cavalry, which letter in words and figures is as follows:

“FORT BIDWELL, CALA., June 19th, 1879.

“MY OWN DARLING ‘LITTLE WOMAN’: I am terribly disappointed this afternoon at not hearing from you, as I was extremely anxious to learn that you were comfortably fixed and getting along nicely. Wrote you a long letter last mail, and sincerely hope that the next stage will bring me tidings of your safety and well being. Your departure had excited no comments until yesterday, when N. very rashly struck me in presence of the com'd'g officer, which action on his part naturally led me to an investigation of the cause of the striking, whereupon N. told Garvey everything that had happened between you and myself before you left last spring, but of course had to acknowledge that nothing had occurred since your return. In consequence of these statements of his I now stand accused of causing you to leave and acting very harshly towards N.

“When spoken to by Garvey concerning these statements I declared that the man was crazy and did not know what he was talking about; that no intimacy of any kind ever existed between you and myself, and that I had never entered your house once since your return. He replied ‘that he believed I had not been in your house,’ but was forced to think from N.’s statements that some intimacy existed before you left the first time, and consequently holds me responsible for your present action; and so, darling, to put an end to the gossip that is circulating here at present, and perhaps save me from being court-martialed, I will ask you, for my sake, precious one, to go home with Norton, who leaves here to-morrow, and remain there for a few months, but do not under any circumstances let your mother know I was concerned at all in your present departure, and I beseech you, my own sweet angel, to write me every mail, as you can form no conception how disappointed I feel when I do not hear from you.

“I have written to Knoxville inquiring about the position that was offered me last spring, and if I can obtain it will resign as soon as everything quiets down, and so we may be happy together yet; but in order to quiet matters you must go home and remain there, and, in any event, my lovely woman, I implore you to keep me informed of your movements and intentions.

“You can't imagine how much I miss you and think of you. I have done nothing all day but stay in my room and wonder where you are and what you are doing, and how supremely happy I would be if I could only be with you.

“Hoping to get a long letter from you on Saturday and every mail after that, and that God will always bless you and protect you, I remain, with a worshipping love,

“Your own

“THEO.

“P. S.—My darling, be sure that you go home with N., and stay there; for if you do not I will be dismissed the service. Promise him anything.

“Yours, forever.

“Everybody is willing to drop the matter if you will promise to go home; so do so and put an end to all trouble for the present.”

This at Fort Bidwell, Cal., on or about the 19th day of June, 1879.

Specification 6th.—That Second Lieutenant Theophilus Parker, 8th Inf., did, during the absence of Lieut. Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav., from his (Norton's) quarters, enter said quarters during daylight, and did then and there put his arms around the neck of Mrs. Adaline Norton and did kiss the said Mrs. Adaline Norton, the wife of the said Lieutenant Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav.; this with the window of the room (in which Mrs. Norton was) open with the blind raised and in the sight of enlisted men of the garrison, to the great scandal and disgrace of the service. This at Fort Bidwell, Cal., during or about the month of March, 1879.

THOMAS GARVEY,
1st Lieut. 1st U. S. Cavalry.
W. MATTHEWS,
Asst. Surg., U. S. A.

Witnesses: Private Lonis Koll, Co. D, 8th Inf.; Second Lieut. Charles C. Norton, 1st Cav.; Captain Clarence M. Bailey, 8th Inf.; Mrs. Adaline Norton; First Lieut. Thomas Garvey, 1st Cav.; Private H. Precemeder, Co. C, 1st Cav.; Private W. S. Ritter, Co. C, 1st Cav.; Private P. S. Day, Co. C, 1st Cav.; Private John Ryan, Co. C, 1st Cav.; Letters and correspondence; Assistant Surg. W. Matthews, U. S. A.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 10, '79.

TO THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdq'rs Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. :

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit charges and specifications against Second Lieut. Theophilus Parker, 8th Inf'y. The specifications explain fully the nature of the case.

This offense occurred previous to my arrival. From all that I can learn there is no officer at the post competent to sit on a court-martial and be an impartial judge, as all have more or less expressed an opinion. I would therefore suggest that a court be ordered from officers not belonging to the post, and for the sake of economy that Reno or some other place be designated as to where it convene.

It is of importance that the subject be investigated at as early a period as possible and the interest of the service will allow.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Lt. Col. 8th Inf'y, Com'd'g.

[1st indorsement.]

H'DQ'RS MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
Presidio, S. F., July 14th, 1879.

Respectfully referred to the act'g judge-advocate, Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal.
By command of Major-General McDowell.

B. B. KEELER,
Captain 18th Inf'try, A. C. D., A. A. G.

[2d indorsement.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
HEADQU'RS MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio, S. F., July 14, 1879.

Respectfully returned to the A. A. A. General, Mil. Div. Pacific and Dept. of California.

I have made some slight verbal changes in these charges and stricken out altogether two specifications. The gist of the original 5th, 6th, and 7th specifications was that Lieutenant Parker wrote the letter which they each recite. Once, I think, is sufficient. Hence I have retained the original 7th as the present 5th, and eliminated the 5th and 6th as being redundant.

I presume these charges will have to be tried ultimately, disagreeable as it may be to do so. But I have to recommend that first a copy of the amended charges be furnished Lieutenant Parker, with a statement that opportunity is therewith given him to make any statement he may desire with reference thereto.

In the letter recited in the 5th specification, Lieutenant Parker intimates that in a certain contingency he might be dismissed the service. If the course here recommended is pursued a variety of circumstances may arise which would obviate the necessity of investigating this unsavory business by a military court.

B. B. KEELER,
Captain 18th Infantry, A. D. C., Act'g Judge-Advocate.

[Inclosure.]

• FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 12, 1879.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hd'q's Mil. Div. of the Pacific, and Dept. of Cal. :
 (Through post headquarters.)

SIR: I have the honor to request that a court of inquiry be appointed to investigate the nature of the charges against me, as I believe they are based on statements that will not be entertained by any unprejudiced officer.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. PARKER,
 2nd Lieut. 8th Infantry.

[1st indorsement.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 13, 1879.

Respectfully forwarded.

JOHN D. WILKINS,
 Lt. Col. 8th Infantry Com'd'g.

[2d indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
Presidio of S. F. Cal., July 17, '79.

Respectfully referred to the acting judge advocate, M. D. P. and D. C.
 By command of Major-Gen'l McDowell.

B. B. KEELER,
 Captain 18th Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 17th, 1879.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C. :
 (Through military channels.)

GENERAL: I have the honor to hereby tender my resignation as 2nd lieut. in the 8th U. S. Infantry. This resignation to take effect on the 31st day of December, 1879.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

T. PARKER,
 2d Lieut., 8th Inf.

[Indorsement.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 17th, 1879.

Respectfully forwarded, approved.

C. M. BAILEY,
 Capt. 8th Inf., Com'd'g Co D.

[Indorsement.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 17, '79.

Respectfully forwarded through Hd'q's Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal., approved.

JOHN D. WILKINS,
 Lt. Col. 8th Inf'y, Comd'g.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. PAC. & DEPT. CAL.,
Presidio of S. F., July 21, 1879.

Respectfully referred to the acting judge-advocate, Headq'rs Mil. Div. Pac. & Dept. Cal.

By command of Maj. Gen'l. McDowell.

B. B. KEELER,
 Capt. 18th Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. Gen'l.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 17th, 1879.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:
 (Through military channels.)

GENERAL: I have the honor to apply for a leave of absence to await the acceptance of my resignation, which I have this day tendered. This leave to expire on the 31st day of December, 1879.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obed't serv't,

T. PARKER,
2d Lieut. 8th Inf'y.

[Indorsement.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 17, 1879.

Respectfully forwarded, approved. Lieut. Parker has been in my company since Dec. 1877, and has always performed his duties to my entire satisfaction. He is, in my opinion, one of the best young officers who ever served with me. I therefore earnestly request that this application be favorably considered.

C. M. BAILEY,
Capt. 8th Inf., Com'd'g Co. D.

[Indorsement.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 17, '79.

Respectfully forwarded, approved. As far as my acquaintance with Lieut. Parker his discharge of his official duties has not only met with my official approbation but with my commendation.

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Lt. Col. 8th Inf'y, Com'd'g.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
Presidio of S. F., July 21, 1879.

Respectfully referred to the acting judge-advocate, headq'rs Mil. Div. Pac. and Dept. Cal.

By command of Maj. Gen. McDowell:

B. B. KEELER,
Capt. 18th Infantry, A. D. C., and A. A. A. G.

[Inclosure.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL'A, July 19, 1879.

To the ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headq'rs Mil. Div. of the Pac. and Dept. of Cal'a:

(Through post headquarters.)

SIR: I have the honor to make the following statement in reference to the complaint which now exists against me before the department commander:

My attentions to Mrs. Norton were perhaps a little more marked than to any other lady of this post, but they were only such as is due from an officer to a lady of the same garrison, and at no time were they in the least dishonorable or ungentlemanly.

I never was forbidden on any occasion by Mr. Norton to enter his quarters, nor did I ever enter them without his knowing the fact. When not on speaking-terms with him, upon being invited to enter his quarters by his wife, I refused on the ground that it was not proper for me to do so; whereupon she informed me that he (Lieut. Norton) had not the slightest objection to my visiting her as usual; nor did I ever enter his quarters surreptitiously, as I always went in and came out the front door, but will state for the information of the division commander that the front door of my quarters and his (Lieut. Norton's) was one and the same. I cannot believe that I was the cause of any estrangement between this officer and his wife, as it is well known here that she left on account of his own treatment and conduct to her, and not on my account at all; in fact, I was absent on detached service when this occurred. I acknowledge writing the letter contained in the complaint, but did so under the following peculiar circumstances: Shortly after my return to the post Lieut. Norton informed me "that his wife had left him; he felt convinced that she would never live with him again, and that as she did not intend to go home to her parents, he greatly feared she would not be able to find a respectable living place; would be subjected to a great many temptations, &c. He also stated that his wife had informed him that she cared a great deal for me,

and he therefore asked me to use what influence I had to get her home." Lieut. Garvey also represented to me that Lieut. Norton's family was about to be broken up, and urged me as a kindness to the latter to use what influence I might have with Mrs. Norton to get her home, and so at the request of these two officers I wrote the letter, but being much excited at the time made it a great deal stronger than I had any right to or intention of doing. My sole object in writing the letter was to get the lady home, as I felt convinced that after that happened there would be no future trouble. Lieut. Norton knew perfectly well everything that ever transpired between his wife and myself, nor can he feel very much injured, as with this letter in his possession he visited his wife, forgave her indiscretion, whatever it might have been, returned to this post, and stated to the officers "that he and his wife had overlooked their differences; that he would acknowledge her as his wife whenever an occasion offered, and that he was very positive there had never been anything criminally wrong between his wife and myself." When these complaints were first made I resolved to stand a court-martial, if in the discretion of the division commander the good of the service required one, believing they were made by officers prejudiced against me, and to gratify a personal feeling; but upon second consideration, having the greatest respect for the service, and to avoid any scandal that might attach to this affair, I tendered my resignation on the 17th instant.

Lieut. Norton, the person injured, if any one is, requested that these complaints should not be made, which fact convinces me that he does not feel much injured, and that the officers making them were not actuated by the good of the service. I regret exceedingly to leave the service, as heretofore I have always taken the greatest pride in my position, and performed all of my duties, even the most trivial, in a conscientious manner, as every officer under whom I have served will willingly testify. I am well aware that I have acted very thoughtlessly and foolishly (is) in this affair, and am deeply sorry, but perfectly willing to be punished for it if necessary.

This is the first trouble of any kind I have been in either since my entrance into the Army or during my career at the Military Academy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. PARKER,
2nd Lieut. 8th Infantry.

[1st endorsement.]

FORT BIDWELL, CAL., July 20th, 1879.

Respectfully forwarded. All the papers in this case are before the general com'd'g the department and division. Lieut. Parker voluntarily handed me his resignation, which was forwarded with my remarks. The charges were also forwarded in the same manner.

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Lt. Col. 8th Inf'try, Com'd'g Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. CAL.,
Presidio of S. F., July 23, 1879.

Respectfully referred to the acting judge-advocate Mil. Div. Pac. and Dep't Cal. The charges referred to are herewith inclosed.

By command of Maj. Gen. McDowell:

J. C. KELTON,
Lt. Col. A. A. G.

[3d Indorsement.]

JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
Presidio, S.F., July 24, 1879.

Respectfully returned to the A. A. General Mil. Div. Pacific and Dep't of California, with all the papers bearing on this matter which have been referred to me, and with recommendation that Lieutenant Parker's application for a court of inquiry be granted.

Lieutenant Parker admits writing the letter which is embodied in the specifications, and this of itself makes a very strong case against him; still he is a very young officer, and, of necessity, an inexperienced man, but one of whom his superior officers speak in the highest terms.

The circumstances of this case may be such that the best interests of the service and the ends of justice will not be subserved by investigating the case further than by a court of inquiry.

B. B. KEELER,
Captain 18th Infantry, A. D. C., Acting Judge-Advocate.

[4th indorsement.]

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. PAC. AND DEPT. OF CAL.,
Presidio of S. F., Cal., July 26, 1879.

Respectfully referred to Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, 4th Artillery, president of court of inquiry, convened by Special Orders No. 86, par. 4, current series, these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen'l McDowell:

J. C. KELTON,
Lieut. Col. Asst. Adj't Gen'l

[Inclosure.]

H'DQ'RS. PT. SAN JOSÉ, CAL., *August 18th, 1879.*

AS'T ADJ'T GENERAL,
H'dq'rs M. D. P. and Dept. of Cal.:

I respectfully report that I have returned from Fort Bidwell, Cal., and that by verbal orders from Col. E. Schriver, inapt. genl. of the division, I did not hold a session of the court of inquiry instituted by par. 4, S. O. No. 87, C. S., H'dq'rs M. D. P. and Dept. of Cal.

Col. Schriver directed me not to commence the inquiry until he had completed certain duties imposed upon him by the division commander. To save time I did look up the witnesses and ascertain from them the nature of their testimony. I feel it to be my duty to say for the information of the division commander that the conduct of Lt. T. Parker, 8th Infantry, I believe has been most disgraceful and dishonorable; that he has brought disgrace and scandal upon the service throughout the country in which he is stationed, and that his alleged improprieties in the family of a brother officer at Ft. Bidwell were not the first offences of the kind that he has been guilty of.

I return herewith the papers submitted to me for use in the court of inquiry.

Respt'y y'r ob'tserv't,

J. B. CAMPBELL,
Capt. 4th Art'y, Comdg. Post.

The foregoing are true copies:

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Asst. Adjutant-General.

A. G. OFFICE, *January 4, '84.*

Official copy for the Hon. F. M. Cockrell, U. S. Senate.

D. G. SWAIM,
Judge Advocate-General.

C

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SLATER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 271.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 271) for the relief of Mrs. Louisa Boddy, of Oregon, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report :

It appears by the petition of Mrs. Louisa Boddy, that her husband, together with a son-in-law and one grown son, became settlers upon the public lands of the United States, in the valley of Lost River, in Lake County, Oregon, some four months prior to the commencement of the late Modoc Indian war, which said war began November 29, 1872, and terminated in June, 1873. Long prior to said settlement the Indian title to said lands had been extinguished by a treaty with the Klamath, Modoc, and other Indians, which said treaty was signed October 14, 1864, and ratified by the United States Senate July 2, 1866. Said lands were afterwards surveyed by the United States and opened to settlement in 1869.

On the 6th of August, 1872, the Boddy family, consisting of the husband of the petitioner, her son-in-law, Nicholas Schira, and wife, who was the daughter of the petitioner, and her two sons, one a minor, made settlement on said lands.

On the 29th of November, 1872, the Government undertook, with an inadequate military force, consisting of James Jackson, First United States Cavalry, and 35 men, to remove by force the Modoc Indians from said public lands, where they had been roaming contrary to the injunctions of the Indian agent having charge of them, to the Klamath Reservation. Such an insignificant force could not and did not have any effect to intimidate the Indians. The result was that Indian hostilities were at once precipitated, and a most cruel slaughter was immediately commenced by those Indians upon the unoffending and unsuspecting settlers of Lost River Valley, which slaughter began immediately after the attack upon Captain Jack's camp by Lieutenant Jackson on the morning of November 29, 1872, at early light. Among those who were massacred were the husband of the petitioner, her two sons, and her son-in-law, who were peaceably pursuing their usual vocations.

The petitioner further states in a graphic manner her discovery of the lifeless forms of her husband and sons, stripped and mutilated, and how, struck with fear, she and her daughter fled at once to the neighboring mountains, where, without food or shelter, and thinly clad, with snow on the ground, they remained for two days before daring to make their way to any friendly shelter.

After the massacre the Indians destroyed and carried off all the personal property of the families, embracing horses, sheep, hogs, cattle, poultry, clothing, provisions, &c., and also including \$829 in gold and silver coin, and burned the houses. The mutilated bodies of those who were killed were afterwards recovered and buried at Linkville by the Oregon Volunteers.

By this disaster the petitioner was reduced at once from a condition of comparative affluence to one of poverty and wretchedness.

The petitioner duly presented her claim for property thus stolen and destroyed, amounting to \$6,180, in due form to the Indian Bureau, and placed a duplicate copy thereof in the hands of the local Indian agent. No relief, however, of any kind has ever been received by her. She therefore appeals to Congress.

This petition is sustained by the names of one hundred substantial citizens of Oregon and residents of Lake County and vicinity, including Jesse Applegate, one of the Modoc peace commissioners; L. S. Dyar, Indian agent at the time of the massacre; J. H. Rook, Indian agent at the time of signing the petition; S. B. Cranston, register of the United States land office; and Quincy A. Brooks assistant quartermaster-general of Oregon Volunteers, who certify "that the facts set forth in said petition are correct and true."

In forwarding to the Indian Department the claim of Mrs. Boddy for depredations committed by the Modoc Indians, as before stated, the local Indian agent, Mr. Dyar, wrote as follows to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

KLAMATH AGENCY, OREGON,
April 24, 1876.

SIR: I inclose herewith papers relating to claims of Mrs. Louisa Boddy and Mrs. Kate Nurse, for depredations committed by the Modoc Indians.

I have examined them, and find that the prices charged for hay, flour, groceries, and sheep are not above the ruling rates at the time and place of the depredations. I am knowing to the fact that these claimants were great sufferers from the Modocs; that their husbands and other members of their families were murdered, and much of their property destroyed by these Indians.

I am unable to present the case to the Indians, as required in article 4 of Rules and Regulations of the Department relative to such claims, as the perpetrators are now located upon the Quapaw Reservation in the Indian Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. DYAR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. Q. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

In addition to the foregoing are affidavits of four disinterested citizens, Mr. Hartery, John Fritz, Dan Calwell, and W. S. Bybee, who were the nearest neighbors to the Boddy settlement, who testify to the amount and character of the property destroyed as near as the circumstances of the case would admit. Mrs. Boddy's own affidavit, made in this city during the present session of Congress, also gives further particulars and satisfactory account of all the circumstances of her losses.

In view of the premises, and in consideration of the whole case, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on request of the Secretary of the Interior, communicated, under date of March 10, 1882, the following letter, which has been submitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs, to wit:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, March 10, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to be in receipt, by Department's reference for report, of a petition (herewith inclosed) to Congress by Mrs. Louisa Boddy, of Lake County, Oregon, praying for compensation for losses and injuries inflicted by Modoc Indians in November, 1872. A duplicate of this petition, together with other papers in the case

(some of which had before been in this office, and were submitted to the Department June 12, 1876, for transmittal to Congress), were also filed in this office yesterday by J. F. Kinney, attorney for Mrs. Boddy. These papers are also herewith included. Among them is a copy of the report of this office, above referred to, of June 12, 1876, upon the claim of Mrs. Boddy, which had been filed in this office for preliminary examination under the laws and departmental regulations governing the settlement of Indian depredation claims, and, as will be seen, upon the papers then before one of my predecessors, he arrived at the following conclusion:

"There is, therefore, no doubt as to the fact of the depredation, but there is no reliable evidence in the case to show the extent of it, or the amount and value of the property lost. I cannot, therefore, do otherwise than recommend a disallowance of the claim. The depredation was committed in November, 1872, and the claim was not presented for adjustment until April last [1876], and is therefore barred."

By reference to the declaration and proofs of the claimant upon which my predecessors acted (see papers marked A, herewith), it will be seen that four witnesses to the depredation were M. Hartery, John Fritz, Dan Calwell, and W. S. Bybee, who could not swear that they knew of their own personal knowledge that the identical property enumerated in the schedule sworn to by Mrs. Boddy was the property destroyed by the Modocs, but they swear they were neighbors of William Boddy, deceased, and know that "valuable property belonging to said affiant (Louisa Boddy) was destroyed, injured, or taken away" by the hostile Modocs, and that "they believe the foregoing statement of articles destroyed, injured, or taken away by said Indians, together with the value thereof, and of each and every item of said account, as set forth in the foregoing affidavit (the affidavit of Mrs. Boddy), to be correct and true."

Their inability to swear with more particularity, and the impracticability of obtaining more specific evidence, are explained by the petition of Mrs. Boddy to Congress and by her affidavit dated 5th instant in this city, which, of course, were not before my predecessor when he acted on the case. Particular attention is invited to these. They show that the husband of Mrs. Boddy, her two sons, aged respectively eighteen and twenty-two years, and her son-in-law, who constituted all the men in their immediate settlement, and who perhaps alone could have sworn to the exact amount of stock owned by Mr. Boddy, and the exact number destroyed, stolen, or lost, were killed on the 29th of November, when the loss occurred; that her daughter (her only remaining child) and herself, upon seeing the Indians stripping the dead bodies of her son and son-in-law, fled to the mountains to keep from being murdered, and remained there two days without food or shelter, and thinly clad, with snow on the ground; that the witnesses, W. S. Bybee and Dan Calwell, who were her nearest neighbors, lived three miles south of the Boddy settlement, and that Mr. Hartery and John Fritz, who were her nearest neighbors on the north, lived five and ten miles distant, respectively, and that these witnesses, as soon as practicable after the massacre, assisted in collecting the scattered stock belonging to the Boddy family; that they were frequent visitors at the home of Mrs. Boddy before the massacre and depredation, and that "each of the said men had a good idea of the amount and value of the property and stock" owned by the family, and also were the only persons, except Mrs. Boddy and her daughter, who had knowledge of the amount of stock recovered.

These papers also show that William Boddy and family removed from Roseburg, Oreg., where he had been engaged in merchandising, to the farm occupied by them when he was killed, only about four months before the massacre, taking with him the remnants of a stock of goods pertaining to a general country store, about three thousand sheep, about seventy-five head of cattle, and about thirty-five head of horses. The claim made by Mrs. Boddy includes only five horses, one cow, and five hundred sheep, the inference being that the balance of the stock was recovered.

The remainder of the claim, as presented to this office for settlement, embraces such articles as would naturally be found in the house of a man engaged as Mr. Boddy had previously been, and was at the time of his massacre.

The respectability of Mrs. Boddy, and the truthfulness of her statement as to the loss of property, is abundantly attested by the signatures of about one hundred persons attached to her petition, and among them that of L. S. Dyar, who was the agent for these Indians in 1872, when the depredation was committed, and who under date of April 24, 1876, in reporting to this office upon this claim, said that the "prices charged for hay, flour, groceries, and sheep are not above the ruling rates at the time and place of the depredations." In that letter he also states, from personal knowledge, that Mrs. Boddy was a great sufferer from the Modocs, and that much of her property was destroyed by these Indians.

From the evidence now before me I am satisfied that the property mentioned in the schedule found in the paper marked A belonged to William Boddy (husband of Mrs. Louisa Boddy) in his lifetime, and was lost or destroyed as stated in the papers in the case; but the vagueness as to the amounts of quite a number of the articles mentioned leads me to think that in all probability the actual value of some of these articles, at least, has been overestimated, and that the sum of \$5,400 would cover the loss, and I there-

fore respectfully recommend that the papers herewith be returned to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, with the request that an appropriation of that amount be made in favor of Mrs. Louisa Boddy, widow of William Boddy, deceased.

It is proper to state that, in view of the fact that ever since the Modocs, who perpetrated the depredation under consideration, were removed to the Indian Territory, they have been regarded by this office and by Congress as having forfeited all right to any of the benefits inuring to other Modocs under the treaty of October 14, 1864, with the Klamath, Modoc, and other Indians (16 Stat., p. 707), and have been assisted in self-support by a small gratuity annually appropriated by Congress, so that it would seem that the amount which may be appropriated for the relief of Mrs. Boddy should be taken from the public funds. It may be proper to state, also, that the limitation of time (three years) fixed by the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1834 (4 Stat., p. 732), within which Indian depredation claims may be presented, no longer obtains, as this limitation is omitted in the Revised Statutes.

Since the foregoing was written, the attorney for Mrs. Boddy has presented a brief in support of the claim, which is also herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PRICE,
Commissioner.

Hon. S. J. KIRKWOOD,
Secretary of the Interior.

From all the facts in this case it is quite apparent that the massacre of the settlers on Lost River by the Modocs, on the 29th of November, 1872, was not the result of an ordinary outbreak of those Indians, but the direct result of the attack of the United States troops upon their camp on the morning of that day, with inadequate force, for the purpose of their removal to the Klamath Reservation, whither they refused to go, which attempt upon the part of the military authority was made without notice to the settlers scattered along Lost River. Your committee think that this fact makes this an exceptional case, and gives this claimant an equitable right to relief, and therefore fully concur with the Commissioner in his recommendation that the sum of \$5,400 be appropriated for the relief of Mrs. Louisa Boddy, widow of William Boddy, deceased, in full compensation of her losses as hereinbefore stated, and therefore report for that purpose the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 241.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (S. 241) "to repeal section 8 of an act entitled 'An act to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same,' approved June 15, 1880," have had the same under consideration, and report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 439.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill S. 439, have duly considered the same, and submit the following report:

In the Forty-seventh Congress the bill (S. 1606) for relief of Lieutenant Jaeger was introduced and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and was by said committee reported favorably, with an amendment. The present bill is identically the same as the amendment so reported. Said report is as follows:

Your committee referred the bill, which proposes to pay to claimant \$1,016 for property destroyed by fire October 7, 1874, at Camp Halleck, Nev., to the Secretary of War, and received from him the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 3, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, inclosing a copy of the bill (S. 1606) authorizing payment to George A. Jaeger, late a lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry, of the sum of \$1,016, as compensation for his property destroyed by fire at his station in Camp Halleck, Nev., October 7, 1874.

In reply to your request for such information as the Department may be able to furnish upon the subject, I beg to inclose herewith a copy of the official report of the destruction by fire of certain officers' quarters, &c., at Camp Halleck, Nev., October 7, 1874, as submitted by the post commander, which report contains all the information possessed by the Department in relation to the matter in question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. F. M. COCKRELL,
Of Committee on Military Affairs, U. S. Senate.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP HALLECK, NEV.,
October 7, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the two-story frame building used as officers' quarters took fire this morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, and, despite the utmost exertions of the whole command, burned down. Fortunately the morning was still, and we were enabled to confine the fire to the building in which it originated.

The fire was caused by the studding for the inside casing being in contact with the brick chimney. The fire had obtained such headway before it was discovered that no efforts, however well directed, could, with the appliances on hand (water-buckets), have extinguished it.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. E. W. Corson, U. S. A., lost nearly all his effects. Lieut. George A. Jaeger, Twelfth Infantry, also lost a considerable portion of his effects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. GRANT,
First Lieutenant First Cavalry, Commanding Post.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal.

GEORGE A. JAEGER.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
*San Francisco, October 17, 1874.*Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general headquarters of the Army,
Saint Louis, Mo.J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Saint Louis, October 24, 1874.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

Your committee find that the fire originated without any fault or negligence on the part of claimant, and, following the precedents in similar cases, report in favor of paying him for such property, destroyed by fire, as was useful, necessary, and proper for him to have in quarters in the service in the line of duty, and recommend striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting what follows in italics.

The claimant filed a schedule of property claimed to have been lost, in which there are many items which may have been convenient and pleasant to have, but which were by no means necessary for an officer in the service in the line of duty, even in quarters.

Your committee therefore recommend that the amount to be paid shall not exceed \$500, which sum, in the opinion of your committee, is amply sufficient to compensate claimant for the actual cash value of all necessary and proper articles which may have been destroyed.

Your committee have re-examined said case and find the foregoing report correct, and report back said bill, recommending its passage.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 84.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 84) entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amounts due to citizens of the United States for supplies furnished to the Sioux or Dakota Indians of Minnesota subsequent to August, 1860, and prior to the massacre of August, 1862, and providing for the payment thereof," report:

This bill was favorably reported to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Forty-sixth and also in the Forty-seventh Congress. It was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Claims in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses. It passed the Senate in the Forty-seventh Congress, but was not acted on by the House.

Prior to 1863, the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and Wahpaukoota bands of the Dakota or Sioux Indians occupied extensive reservations in the State of Minnesota.

In August, 1862, said bands of Indians massacred a large number of men, women, and children in the State of Minnesota, and destroyed and damaged a large amount of property.

At the time of this outbreak by the Sioux there was, under various treaties theretofore made and entered into between the United States and these bands of Sioux Indians, a large amount of money owing by the United States to said bands of Indians.

Congress, by act of February 16, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians" (Stat., vol. 12, pp. 652, &c.), abrogated and annulled all treaties then existing with said bands of Sioux, so far as the same imposed any future obligation on the United States, and all lands and rights of occupancy within the State of Minnesota, and all annuities and claims, or any of them, due the Indians were forfeited.

At the time of the passage of this act the sum of \$5,631,900 was owing by the United States to said bands of Sioux Indians; all the treaties pursuant to which this large sum of money was due and owing to said Indians were abrogated and annulled absolutely by said act of Congress passed February 16, 1863, and said sum was forfeited to the United States. All lands and rights of occupancy belonging to said Indians in

Minnesota were, by the same act of Congress, also forfeited to the United States. Said act authorized the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three commissioners, who should ascertain and determine the value of all property destroyed or damaged by said Indians during such outbreak, or by the troops of the United States in suppressing the same.

There has been appropriated by Congress, in payment of claims determined pursuant to said act, the sum of \$1,170,374. All claims for damages, under said act, had to be presented within two years from its passage.

The sum of \$671,000 has also been appropriated by Congress for the removal of said Indians, and for subsisting them in their new homes.

By act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to discharge certain obligations of the United States to the creditors of the Upper and Lower bands of Sioux Indians," approved May 16, 1874 (Stat., 18, p. 47), the sum of \$70,000 was appropriated for payment to the creditors of said Indians arising under the treaty of June 19, 1858.

Congress also, by an act for the relief of Hans C. Peterson, approved March 3, 1877 (Stat., 19, p. 519), appropriated the sum of \$2,283.92. This was for damages and injuries to Peterson's property done by the Indians during the said Sioux outbreak.

It appears by a letter from Hon. E. M. Marble, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, addressed to Hon. Angus Cameron, a member of the Senate Committee on Claims, under date of February 5, 1881, that no other or further sums have been appropriated for the benefit of said Sioux Indians which are properly chargeable to the said confiscated funds and annuities.

As already stated, the aggregate amount of the said confiscated funds and annuities was \$5,631,900.

The aggregate amount of the sums appropriated by the United States for the benefit of said Indians, as hereinbefore shown, is \$1,913,657.92. The difference between these two sums, viz, \$3,718,242.08, is the balance of said confiscated funds and annuities now remaining in the Treasury of the United States.

At the time of the said Sioux outbreak, the persons for whom this bill proposes to make provision were in business as Indian traders on the reservation occupied by said Indians. These traders were all duly licensed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to trade with the Indians. The most of the traders had been engaged in trading with the said Indians for quite a number of years.

The ordinary course of business was this, that is to say: the traders sold and delivered to the Indians upon credit such goods and commodities as they desired to purchase, with the agreement that the aggregate amount of the indebtedness thereby created would be paid by the Indians to the traders out of the first annuities thereafter paid to them by the United States. This course of business was known to the resident Indian agents and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and approved by them respectively.

At the time of the outbreak the Indians were indebted to the traders in the sum of about \$120,000, no part of which sum has been paid. No claim can be paid under this bill until the amount thereof is ascertained and settled by the Secretary of the Interior.

Some of the traders presented their claims for settlement to the commission appointed under the act of February 16, 1863; but the commission held that it had jurisdiction only of claims arising on account of "depredations and injuries" by said Indians, and that the claims of

traders were not technically for "depredations or injuries" done by the Indians; and pursuant to this decision, all the traders' claims were thrown out and not considered at all by the commission.

These Indians for a number of years prior to 1863 had been paid their annuities about the last of June or the first of July of each year, at the Yellow Medicine and Red Wood Agencies.

About the last of June, 1863, the Upper or Northern bands of Sioux, to the number of about 3,500, assembled at Yellow Medicine Agency, and the Southern or Lower bands, to the number of about 3,000, at Red Wood Agency, for the purpose of receiving their annual payments, but the money to make such payments was not received by the agent until after the outbreak, and the payments were never made.

The Indians remained at these agencies until the outbreak occurred. They had no means of subsistence, and the provisions and supplies belonging to the Government were soon exhausted.

The Indians, while thus waiting for the payment of their annuities, were very ugly. The traders hesitated to furnish them with any more supplies on credit, but the Indians threatened to break into the warehouses and to help themselves. They did break into one warehouse, and appropriated its contents. The Indian agents at the Yellow Medicine and Red Wood Agencies were, from day to day, expecting to receive money to pay the annuities, and they assured the traders that their claims against the Indians would then be paid.

The traders subsisted the Indians for about six weeks prior to the outbreak. The Indians had no means of paying for such subsistence, and, consequently, it was furnished on credit, and hence the large sum due the traders at the time of the outbreak.

This credit was given with the knowledge and by direction of the Indian agent, and in many instances at his request.

Thomas J. Galbraith was the United States Indian agent for the Sioux Indians in 1862, and was stationed at the Upper or Yellow Medicine Sioux Agency, prior to and at the time of the outbreak.

Mr. Galbraith, in his affidavit filed with your committee, states as follows, viz:

That to alleviate the sufferings of the Indians, and preserve order and prevent an outbreak and general disturbance on the frontier, and in the belief that the money to pay the annuities would arrive in time to enable him and the Indians to meet all obligations incurred thereby, he did recommend and advise all the traders having food and supplies in that country to furnish the said Indians all they could spare, without reference to the accounts of individual Indians, or of particular bands. And that, pursuant to such recommendation and request from him, as United States Indian agent, many of said traders, if not all, did furnish said Indians flour, meat, sugar, coffee, clothing, and other supplies, the amount and value of which are not accurately known to this deponent, but in large quantities.

William H. Shelley, of Saint Paul, Minn., who was a clerk for Indian Agent Galbraith, at the Yellow Medicine Agency, at the time of the outbreak, in his affidavit, states that, to his knowledge, the traders furnished supplies to the Indians by the direction of Galbraith, with the understanding that payment therefor would be made as soon as the annuities were paid.

The outbreak would probably have taken place sooner than it did if the Indians had not been supplied by the traders.

Under the state of facts herein set forth, the committee are of the opinion that said traders ought to be paid out of said confiscated annuities now in the Treasury of the United States, amounting, as already stated, to \$3,718,242.08. And the committee recommend that the bill do pass.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 15, 1884.—Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.

Committee.—JOHN A. LOGAN, *Chairman*; JOHN P. JONES, PHILETUS SAWYER, B. F. JONAS, JOHN D. WALKER.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Select Committee on the Mississippi River Improvements, submitted the following

REPORT:

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE
ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

On the 22d day of February, 1883, the Senate passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed by the President *pro tempore* to examine into the works now in progress for the improvement of the Mississippi River below Cairo, and the methods employed in making such improvements, and the contracts touching the same, and the application of the appropriations made by Congress for that purpose.

Also, all matters pertaining to, and the feasibility of, the outlet system for the improvement of said river.

Also, into the improvement made at the mouth of said river, the system of jetties, and the extent to which the same have facilitated the navigation of the river to the Gulf, their permanency, and the method now employed in the improvement thereof and into all matters touching said improvement, the methods and the effects thereof, and contracts touching the same.

The said committee may hold its sessions during the recess of Congress, at such places on said river, or elsewhere, as may be necessary for full inquiry into the matters above referred to; may send for persons and papers, examine on oath any of the persons employed on the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, or by the same, and others if deemed necessary, including all river men and river residents.

The said committee shall report to the Senate the result of such inquiries at the earliest day practicable of the next session of Congress.

The actual expenses of said committee, including pay of a clerk, and witness fees, shall be paid out of the item of the contingent fund appropriated for "expenses of special and select committees," on vouchers therefor duly approved by the chairman of said committee.

And said committee shall have power to employ a stenographer if necessary.

And on March 1, 1883, the President *pro tempore* appointed Mr. Logan, Mr. Jones, of Nevada, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Jonas, and Mr. Walker, the committee under the foregoing resolution.

With a view to the proper performance of the duties imposed upon them, your committee met at Chicago, Ill., on the 27th day of October last, all being present but Mr. Jones, of Nevada, who was unavoidably prevented from attending. Under the terms of the resolution, the committee was authorized to hold its sessions "at such places on the river, or elsewhere, as may be necessary for full inquiry into the matters" contained in the resolution.

The United States steamer General Barnard, in the service of the Engineer Corps, selected for the use of the committee for the sake of economy as well as convenience, was lying at Rock Island, Ill. It was believed that an examination of the river between that point and Cairo, together with an inspection of the Government works in progress along its bed and banks, would be not only of general value to the committee, but would serve the special purpose of enabling the members to comprehend more readily the operations of the River Commission below. It was therefore decided, after full conference, to begin the work of investigation at Rock Island. At all points between Rock Island and the mouth of the Mississippi River, ample notice by telegraph was given of the coming of the committee, to the end that all parties interested might have full opportunity of appearing before it.

Testimony was taken at Rock Island, Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy, Alton, Saint Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Helena (Ark.), Greenville, Vicksburg, Lake Providence, Saint Joseph (La.), Natchez, and New Orleans.

Whenever the General Barnard entered a river district the United States engineer in charge of the same came on board the steamer, by request of the committee, and remained throughout his jurisdiction, pointing out and explaining the work under his supervision.

In addition to the testimony taken and the constant supply of information obtained from the Government engineers, landings were made at all points where important works were in progress or completed and a thorough examination made of their character, extent, and value. Both as to oral testimony and personal inspection, the committee endeavored to give the broadest interpretation to the meaning and intent of the resolution under which they were acting, opening wide the door to the one and taking infinite pains to accomplish the other.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN SAINT PAUL AND THE MOUTH OF THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

This district is in charge of Maj. A. MacKenzie, United States Engineers. With reference to the works between Saint Paul and Rock Island, the committee cannot speak from personal observation, but the information embodied in this report concerning them may be accepted as trustworthy.

The committee, however, carefully and thoroughly inspected the works between Rock Island and the mouth of the Illinois River, executed under the same management and control as those above Rock Island, and are prepared to support the statements in regard to them which follow.

The Upper River (as the Mississippi is called above Saint Louis) is characterized by a shallow stream, of gentle current, with numerous islands and shifting sand bars. Little earthy matter is carried in suspension, the sand, forming the chief obstruction, being moved along the bottom by the action of the current, especially at high stages of water, when the current is much accelerated. In threading its way between the bars of moving sand or in the crossings the channel is generally shoal, and at those points navigation is often difficult.

Caving of the banks occurs in the bends and at other points, but not at all to the same extent as was noticed in the lower river; but this abrasion, comparatively slight, continually adds material to the bars which form obstructions to navigation. The methods employed in the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River are: (1) The protection of the banks where caving exists. This protection seems to be easily,

thoroughly, permanently, and (owing to proximity of rock and brush) cheaply done. (2) The closing of the island chutes by dams of brush, stone, and gravel, and concentrating the water in one groove or channel. (3) The construction of wing-dams extending from one or both shores, where the river is wide and "flat," thereby narrowing the waterway, increasing the current and "scour," and causing the sand to collect and remain in localities where it becomes a benefit in lieu of an obstruction.

Desultory work had been done at special localities under small appropriations prior to the year 1878, but it was during that year that systematic improvement was begun. Your committee were informed that up to date of this report, 180 wing and closing dams have been constructed, together with about 25 miles altogether of shore protection.

The engineer officer under whose direction this entire work was done, and who is still in local charge, testified that he had watched carefully the effect of the improvements so far attempted, and was satisfied that the results clearly demonstrated the propriety of the system; that it has passed beyond the domain of experiment, and when fully carried out will secure a good navigable channel at all stages of the river between Saint Paul and the mouth of the Illinois River.

This testimony would seem to be amply sustained and corroborated by that of the river men and river residents, whose interests are involved in good navigation. With scarcely a dissenting voice these citizens united in bearing witness to the value and importance of the work already done by the Government engineers, to its cheapness and practicability, and to the large benefits that have accrued and will continue to accrue to the commerce of the great West by its further prosecution. The present success of the system in use is urged as the best reason why there should be no cessation of the work. Upon this point there seemed to be no difference of opinion. In support of the plea for large appropriations in this district, it is claimed that the work can be done far more economically and to better advantage, enabling contractors and the Government to put into the field sufficient "plant" in the way of boats, barges, &c., which cannot be done in the case of restricted work. Under small appropriations, your committee were informed, allotments must be made for many bars, with probably an insufficiency of money to complete the improvements at any of them, whereas, with ample appropriations, enough money can be allotted to each locality to allow the completion of the work at all points.

Without going to the extent of or indorsing all the opinions of the citizens who live upon the banks of the Upper Mississippi, or of the river men whose capital is invested in the numerous craft engaged in navigating the stream, your committee are persuaded that if the work of improvement is worth doing at all it is worth doing well, and that to secure thoroughness, permanency, and economy in its prosecution, a uniform system should be adopted and adhered to.

Your committee do not propose to suggest solutions of engineering problems. These may be safely left to the trained talent of a particular department of the Government, under the supervision and control of Congress. It is proposed simply to guard the Senate against a habit of legislation which tends to fritter away appropriations in feeble, desultory work.

The system now in use on the river between the mouth of the Illinois and Saint Paul, with the modifications suggested by experience, seems to be adequate to the improvement of navigation, and should, in the judgment of your committee, be pushed rapidly to completion.

The principal appropriations for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River have been made for three purposes: (1) For the operation of snag-boats; (2) for improving the river from Saint Paul to Des Moines Rapids; (3) for improving the river from Des Moines Rapids to the mouth of the Illinois River.

There have been made small appropriations for improvements at special localities, allusion to which will be made hereafter.

Operations of snag-boats.

The work of removing snags, wrecks, &c., although in its nature temporary, is of the greatest importance, and is a prime requisite in the improvement of river navigation. Snag-boats have been at work during several months of each season, since 1867, and have kept the river almost wholly free from snags, thereby greatly lessening the danger and cost of navigation. The banks of the river are carefully watched; overhanging trees are removed; and with the practice of shore protection, the number of snags is lessened every year.

The total amount appropriated for snag-boats to date is \$502,000. This covers a period of 17 years, and the purchase or construction of four snag-boats.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM SAINT PAUL TO DES MOINES RAPIDS.

From Saint Paul to the mouth of Saint Croix River, a stretch of 30 miles, the river was formerly full of bad, obstructing bars, but during the past three seasons the work of improvement has been carried on vigorously and with marked results. At a $4\frac{1}{2}$ -foot stage, this portion of the river is now in one channel, the side sloughs having all been closed by means of dams, with crests at a minimum of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above low water. Many wing and spur dams have also been built for narrowing the wider portions of the river, but much remains to be done.

In 1864, at extreme low water, there was a depth of but 15 inches in the channel at several points. In no year, prior to the present, have the larger boats been able to run during the entire season to Saint Paul, but during 1883 (with the exception of a week) there has not been less than 3 feet of water on any bar, and this only in one instance, between the mouth of the Saint Croix and Saint Paul. The packet lines, including a steamer having a capacity of 1,000 tons, made regular trips to Saint Paul throughout the season, which was one of very low water.

It is safe to say that the channel has been deepened nearly 2 feet in this whole stretch of 30 miles, and as this deepening must proceed gradually, still further results will be obtained from the works already constructed, and, upon their completion, navigation will be made easy.

The section of the river from the mouth of the Saint Croix to the Chippewa River, a distance of 54 miles, contained but few points of obstruction, the worst of them, Smith's Bar, 6 miles below Prescott, being improved in 1879. Up to that year this bar was the head of navigation for large boats, there being but 30 inches of water on its crest; since its improvement there have been from 6 to 9 feet at the lowest stages of the river.

The river from Reed's Landing to Alma, 10 miles, commonly called "Beef Slough River," was formerly extremely troublesome to navigation. Situated just below the mouth of the Chippewa, which is contin-

ually bringing bodies of sand into the Mississippi, the bars are very numerous and the crossings very shallow. For many years the "Beef Slough River" was the head of navigation at low water for even the lighter craft and was very troublesome, particularly to the lumber interest.

Improvements, consisting of wing and closing dams and shore protection, were begun in 1878, and have been carried on until the present time. In 1883, a very low-water season, there were not less than 4 feet on any bar in this stretch of river, where formerly, often for weeks at a time, the maximum depths on several reefs did not exceed 30 inches to 3 feet.

At Mount Vernon Bar (a very bad obstruction below Minneiska), one of the most successful pieces of work yet attempted was carried out in 1879, the obstruction being entirely eradicated by the building of six dams.

Work has been carried on at Rollingsstone Bars for several seasons, and the improvement is nearly completed. In 1877 these bars, 115 miles below Saint Paul, were for a time the head of navigation.

The Betsy Slough Bar, 120 miles from Saint Paul, was very troublesome for several years, but was thoroughly improved in 1878 and 1879, the low-water depth on its crest being increased from 30 inches to 6 feet.

Above Winona a very shallow crossing, on which boats were continually aground in 1878 and 1879, was improved in 1880, and the depth permanently increased from 32 inches to 6 feet at low water.

The long and shallow crossing at Queen's Bluff, very troublesome at low water, was improved in 1878, and the depth increased from 3 to 6 feet.

The work near La Crosse, consisting of several closing dams and about 2 miles of shore protection, has resulted in the marked improvement of the river between the head of Minnesota Island and Root River, a distance of 7 miles.

A bad obstruction at the foot of Cassville Slough, 260 miles from Saint Paul, for several years the head of navigation for all but lighter craft, has been entirely eradicated, the water on the crest having been deepened from 3 to 9 feet.

Bellevue Bar, 314 miles below Saint Paul, was very bad for several years in succession, and often prevented boats from going higher up stream. In 1878, the eastern chute was closed, and since then no trouble has been experienced.

The crossing below Keithsburg was much obstructed by bowlders, clay, and gravel. These were removed by dredge in 1879 and 1880.

At Rush Chute and Shokokon Slough, in the vicinity of Burlington, Iowa, much work has been done, although the improvements have not yet approached completion. The closing of Shokokon Slough in 1882 proved very beneficial in increasing the depth of water on several bad bars below Burlington.

In addition to the cases above cited, works for improvement have been completed, or are in process of construction, at various points, among which may be mentioned Redwing, West Newton Island, Chimney Rock, Guttentberg, Dallas, Fort Madison, and Montrose.

All completed works have given good results.

The total amount thus far appropriated for improvements to general navigation between Saint Paul and Des Moines Rapids, a distance of 515 miles, aggregates \$950,000.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM DES MOINES RAPIDS
TO THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

This stretch of river, 173 miles in length, does not present as many points of obstructed navigation as the section above, but, owing to the greater average width and depth and the liability of its banks to abrasion, the works are far more extensive and costly.

The works at the Warsaw crossing, just below the mouth of Des Moines River, were begun in 1880 and completed in 1881, effecting a thorough improvement of this shallow place.

Above Gregory's Landing the river is divided by an island into two channels, presenting obstructions in both chutes. The eastern chute, which was very dangerous on account of ledges of rock and bowlders, was closed by a dam 1,800 feet in length. The effect of this dam, together with shore protection on the Iowa side, has been to furnish a wide and deep channel through the western chute.

The stretch of river from Canton to La Grange, some 7 miles in length, contains several shoal crossings, one of which, known as "Howard's," afforded but $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet on its crest during the low water of 1883, and was the most serious obstruction below Keokuk. A system has been inaugurated which will improve this section of the river permanently; in fact, work already done has increased the depth on the crossing at "Howard's" about 2 feet.

The crossing opposite Quincy, formerly a bad sticking-point, has been improved to such an extent as to afford good water at all stages. About 1 mile of the caving bank below the city has been protected.

At Gilbert's Island much work has been done during the past four years, and much remains to be done in order to effect a permanent and radical improvement. The crossing at the head of Gilbert's Island and the channel for 3 miles below are now in good condition.

The river below the bridge at Louisiana, Mo., has for several years been very shoal and the channel crooked, the best water being through Buffalo Chute, which is very narrow and obstructed by rocks at its lower end. The works constructed in 1883, consisting of two dams and shore protection on Buffalo Island, have rectified the channel and materially deepened the navigable water.

At Slim Island some 4 miles of very bad river were permanently improved in 1879, the works consisting of five dams and 4,900 feet of shore protection.

The works constructed at Dixon's Landing, in 1882, have thoroughly improved the two bad crossings in this vicinity.

In addition to those above mentioned, improvements are under way at Hannibal, Marion City, Bolter's Island, Cap au Gris, and in Westport Chute, which, as far as was ascertained, are giving good results.

The total amount thus far appropriated for improvements to general navigation between Des Moines Rapids and the Illinois River, 173 miles, aggregates \$615,000.

Special work.

There have been made, from time to time, appropriations for work at special localities, among which may be mentioned Dubuque Harbor, from which an extensive sand-bar has been dredged, greatly facilitating the landing of steamers at the wharf; Dubuque Ice-Harbor, which now affords an area of 400,000 square feet, with a depth of 6 feet at low water, for the safe anchorage of boats and barges during winter; Rock

Island Harbor, the work at which point has thus far been chiefly limited to dredging along the shore and keeping it clear of deposits; Muscatine Harbor, the landings in which have been kept free of mud; Quincy Bay, where dredging operations have covered an area of 82 acres and made it available as a winter harbor; and at Hannibal, at which point an immense gravel-bar existed, which has been removed and a current started along the wharf keeping it free from mud deposits.

The improvement of Rock Island Rapids by rock excavation, and that of the Des Moines Rapids by means of the canal, are too well known to need further mention in this report. The attention of Congress will probably be directed to them in other ways. It is recommended that the work in Rock Island Harbor and in Quincy Bay be continued, and that sufficient appropriations be made to insure their improvement.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN THE MOUTHS OF THE ILLINOIS AND OHIO RIVERS.

Maj. O. H. Ernst is in special charge of this district, which comprises a length of 232 miles of the Mississippi River, of which 25 miles lie above the mouth of the Missouri and 207 miles below. It extends 41 miles above the city of Saint Louis and 191 miles below. Above the mouth of the Missouri River the general character of the stream is the same as that of the Upper Mississippi, and the character of the works required to control it is in general also the same, there being some slight modifications in details, due to the increased volume of water to be dealt with below the Illinois River.

Without entering into particulars, it may be stated in general terms that the works employed above the Missouri are constructed with a view to resisting, by their own weight, the destructive forces of the river, being heavy structures built upon broad foundations, and expected of themselves to resist the shocks of ice, drift, and floods. They are said to be not essentially different from the works employed upon other large rivers.

Below the Missouri, however, the character of the stream undergoes a transformation. The volume of water is doubled, and the velocity largely increased, while the soil through which the river flows is lighter. The banks, composed of light alluvion, formerly deposited by the river itself, are easily destroyed by the rapid current, and it is common to see a bank for a length of a mile or more caving at a rate which causes it to recede several hundred feet in a year. When it is considered that the vertical distance from the top of the bank to the bottom of the river is in such cases often as much as 60 feet, some idea may be formed of the vast amount of solid matter thrown into the stream to be added to the burden already received from the Missouri River and from surface wash.

The effect of this rapid destruction of the banks is twofold, viz: the width of the stream is increased, thus reducing its depth and carrying power, and a vast amount of channel-choking material is thrown into it, forming shoals and bars, which the channel is powerless to remove, and through which it wanders, tortuous, shallow, and shifting.

When the bank is caving upon one side of the river the water is usually slack upon the other side, and there is usually a depositing action or building process going on. If the caving is very slow, the building-up process may progress fast enough to keep pace with it, and the stream may thus retain its normal width while shifting its position. The building-up process is, however, comparatively slow, and it is in

cases of slow caving only, and not of rapid caving, that there is no widening.

To the inquiry how it happens that a river draining half a continent is unable to provide, at a point several thousand miles from its headwaters, a depth of channel sufficient for all purposes of navigation, the explanation is simple: the supply of water is abundant, but it is in bad shape, and this is due to the fact *that the banks are not strong enough to hold it*. In the natural state of the river the strength of the banks is largely reinforced by the trees growing upon them. When the bank caves the trees fall to the foot of it, and there form a considerable though inefficient protection; further erosion is partially retarded, and the river thus gains time to build up a new bank on the opposite side with the solid matter which it has brought from above. There is little, if any, widening, the depth remaining about the same. As the country has been settled, and the banks cleared of trees, they have been less able to resist erosion, and very rapid caving has resulted. The width of the river between Cairo and Saint Louis is in some cases a mile and a half, with a channel depth at low water of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet.

As further clearings are made there will be further weakening of the banks and further deterioration of the navigable capacity of the river.

The question therefore seems to be, not simply whether the present navigation shall be improved, but whether such as now exists shall be preserved.

The laws appropriating money for improvements in this district have provided for the protection and benefit of special localities, such as Alton, Saint Louis, Cape Girardeau, and Cairo, as well as for deepening the channel in the interest of general navigation.

For each of the special localities special plans have been prepared, a description of which would occupy more space than can here be given. The plan for improving the general navigation is the one which is of particular interest at this time.

The general plan of improvement adopted by the Engineer Department of the Army is to protect the banks from erosion and to confine all the water in the bed of the river to a single water-way of moderate width. This plan involves two classes of works, viz, (1) those required to protect the banks, and (2) those required to contract the width of the river where it is now inordinately great, and to close secondary arms or "chutes." The object of the first class is to prevent further damage; of the second, to deepen the present channel.

The programme adopted for carrying out the plan is: to first improve the part of the river lying below Saint Louis, for the reason given, that this part carries the greatest amount of commerce, and because the channel depth above Saint Louis compares favorably with that now to be found in the Missouri, the Illinois, and the Upper Mississippi Rivers; to make the improvement continuous, because it is alleged that the greatest economy in the use of plant and in administration can thus be obtained, in that the improvement of one section facilitates the improvement of the next, and because it is better that such obstacles as remain, not varying much among themselves in magnitude, shall be confined to one portion of the river than be distributed over all portions of it; to work down-stream, because it is said in this manner the channel is fixed as the improvement advances, and its approach to the works below being known they can be properly designed to receive it, whereas, it is claimed, to work up-stream leaves the channel free to approach the prepared bed in the manner designed for it, or to approach in some way entirely different and unforeseen; and, finally, to make Saint Louis the

initial point, because it is the base of supplies, but more particularly because the river at this point is permanently fixed. At Grand Tower, 111 miles, and Commerce, 154 miles below Saint Louis, the river is permanently fixed also, and work could be begun there if the appropriations were large enough to justify it.

In this programme attention is devoted primarily to the general navigation interest.

In laying out the new banks the following rules are observed:

(1.) The natural regimen of the river is to be disturbed as little as practicable; that there is to be no lengthening and no shortening of the natural channel.

(2.) The location of the channel, as found in nature, is generally to be preserved, the waste water of the river being thrown into it, but no effort being made to move it from one place to another, unless some great advantage will result, either to a town-site or to navigation.

(3.) Sharp changes of direction in the lines of the banks are to be avoided.

(4.) The rocky bluff is to be retained as one bank of the improved river, whenever that can be done without violating more important rules.

The protection of the banks from erosion consists simply in covering the slope from the top of the bank to the bottom of the river with some material which cannot be washed away by running water. Below low-water mark a brush mattress has been accepted as a permanent structure, and being fabricated of large dimensions, it is contended, constitutes the most certain means of making a continuous covering which shall leave no portion of the slope unprotected. Above low water the slope is covered with a layer of stone.

The committee witnessed some 7 or 8 miles of this class of work in a completed condition at Arsenal Island, Twin Hollows, Beard's Island, Chesley Island, and Cairo, all except the latter of these localities being within 22 miles of Saint Louis. Some of it has been through several seasons of high water—that of last spring being a severe flood—and several winters, and all of it now stands intact. At Foster's Island, 27 miles below Saint Louis, the committee landed, and witnessed the process of fabricating the mattress. The mattress under construction, was 120 feet wide, and was at that time over 3,600 feet long, and progressing at the rate of about 100 feet per day. It was being sunk progressively, some 3,000 feet of it being already in position upon the bank, under water, and the rest floating upon the surface or secured upon the "ways." As the down-stream end advanced, more of the up-stream end was sunk. It is the intention to continue the mattress to the foot of the island, which would make its total length about a mile, thus covering the entire face of the island below low-water mark with one single mattress, which, it was claimed, would make a perfect protection for that part of the bank. The mattress appeared to be substantially made, with no wire or other perishable material in any position where it would be of importance after the mattress was completed and sunk. Above low-water mark a layer of stone about 8 or 10 inches thick was being placed upon the slope.

It is stated that there has been no instance in this district where a bank protection of this form has shown any indication of failure. There have been two instances—Kaskaskia Bend, 66 miles, and Liberty Island, 91 miles, below St. Louis—where works of this class have not been successful, but it is asserted that in both instances the mattress was either entirely wanting or was of inadequate width. Your com-

mittee were informed that in carrying out that part of the plan which involves contracting the width of the river special difficulties were encountered, not found upon other rivers which have been the subject of improvement in this country or in Europe.

We were told that the great volume and velocity of the stream, and its partial solidification in winter, bring into play enormous forces, to resist which it is necessary to employ masses of extraordinary weight. At the same time, say the engineer officers, the foundation upon which any dike must rest consists only of shifting sands and mud. Any solid structure, built of stone and brush, such as are used upon other rivers, would, it is claimed, suddenly obstruct the flow at the point where it is placed, and would cause heavy scour in its vicinity. The depth of the sand being in many places from one to two hundred feet, the amount of such scour is practically unlimited; for, to follow up the sinking dike by adding material to the top, would in many cases be financially impossible.

In this dilemma the Government engineers have called to their aid the building power of the river itself, the first experiments to that end having been made (as we are informed) by the present officer in charge, at Horsetail, just below Saint Louis, in March, 1879. Abandoning all attempts to construct works in the bed of the stream which shall rely upon themselves alone, and shall by their own weight resist the destructive forces of the river, they have undertaken to contract the width by reclaiming land and building up new banks of solid earth and sand. This is sought for by inclosing the ground to be reclaimed within slight permeable obstacles made of brush and piles, and called hurdles. These, while smoothing out the boils and whirls and checking the velocity of the water sufficiently to cause it to drop a part of its load of solid matter, present no great obstacle to its flow. Allowing the water to circulate freely, they cause but little tendency to scour, and by the constant introduction of new supplies of fully-loaded fluid they gradually and easily build up the new banks. They are not dikes in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but may rather be called dike-builders, since the ground to be obtained by them is to perform the function of dikes. They require several seasons to fully accomplish their object, and are, in the mean time, subject to damage by ice, drift, and floods. They require watching and repair, and in some cases it is necessary to reconstruct them entirely more than once in the same place.

The new land formed by the hurdles is subject to erosion at seasons of flood until it is protected. As soon as it reaches a suitable height it is covered with a growth of young willow and cottonwood trees which spring up simultaneously upon the new deposits. These are relied on to protect the top surface. The channel face of the new bank is protected by means similar to those employed in protecting any other bank.

It thus appears that the process of deepening the channel, as now carried on, consists of a number of stages, of which there are three, tolerably distinct, viz: (1) the construction of the hurdles, and the building up of the new banks, which immediately begins; (2) the heaping up of the water, and the scouring out of the channel which results from the contraction of the width; and (3) the preservation of these results by the protection of the new-made land. An examination of the works in the earlier stages of this process would give but a vague idea of their efficiency. The merits of the system can be better judged by the results obtained in the later stages.

It is for this reason that the works just below Saint Louis were of special interest to the committee, as having a direct bearing upon one

of the main objects of their inquiry. The works subsequently inaugurated by the River Commission below Cairo are based upon the same principles, but they were begun nearly three years later. The committee landed and made a personal examination of two works of this class, Horsetail and Coahokia Chute, and witnessed all the others as they passed down the river. At Horsetail the hurdles were over large areas, completely buried in the soil caught from the river, and the ground was covered with a flourishing growth of young willows. The amount of material here deposited in the four years since 1879 is nearly 20,000,000 cubic yards. In some parts of this reach, which is 5 miles long, the ground to be reclaimed was still under water, but the beneficial effect upon the channel was very marked. The channel is now direct and wide, with a least depth of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low water, whereas formerly it was narrow and tortuous, with a depth of but $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and not navigable at night at all. It is reported to have been the worst place on the Mississippi River below Saint Louis, while now it is claimed there is no difficulty found in navigating it with the largest tows at all hours.

At Coahokia Chute the work of reclamation was in a less advanced stage. The hurdles were only partially buried, and a good opportunity was afforded for examining their details of construction. They were built last spring, and since that time have caused a fill 18 feet deep in some places, and averaging 7 feet in depth throughout so much of the chute as has been recently surveyed. The amount of material deposited here by the river during the high water of the early summer was said to be about 3,000,000 cubic yards. The hurdles were in good order, and ready to cause further deposits at the next rise of the river.

The officer in charge expressed himself as perfectly confident that the devices employed will contract the width of the river and deepen the channel, and that nature will promptly furnish a protection to the top surface of the new-made land. He claims that at Horsetail these are accomplished facts. The channel side of the new bank had not received the additional protection which portions of it will require, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that the means employed elsewhere to protect the old banks will be equally efficient here. The works in this district were inaugurated before the organization of the River Commission. The act of August 2, 1882, brought them under the official cognizance of the Commission, who however approved the project prepared by the officer in charge for the expenditure of the appropriation under the act.

Results.

The continuous series of works just below Saint Louis extends to Bushburg, a distance of 26 miles. They are not all completed, but they have stopped all heavy caving of banks, and the consequent injury to navigation, for the entire distance of 26 miles, and they have increased the channel depth to a minimum of 8 feet from Saint Louis to Chesley Island, a distance of 21 miles, where formerly there were 8 shoals having a depth of but $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet at the lowest stage. Detached works at Fort Chartres Island, 51 miles, Turkey Island, 56 miles, and Devil's Island, 134 miles below Saint Louis, constructed in the earlier stages of the improvement, before the adoption of the present programme, deepened the channel from 4 feet to 8 feet at the lowest stage.

In addition to these, works have been executed for the benefit of special localities, either under special appropriations or special provisions of the general appropriations, with the following results:

At Alton, a shoal which prevented all access to the down-stream portion of the landing, and which made access to the up-stream portion

inconvenient, has been removed, several thousand feet have been added to the available length of harbor front, and the approach from above and below has been made easy and convenient.

At Saint Louis, serious injury which threatened the present harbor has been averted.

At Cape Girardeau, a large and growing bar, which extended down in front of the landing from above, compelling steamboats to approach only from below, and which threatened to destroy all access to the town, has been removed. The main channel for steamboats now flows along the entire front of the town, and the approach from above, which was only 2 feet, has been increased to 15 feet.

At Cairo, the bank in rear of the city has been protected from erosion. The caving of this bank threatened to form a junction between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in rear of the city.

Method of administration.

Your committee were informed by the officer in charge that the system of letting out by contract has been found to be impracticable in this district, for the following reasons:

(1.) The treacherous nature of the foundations and the sudden and violent oscillations of the river render all estimates of cost uncertain, necessitating a wide margin of profit for the responsible contractor.

(2.) The changeable character of the forces to be contended with places serious difficulties in the way of preparing accurate specifications for bidders. If the water becomes suddenly deep, a different form of construction is required from what would be used if it remained shallow, and the cost increases, not in direct ratio, but in the ratio of squares or cubes. This also necessitates a wide margin of profit, and it calls for intelligence which the contract cannot be made to cover. Sometimes even a change of the detailed plan is required.

(3.) The character of the work is different from anything being executed elsewhere in this country. There are, therefore, no contractors who can come prepared by experience. They must bid upon work about which they know little or nothing, except that it is extremely hazardous. The result of competition under such circumstances is to throw the work into the hands of irresponsible persons. All practicable scrutiny of the business reputation of bidders cannot effectually guard against this, and the forfeiture of bonds would be no adequate compensation for the damage to the interests of the Government that would result. Accordingly, the Government has purchased the necessary plant, such as steamboats, pile-drivers, barges, quarters, boarding outfit, &c., and is carrying on the work by hired labor. The staple supplies, such as stone, wire, rope, spikes, &c., which are needed in large quantities, and the want of which can be foreseen, are obtained by contract. Minor supplies are bought in open market, after due competition among dealers.

The force is well organized, both for the supervision of a large number of laborers and for keeping a minute record of where and how each item of expenditure is applied, and of the cost of every important part of each work. The system of strict accountability prevailing among the Corps of Engineers of the Army is found here.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

The Mississippi River Commission was created by act of Congress approved June 28, 1879. It consists of seven members, appointed by the President, of whom three are required to be from the Engineer

Corps of the Army, one from the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and three from civil life, of whom two shall be civil engineers. The act provides that the Commission shall "take into consideration and mature such plan or plans and estimates as will correct, permanently locate, and deepen the channel and protect the banks of the Mississippi River; improve and give safety and ease to the navigation thereof; prevent destructive floods, and promote and facilitate commerce, trade, and the postal service."

After organization and a consideration of the subject, the Commission reported a plan of improvement which has been adopted by Congress. For the execution of this plan an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was made by act of March 3, 1881, and another of \$4,123,000 by act of August 2, 1882, all to be expended below Cairo. Under these appropriations the work is now in progress, its execution being in the hands of officers of the Engineer Corps, detailed for that purpose by the Chief of Engineers, but under the general supervision of the Commission, which was relieved of the responsibility of carrying on the works directly, by the act of August 2, 1882. Upon the recommendation of the Commission the river below Cairo has been divided into four administrative districts, each in charge of an officer of Engineers. In addition to these, Capt. C. B. Sears, United States Engineers, stationed at Saint Louis, acts as executive officer of the Commission in matters pertaining to construction, and is also charged with the duty of purchasing for the works all supplies and materials which cannot be procured to advantage in the immediate neighborhood, with the construction of plant, the custody of all floating property, and with the management of the towing and transportation service.

FIRST DISTRICT.

(Cairo to foot of Island No. 40, 220 miles in length.)

There are two reaches in this district under improvement, viz, the New Madrid Reach, extending from the head of Island No. 8 to the foot of Island No. 14, a distance of 60 miles, and the Plum Point Reach, extending from the head of Island No. 26, to the head of Island No. 35, a distance of 40 miles. The head of the New Madrid Reach is 42 miles below Cairo; the head of the Plum Point Reach is 147 miles below the same point.

New Madrid Reach.

The work at this reach was not sufficiently advanced to be of service to the committee, so they passed down to the

Plum Point Reach.

Touching at the headquarters boat, lying at Elmot, Ark., Capt. J. G. D. Knight, the officer in charge, and his principal assistant engineer, Mr. A. J. Frith, were taken on board. The first point visited was the extensive system of pile dikes known as the *Gold Dust Dikes*, on the Tennessee shore. This system extends from Gold Dust Landing to the head of Elmot Bar, a comparatively recent formation on the location of the former main channel, and divides the river into two parts, Elmot Chute on the east and the present channel on the west. The object of these dikes is to close the chute through which one-third of the volume of water is carried off at high water, and throw it all through the main channel. In order to make a thorough inspection of these works, the

committee boarded a small tug and entered the chute, examining closely every detail of the system. It consists, briefly, of a main dike running parallel to the general direction of the current, from the head of Elmot Bar to Gold Dust, and five cross dikes connecting the main dike with the Tennessee shore, covering a total length of six miles of dike, a great portion of which would appear to have successfully resisted the high water and its attendant drift. These dikes are constructed of three rows of heavy piling, deeply sunk, braced and fastened with wire cables, and protected by mattresses of the kind previously described, and of unusual strength. These are aided in the attainment of their object by wattling, curtains, and other devices for checking the flow of water through them. The same results are promised here that have already been achieved at Horsetail, viz, the formation of reefs and bars in the chute and the passage of the entire volume of water through the main channel.

In this vicinity the committee saw much of the working plant, six pile drivers, thirty stone and brush barges, derrick-boat, and quarter-boats. About 400 men, half the usual force, were engaged in the completion of this work.

The headquarters boat at Elmot landing, on the Arkansas side, is an old snag-boat, altered and repaired to fit it for its present purposes, on which the officers, mechanics, and other employes live and transact their business. Its lower deck is used for storerooms. Around the boat are moored others containing machine and tin shops, and such portions of the plant as are temporarily out of service. Osceola Dike No. 1 is one of a series of dikes designed to connect the Arkansas shore with the head of Osceola Bar and to close several chutes. It is about 1,300 feet in length, running at right angles to the direction of the current. During its construction it is said that the swiftness of the water was such that pile-drivers were frequently broken from their moorings and piles torn from the bottom by the scouring process going on in the bed of the chute. The dike now stands firm and erect, and in its front lies a desert of drift-wood, covering 16 acres, and presenting to the eye the appearance of a small forest laid low by a cyclone. This work has withstood the pressure of the water at its highest stage, with the added burden of the great weight of the field of drift.

At Plum Point Dikes begins the system which is designed to concentrate the flow of water in the channel contiguous to and east of Bullerton Tow-head. It is very far from completion, but it is claimed that its effect is perceptible when considered in connection with the Bullerton Dikes, to which it is in a measure supplemental. The Bullerton Dikes consist of a main dike connecting the foot of Osceola Bar with the head of Bullerton, and a cross dike connecting Bullerton, just below its head, with the Arkansas shore. These remain uncompleted, in order to permit the passage of boats through Bullerton Chute, between the tow-head and the Arkansas shore, until sufficient depth of water is obtained on the outer or channel side of the tow-head. This depth has gradually increased with the progress of the work, until it now reaches 12 feet on a 4-foot stage. The channel side of Bullerton has been thoroughly revetted, with the mattress work held in place by a solid front of stone, forming an apparently strong and enduring protection. In the earlier stages of the work, the river rushed through the chute with such velocity of current as to seriously impede its progress, and threatened to sweep away Bullerton Tow-head and cut deeply into the Arkansas shore, thus doubling the present width of the stream and diminishing by half its present depth. Even in their incomplete condition, the Bullerton

Dikes and auxiliaries have apparently deflected the current to an extent which promises the attainment of their object, viz, the deepening of the channel for general navigation purposes, and the closing of Bullerton Chute, connecting the tow-head and main shore with a solid formation of earth.

SECOND DISTRICT.

(Foot of Island No. 40, 10 miles above Memphis, to White River, 180 miles.)

This district is in charge of Maj. A. M. Miller, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. It includes Memphis Harbor, Memphis Reach, and Helena Reach, but the only work that has been done in it has been the repair of certain levees in the State of Mississippi, incidental to the preservation of the channel, and the revetment of the river at Memphis, and in Hopefield Bend, Ark., 5 miles above Memphis, on the opposite side of the river. The work on the levees was merely the repair of breaks, ordinary embankment work, and was executed merely as a part of the system of holding the banks and maintaining the channel. It was done by contract, and covers in all about 260,000 cubic yards.

The revetment of the bank at Memphis seems to have averted a serious loss which at one time threatened the city, and is apparently permanent and solid. It covers a length of 1,500 feet. The object of the revetment of Hopefield Bend is to stop the caving of the bank, now rapidly taking place, and thus hold the river in its present channel, a good one at high and low water. It will also prevent a cut-off, which threatens to take the river away from Memphis. The distance across the neck of land to the river below is about 13,000 feet, and the special purpose of the work is to prevent the cutting through of this peninsula. The caving at this point has been about 1,800 feet in seven years, and is now going on at the rate of 300 or 400 feet yearly. The work here is of the same kind in use in other districts, of which ample description has been given, viz, revetment of the banks above and below low water, and below the water surface, with mattresses and shore protection.

About a mile and a quarter has been completed in Hopefield Bend, and a mile more is deemed sufficient to finish all that is needed.

THIRD DISTRICT.

(From the mouth of White River, Arkansas, to Warrenton, Miss., 220 miles.)

This district is in charge of Capt. W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. In it are included the bad reaches of Choctaw Bend and Lake Providence (on one of which only, the Lake Providence Reach, has work been inaugurated), the harbor of Vicksburg, revetment at Delta Point, and levee works on both sides of the river on the Tensas and Yazoo fronts.

Lake Providence Reach extends from Carolina Landing to the foot of Island 95, a distance of 35 miles.

Its characteristics are exceedingly deep water, sharp bends, and caving banks at head and foot; six intermediate crossings from one side of the river to another, where prior to the improvement as low as $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water has been encountered; a straight stretch of seven miles of river from Island 93 to Lake Providence town; and a very

wide bend below Lake Providence, where the river is greatly obstructed by immense sand-bars. The works so far undertaken have been—

(1.) A revetment of the banks at the bend at the head of the reach, where the caving is exceptionally rapid and the water exceeds 100 feet in depth, with the object of arresting the caving and fixing the bend in position. The changes, growing out of the caving at this bend, affect the entire reach, and to this caving is also due the alternate shifting of the river current from side to side of its channel in the lower part of the reach. Here a little more than half a mile of mattress work has been built.

(2.) The contraction works at Duncansby Chute, about 4 miles below Pilcher's Point, where are two tow-heads which divided the river into two channels. Pile-drivers and silting works were built in 1882 at the head of, and in the chute on, the Mississippi side, for the purpose of closing the chute and diverting the river into the other channel. These works answered their purpose, in spite of the washing out of part of the dike work, the Duncansby Chute having gone dry at low water this year. There has been a deposit secured of 10,325,333 cubic yards of sand at this point. Along the dike, between the two tow-heads, the sand has accumulated to the tops of the piling, driven in 32 feet of water, in the month of June, 1882. The pile-dike for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is still standing, some of it broken and showing evidence of the strain it was subjected to in the late flood, but its effect is plain and satisfactory.

(3.) Three miles below Skipwith, at the head of Island 93 Chute, a dike consisting of three rows of piling, half a mile in length, has been driven across the head of the chute, and another very heavy, strong dike, of 5 rows of piles, in the chute and across it just below Mayersville landing. The chute went almost dry at low water in the summer of 1883, and the officer in charge confidently expects that its closure will be completed by the next flood. The revetment work below the dike, across the chute at the head of Island 93, passed unscathed through the flood of 1883, and held the bank wherever the work was completed. Below the head of the island, however, the mattress work was not completed in time for the sudden and unexpected flood in the Ohio River last February and was lost.

(4.) Below Island 93 is the most extensive work of contraction on the Mississippi River, consisting of a long dike, parallel with the current, of three rows of piles, and twelve cross dikes, six of which are entirely across the Mississippi shore to the main dike. About half these piles are wattled or interlaced with brush, the rest being open dike work, with the piles 8 feet apart. The effect of checking rapid currents sharply by means of open piling is visible in the wide ridge in rear of the long dike and the heaps of sand behind each cross dike of the series. It is estimated by the engineer in charge, that these dikes, having a length of 28,000 feet, in three months' time, secured an average deposit of 10 feet over an area of 2 square miles, or say 21,000,000 cubic yards of sand. The bar was rapidly extended, at head and foot, and the river, for four miles of its course, was contracted in width from 4,200 feet to 3,000 feet. This dike extends to the head of Stack Island (with a short interval not yet filled with piling), and, together with the dikes opposite the head of the island at Elton, caused the shifting of the entire river from the chute on the east side of Stack Island over to its west side, cutting away in its new course a high bar which last year almost wholly closed the channel on that side of the river; so that the river here runs exactly where the crest of the bar was last year, having excavated millions of yards of sand.

The local effect of all the work on the Providence Reach is very apparent, and the general result is that during the past low-water season the channel has not been less than 16 feet deep throughout the reach, or would have been less than 10½ feet had the river suddenly fallen to the lowest point ever known at Providence.

Less water has been reported by river pilots, but the officer in charge, basing his assertion upon accurate surveys, claims that if the soundings had been made in the deepest channel, which was never less than 300 feet wide, the above result would have been shown.

The next work of importance in the third district is that at Delta Point opposite Vicksburg. In 1876 the river cut through the peninsula in front of Vicksburg, just below the town, and the main shore at Delta, La., began to cave rapidly, the river receding further from the city.

The work of revetment at Delta is intended to prevent further recession, and to maintain the current in its present channel. The work has gone on for several years under special appropriations, but has been much delayed and its cost seriously enhanced by reason of epidemics, high water, &c. Under an allotment made by the River Commission, work was prosecuted during the last season, and nearly one mile of the bank around the point was thoroughly revetted with brush and stone. This revetment passed through the high water without injury, preserving the bank lines perfectly, but a small portion done in 1879 gave way, owing to the rotting of some thick brush mattresses, and about 25 feet of the bank in depth has been washed in. The repairs needed were very slight, and would be done during the autumn of 1883.

For the restoration of the harbor at Vicksburg, the Board of Engineers of 1877 proposed to take the following steps:

- (1.) The revetment of Delta Point, to prevent further recession of the river.
- (2.) To dredge a canal and basin in front of the city.
- (3.) To divert the Yazoo River into the lake formed by the cut-off, in order to keep this dredged area scoured out.

In order to carry out the second proposition some dredging was done. Surveys made annually prior to beginning this work showed that the annual deposit was slight, and it was supposed on the inception of the work of dredging that the annual expense of keeping the canal open would be light; but changes occurred during the past high water that very materially increased the muddy eddy current into the lake, and the deposit on the line of the canal was enormous.

This deposit took place almost altogether after the 1st of June, and as soon as it was discovered, on the decline of the river, the work of dredging was suspended. During these operations a basin in front of the elevator was partially completed, also a canal from the basin to deep water in the lake, and a narrow channel cut its way through the bar at the western entrance to the lake, and as the water subsided cut deeper. On the first rise in the river boats began using this partly dredged canal, and now enter the harbor of Vicksburg at many feet lower on the gauge than for several years before. To this extent the work has been beneficial.

The changes, however, have demonstrated the impracticability of the dredging, unless aided by a scouring force such as that of the Yazoo River.

The officer in charge estimates the cost of the diversion of this stream (the Yazoo) and the dredging of the new channel along the Vicksburg front to be at least \$2,600,000.

In the third district there have been let during the past year twenty-

two levee contracts, involving about 2,400,000 cubic yards of earth work, which is practically completed on both the Yazoo and Tensas fronts. This is merely the repair of certain breaks in the levees, rendered necessary in order to protect the banks and maintain the channel, and is simply incidental to the general plans of the Commission, and not involved in any scheme of levee building.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

From Warrenton, Miss., to the head of the Passes, 484 miles.

Maj. Amos Stickney, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is in charge of this district. The works in progress are:

- (1.) Construction and repair of levees.
- (2.) Improving the river at Natchez, Miss., and Vidalia, La.
- (3.) Improving the mouth of Red River, and the rectification of Red and Atchafalaya Rivers at the mouth of Red River.
- (4.) Improving the harbor at New Orleans, La.
- (5.) Survey of Cubitt's Gap.

The construction and repair of levees in this district is not to be understood as being in the line of general levee building. The work is simply an incident to the plan adopted for locating and maintaining the channel and protecting the banks of the river. It includes the closing of gaps at different localities, from a point just below Warrenton, Miss., to Pointe Coupée, La., besides certain assistance given to the New Orleans and Mississippi Valley Railroad in constructing the levee to close the Bonnet Carré crevasse. The levees constructed and to be constructed cover about 60 miles of river front, and aggregate about 2,811,291 cubic yards of earth, in addition to the Bonnet Carré work. The completion of these levees, together with those built by the State of Louisiana, makes a continuous line of levees along the whole front as far down as Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, with the exception of a distance of about 18 miles from Red River, up stream. This opening, which is at the foot of the Tensas basin, is left unleveed for the escape of crevasse water and the drainage of that basin. The full effect of these continuous levees upon the whole length of channel of the river remains to be seen. The local effect upon the channel in the immediate vicinity of a crevasse, resulting from the closing of the crevasse, is now the subject of an investigation by the River Commission.

Your committee are advised that a survey of the river at Bonnet Carré crevasse, recently made upon the lines of a survey made before the levee was built, has developed the fact that the channel has deepened to a very considerable extent. This being proved, the converse is claimed to be established; that is, that a crevasse will produce a shoaling of the river. In the opinion of the officer in charge, it is doubtful whether in the lower 250 miles of the river the shoaling from crevasses could ever be sufficient to seriously interfere with navigation of that part of the river; but he thinks it is not doubtful that sufficient shoaling might result from a considerable escape of water over the banks to materially diminish the capacity of the river to discharge its floods; the effect of which would be an ever-increasing flood height, and consequently levee height, at points above; and if the levees above were not maintained, navigation interests might be directly affected. When it is considered that the cost of levees increases as the square of the height, it is manifest that a long line is cheaper than a short one, if the long line sufficiently reduces the average height; and the less the height, the less the danger of crevasses, and the less the cost of rebuild-

ing if made necessary by the encroachments of the river. Major Stickney gave it as his belief that the circumstances of the next flood will present valuable evidence upon the question as to whether or not the levees are worth their cost as a means of improving general navigation.

The work at Natchez and Vidalia is designed to control the river so as to prevent such a change of channel as will destroy the landings. Some work was done for this purpose under direction of a former officer, preceding the present, but it was experimental and of a light character. While having a temporary effect, it was not of such permanent nature as to withstand the forces of the river. A project for this work will be submitted by Major Stickney during the coming season.

The improvement of the mouth of Red River, in Louisiana, and the rectification of the Atchafalaya River and mouth of Red River is a problem which has received much attention from engineers, but no definite plan for its solution has ever been adopted. Several projects have been before the River Commission, and the officer now in charge is engaged on one with the expectation of presenting it in time to be incorporated in the next report of the Commission.

Navigation at the mouth of Red River has for a number of years been attended with much embarrassment during low-water season, owing to the formation of a bar at the mouth of Old River in the Mississippi, and the sliding in of the banks of what is known as Lower Old River. This has resulted, in a great measure, from the changes of direction of current, sometimes the water flowing from the Red to the Mississippi River, and sometimes in the opposite direction, and at other times there being no current. The Atchafalaya is constantly enlarging, so that it now takes almost the entire discharge of the Red River at almost all stages, and sometimes a large quantity of the Mississippi in addition.

Whatever plan is adopted will look to a complete reconstruction of the channel in this vicinity. No work has been done here except dredging during the low-water seasons, to keep a navigable channel open. This has not always been successful, and each year becomes more difficult. Very complete surveys are being made to obtain necessary data upon which to base a project, included in which is a survey to determine the cost of opening a navigable route from the Mississippi to the Atchafalaya, by way of Bayou Plaquemine, with locks at the town of Plaquemine.

The work of improving the harbor at New Orleans has for its object the protection of the banks from the encroachments of the river.

The work as at present laid out is the covering of the bank of the bend at the upper end of the city, known as Carrollton bend, with a continuous mattress 400 feet wide and extending about 10,000 feet around the bend. This mattress, made of brush and stone, is the largest of the kind ever attempted. To lay it successfully, it is necessary that it should be done when there is little current in the river. Owing to failure of contractor to deliver material, the sinking of the mattress could not be begun when the water was at a suitable stage. The work will be postponed. In addition to the Carrollton bend, there is a long bend on the opposite side of the river, extending for about 40,000 feet, which will need protection.

The river along the city front ranges in depth from 100 to 200 feet. The work of protecting the banks is one of considerable magnitude and difficulty. The stability of a large part of the harbor, and a part rapidly growing in commercial importance, is involved.

A survey is about to be made in the vicinity of Cubbitt's Gap, to determine the shoaling of the river by the escape of water through the gap,

and the cost of a permeable dam for the closure of the gap. Reference is made to the documents enumerated below.

A statement of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, attested by John Phelps, president, which shows the receipts of cotton at that port for the ten years ending September 1, 1883, to have been 15,455,072 bales, from all sources, river and rail. Of these, the receipts by the Mississippi River and its tributaries were 9,470,920 bales, the total value of which, at an average price of \$50 per bale, amounted to \$473,546,000. A schedule of expenditures by Capt. C. B. Sears, executive officer, construction department Mississippi River Commission, on account of appropriation for improving Mississippi River from November 30, 1882, to October 1, 1883; on account of appropriation for improving harbor at New Orleans, La., from November 30, 1882, to October 1, 1883; and on account of appropriation for improving mouth of Red River, Louisiana, from November 30, 1882, to October 1, 1883. And (in connection with the statement of H. C. Haarstick, of Saint Louis) a comparative time summary of two trips, Saint Louis to New Orleans and return, with barges, in the Saint Louis and Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, 1883.

THE JETTIES.

The work upon the jetties and the history of legislation in relation thereto have been fully and repeatedly set forth in the reports of the Engineer Department of the Army, yet it may be well to restate them concisely in this connection.

By act of March 3, 1875, Congress authorized Mr. James B. Eads and his associates to build jetties or other works in the South Pass of the Mississippi River, the object being to get and maintain deep water over the bar at the mouth of the pass, and through the pass into the river. By the terms of the contract Mr. Eads was to obtain a channel 30 feet deep and 350 feet wide, and for this he and his associates were to receive five and one-quarter million dollars, the final one million dollars not to be paid until the 30-foot channel had been maintained for ten years, when they were to receive one-half million dollars, the remaining half million to be paid when the same channel had been maintained an additional ten years, or in all for twenty years maintenance from the date at which this channel was first obtained. In addition he was to receive \$100,000 per annum for maintaining this channel, as well as interest at 5 per cent. on the final million dollars.

Another provision of the contract is in effect that the Government can stop payment of cost of maintenance, together with interest on the final million dollars, at any time after the required channel was obtained, by paying this million dollars.

The work on the jetties was begun in 1875, and was pushed with such vigor that in 1879 a channel 26 feet deep was secured through the jetties and through the pass. There was a channel of 30 feet contained within that of 26 feet, but it was very narrow.

By acts of June, 1878, and March 3, 1879, Congress so amended the original contract that Mr. Eads and his associates were required to obtain a depth of but 26 feet, and a width of only 200 feet at bottom, having through it a central depth of 30 feet "without regard to width."

According to the interpretation now put upon the law there must be maintained a channel 26 feet wide, and 200 feet at bottom, having a central depth of 30 feet "without regard to width," through the jetties and into the Gulf, and a channel 26 feet in depth of *navigable width* must be maintained through the pass from the jetties into the river proper.

The channels must be maintained twenty years from July 8, 1879, at which time these depths were first obtained.

The depths thus far required have been maintained, except for about 70 days in all, since July 8, 1879. There has been no deficiency since September, 1882, as your committee were informed by the Government inspecting officer, whose duty is to report all deficiencies in his quarter-annual certificates, defining the locality and length of time during which they exist.

The Government surveying parties are out almost every day when the weather permits, sounding, locating, and platting the maps defining the channel, especial attention being given to such parts as approximate the required width and depth. The inspecting officer, Capt. W. H. Heuer, Engineers U. S. A., claims that this work is carefully done, and that from numerous tests made by him he is assured of the accuracy of the surveys.

On their arrival at Eadsport your committee chartered a tug, and in company with the inspecting officer and his assistant entered the canal, passing twice over its entire length, sounding both ways. One sounding indicated a depth of 25 feet 4 inches, and a considerable number showed less than 30 feet, while in many instances depths as great as 60 feet and more were found.

With reference to the soundings which indicated less than 30 feet, the inspecting officer stated that, while they were probably nearly correct, it is by no means certain that they were made in the deep-water channel, and they may have been a very few feet on either side of it. He claims that reasonably accurate surveys are being frequently made, proving that the required channel does exist, and that a fair inference from the examination made by the committee is, that the tug was not always in the channel when the soundings were made. The channel through the jetties and the pass varies in width and depth, the changes, as a rule, not being very rapid, unless produced artificially by wing-dams or other works of construction. The water has by no means the uniform depth of an ordinary canal. Here and there are found deep pockets, with intervening ridges; scouring and filling are going on in different localities; much of the scouring occurs on the ridges; some of the material scoured drops into the pockets, while some is carried out through the jetties into the Gulf. The scour and fill are far from equal. The Annual Report for 1881 shows that the deposit, or fill, in the pass from June, 1875, to October, 1880, exceeded the scour nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic yards, which, if uniformly distributed over the bottom of the pass, would, it is said, have raised the entire bottom $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. (The length of the pass is about 10 miles, and its width varies from 700 to 1,000 feet.) It is claimed that, notwithstanding this deposit, there is a better navigable channel in the pass now than there was in 1875, because the available depth of a channel depends upon the greatest depth of water on its shoals or bars, and the shoals in the pass and at its head have been scoured to a depth on each of them of 26 feet or more.

The sediment carried through the jetties drops into the Gulf; part is swept far out and part is distributed to the right and left of the jetties by the action of the winds and currents; still other portions, after having been carried out, are thrown back towards the land on the seaward sides of the jetties, and much of this deposit is found in the fan-shaped area just beyond the ends of the jetties. This area is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent and the mean depth of the deposit upon it from 1876 to 1882 was over 4 feet.

The east jetty wall was greatly damaged by a cyclone in September, 1882, and has not been repaired. The channel is protected from injury by an inner jetty 200 feet inside of the damaged wall. It is not unlikely that eventually, perhaps in a very few years, the space between the outer and inner jetties will be filled with sediment, thus making one jetty of the two, 200 feet in thickness.

While your committee were in the vicinity of the jetties, three large steamers passed out bound for foreign ports, all heavily laden. One of them carried the heaviest load of cotton that it is believed was ever sent to sea at one time. Her cargo consisted of 10,500 bales of cotton, and other freight equal in bulk to 3,000 bales more.

LEGISLATION.

The committee unite in the recommendations of the River Commission in a late report to the Secretary of War:

That provision be made by law for the appropriation, by suitable proceedings, of land and material necessary in any work of Mississippi River improvement undertaken by the Government. So long as the engineers in charge of the works shall be obliged, as they are at present, to rely upon negotiation with private owners for all material used by them, they will be liable to suffer from unreasonable exactions. Some slight embarrassments from this source have been experienced already.

The piles, poles, and brush largely used in all works of channel improvement have practically no market value at most places where they are found. But at the extravagant prices which owners sometimes put upon them when wanted by the Government they make a large item in the cost of the work. It is not believed that there would be necessity for frequent resort to proceedings for condemnation of property if it were authorized. The possession of the power would, in most cases, be a sufficient preventive of extortion; but in extreme cases it might save large expenditures for material, and larger losses from delay.

It is desirable also that the rights of the Government to the free use, for purposes of channel improvement, of material found on bars and islands within the river banks should be distinctly declared and defined. There is much material in these localities which ought, in justice, to be applicable to the improvement of the river without payment to any one; and the extent to which such use may lawfully be made ought to be clearly stated by law.

It is also important that provision be made for retaining control by the Government over areas of land reclaimed and built up from the river bed by works of channel improvement. Whether such tracts of land, comprising in some cases hundreds of acres made at the expense of the Government, are to be regarded as the property of riparian owners or not, it is indispensable that the possession and control of them shall remain in the Government as long as may be necessary for the complete execution of its purposes.

It is recommended, also, that provision be made by law for the punishment of persons making or assisting to make any cut-off at any neck or bend in the Mississippi River, or in any manner interfering, without authority of law, with its channel or banks, or any work of improvement projected by the Government. The inevitable effect of a cut-off is to produce sudden increase of velocity in its vicinity, which in turn is necessarily followed by violent caving, rapid changes of channel, and a general disturbance of equilibrium, which it requires a long time to restore. Such consequences, beside being in themselves disastrous, would render any work of channel improvement in that locality impossible—it might be for years. It has occurred in the past more than once that a cut-off has been made by the lawless act of individuals, and in the present situation of the river such an event is not impossible in the absence of suitable legal penalties.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your committee have not deemed it to be within the province of their mission to pass upon the merits of the engineering plans now in process of execution on the Mississippi River. In view, however, of the good work already done by them, and the manifest results achieved, and the reasonable hopes of further benefits to general navigation, commerce, and trade to be derived, it is recommended that the sum of

\$1,000,000 be appropriated for the improvement of the river between Cairo and the mouth of the Illinois River, and \$1,000,000 between the mouth of the Illinois River and Saint Paul; and for the improvement of the river between Cairo and the Head of the Passes, such sum of money as has been named by the Mississippi River Commission in their report to the Secretary of War, now before the Senate, as being necessary for the further prosecution of the work going on in that district under their supervision.

It is further recommended that these, as well as all future appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River, be made the subject of a bill, separate and distinct from the one embodying the general appropriations for rivers and harbors.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

JOHN P. JONES.

P. SAWYER.

B. F. JONAS.

J. D. WALKER.

STATEMENTS

BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENTS,

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1883.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., *October 29, 1883.*

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. KAHLKE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What is your occupation?—Answer. Boat builder and repairer.

Q. How long have you lived here?—A. Thirty-two years.

Q. You are well acquainted with the river here?—A. I am pretty well posted about the river. My business has been on the river here.

Q. State as near as you can what work you have noticed on the river in this vicinity for the purpose of improving the navigation, and its effect on the river.—A. The rapids have been improved very much. In former days it was hard work for a boat to get over the water there without being damaged. They have no trouble now in any stage of water. The channel has been blasted out and straightened, and things made easy for boats.

Q. How far are the rapids from here?—A. They begin immediately above the bridge and run up to Le Claire. In earlier days we used to have splendid harbor here and deep water, but that has failed us. Whether my opinion is correct or not, I think the change was due very much to the straightening of the channel on the rapids, and that has thrown our current more or less over on the other side. It has deepened the slough on the Davenport side opposite the lower end of the city here; it has cut it out deep, which leaves less current on this side, and of course more deposit than used to be made. The other side of the river is only a slough, which is cutting out deep, while the main channel is becoming worse. The water has got deeper on the other side, which is worthless so far as navigation is concerned. The main part of the river has less current than it used to have because the water shoots over there. If that slough were cut off, in my opinion, it would help the river very much.

Q. It would help the main steamboat channel?—A. It would confine the water to the main channel. I think that is one of the reasons why we are troubled here with gorges, which endanger this city as well as Davenport. The space is so narrow that there is not room enough to let the ice through; the water is too shoal in the main channel to give it free passage, and sand bars are forming.

Q. Do you mean to say that the work which has been done on the

river instead of improving it has damaged it?—A. No, sir; not by any means. It has improved the rapids very much, but below the rapids the water has become shoal because it has been contracted by the cutting of the rapids so as to leave less water here.

Q. Do you mean on this side of the river?—A. And the other side also, opposite the two cities.

Q. What do you mean by less water?—A. The water is not as deep as it used to be.

Q. There is less depth?—A. There is less depth of water.

Q. Then your idea is that the only thing necessary to be done is to dam the slough?—A. That is one of the main things to be done, I think. It would improve the river very much.

Q. What else do you think ought to be done?—A. I think to make a good harbor the bar that has been formed here, from the ferry landing up to the island almost, could be filled up.

Q. To the foot of the island where the bridge rests?—A. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE LAMONT.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Question. How long have you lived here?—Answer. Twenty-nine years.

Q. What is your occupation?—A. Steamboating. At present I am agent of the Diamond Jo Line, a line of steamboats plying between Saint Louis and Saint Paul.

Q. State what effect the work that has been done here by the Government has had upon the navigation of the river, and its benefits, and then state if you think any other work ought to be done to make it better, and what it is.—A. The work that has been done above here I think has done a great deal of good. I do not know what they have done below, but I do not think that they have done much. We have had about as low water this season as we have had any season since 1863, and there were several seasons since 1863 when boats could not go to Saint Paul at night under any consideration for from one to two months. This year our boats—boats of pretty good tonnage, nine and ten hundred ton boats—have gone through during all the season. In fact, our boats have had more trouble to run where there has not been so much work done.

Q. State what other work here would be calculated to further improve the river.—A. I think Mr. Kahlke covered that ground. There is a great deal of waste water along the river here—that is, sloughs. To fill up the head of those sloughs and confine the water to the channel would give us more water all the time. The harbor here is in a pretty bad condition just now on account of the bar.

Q. It needs dredging out?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You speak of the bar in front of the landing here?—A. Yes, sir; the slough below the city on the Iowa side. If that were filled up it would make a difference in the navigation, and also the Andalusian slough, about 10 miles below here.

STATEMENT OF ALBERT WARREN.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Question. State your occupation.—Answer. My business is that of civil engineer. I helped to make the survey of this harbor, with Mr.

Meigs and the office here, before the original appropriation was made to improve it, in connection with Credit Island, the name of the island, the slough below here of which Mr. Kahlke spoke. The closing of that channel would be a very important thing in the improvement of this harbor and assist materially in improving the steamboat channel, as well as to a certain extent obviating the bar in front of the city, extending to the lower end of the island from the ferry landing, which is caused almost every year. During the stage of high water the sand and other material is deposited, causing this bar, maintaining it here during low water. It is suggested by myself and a good many others that a resurvey of this harbor should be made, and that at as early a day as practicable an appropriation be made for that purpose. That would show the changes which have taken place since the improvements were made on the rapids. The harbor during the past season has been virtually blocked up with the sand bar, necessitating the ferry-boats and steamers to back down the river and go around to get into the main channel.

Q. Do you wish to state anything further to the committee?—A. No; the main point is a resurvey of the harbor to show the changes that have been made. That is the most desirable thing that could be done.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What is your occupation, and how long have you lived here?—Answer. I have lived here since 1847. In 1841-'42 I was clerk of a steamboat on the Lower Mississippi River. Since 1853 I have had control of the ferry here.

Q. State what you know about the river at this point?—A. There is a sand-bar here, commencing where the two streams meet. The dam having been constructed at the head of the island, and the current being forced down the main channel on the Iowa shore, it makes the channel on the Illinois shore sluggish and light. The consequence is that it produces an eddy where the two currents meet and forms a sand-bar where the water from what we call the slough, or Sylvan water, meets with the channel on the other side. There is a sand-bar which extends down in front of the landing, so that steamboats in landing at Rock Island have a very narrow channel to run up into and are compelled to back down out into low water for the reason that there is not room to round to. I think what we need more than anything else is some expenditure to construct a harbor to secure boats from the breaking up of the ice in the spring. This point being at the foot of the rapids, the ice breaks up on the rapids first and forces down here on the solid ice below, and makes a gorge and pushes everything out upon the banks, and a boat anywhere below the rapids or at this port tied to the bank is forced out upon the shore. I have expended three or four thousand dollars to make a harbor to secure our ferry-boats in the winter, and we have to be constantly repairing it.

Q. State whether, as far as you know, the work that has been done on the river above here has improved its navigation?—A. In regard to the work upon the upper rapids, I will say that heretofore in low water, before the Government opened up the channel, when it was extreme low water it was almost impossible for boats to get through. The work that has been done has secured a channel so that in any ordinary low stage boats have very little difficulty in navigating it. It simply re-

quires a little trimming up along the channel that has been opened to make it so that they can run over the rapids when the river can be navigated at any point above. The work that has been done by the Government upon the upper rapids here has improved the navigation very materially, and steamboats have now very little difficulty in navigating the rapids with the improvements that have been made.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM W. KINNAR.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What is your business?—Answer. I am a steamboatman.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that business?—A. Since 1862—from Saint Louis to Saint Paul.

Q. State what effect, in your judgment, the work that has been done on the Mississippi River, under the appropriations, has had on the navigation of it.—A. My judgment is that the work which has been done on the Mississippi River has been a benefit to the river.

Q. Has it been a great benefit or a slight benefit?—A. It has been a great benefit. I feel as though if it had not been for the improvements and for the canal at Keokuk we would not have been able at all to do our business.

Q. You have been up and down the river a great deal, and that work has been done in the last two or three years?—A. Yes; I have been at nearly every point on the river in the last two or three years.

Q. State your opinion as to the character of the work, whether it is substantial.—A. My judgment is that it has all been substantial work. No steamboatman can help but approve of the work that has been done at the upper rapids.

Q. Do you think that the appropriations have been economically expended?—A. I have had considerable dealing with the Government men in charge of the improvements here. I have furnished them with fuel, with boats, and everything; and I have found them to be more close and economical than men in private business.

Q. State your opinion of the work below here.—A. The dam across Shokokon Slough is, I think, a great benefit to the bar at the mouth of Skunk River.

Q. How far is that from here?—A. It is five miles below.

Q. Give your views as to whether there is more work needed here, and if so the character of the work.—A. If there were more work done on that dam, if it were built higher, it would be of more benefit.

Q. Have you any trouble here in the harbor about the current?—A. None here.

Q. But before the dam was made five miles below here, that was a difficult place?—A. Yes; it was one of the worst places we had on the river from Keokuk to Rock Island. There is a dam above Burlington which changes the water into Rush Chute, about which I do not wish to say anything. I have been opposed to it because I thought it located in the wrong place, but it could not well be changed at present. We did not have any money to go on and finish the dam as it should have been.

Q. Is there anything else that you wish to state in connection with the improvement of the river?—A. I could speak of a number of places. I could speak of the dam at Pig's Eye, seven miles below Saint Paul. We could not get to Saint Paul until the dam was built, and after that I took steamboats there myself on low water. In regard to the harbor

at Burlington I wish to say that when I came here a steamboat could hardly get in here. One of our boats landed here one evening drawing 4 feet of water. I had the Government engineer here in charge to make a survey, and to measure how far it was from that boat to the shore. It was 56 feet. I then got the Board of Trade and the mayor of the city to call a meeting and send a petition to General Macombe, then in charge of the river and harbor improvements here, asking him if he could not use \$3,000 that we understood was available in the Treasury to have a dredge-boat come here and dredge out the harbor. He wrote to the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of this city, and he dredged out the harbor, and we have got a very good trade here.

Q. How long since has that been?—A. That was three years ago, this summer.

Q. Have you had any trouble since?—A. Not yet, although the water is getting shallow on account of the current not running fast and sediment forming in what is called slackwater. You may have noticed that, when your boat landed this evening, it lay out in the stream and there was not a current to carry it in; while if there were a sufficient current here the boat would swing right into the landing.

KEOKUK, IOWA, *October 30, 1883.*

STATEMENT OF ABRAHAM M. HUTCHINSON.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your residence, your business, and how long you have been on this river.—Answer. My residence is Keokuk, Iowa. I am superintendent of the Saint Louis and Saint Paul Packet Company. I am fifty years old. I have been steamboating about thirty years in the capacities of clerk, pilot, and commander of steamers.

Q. State whether you have observed carefully the work that has been done on the river by the Government, the effect of it, the manner in which the work has been done, and the economy of it. State the whole matter just in your own way.—A. I have had considerable experience in the work that is being done on account of having been assistant superintendent of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company prior to the organization of the Saint Louis and Saint Paul Packet Company, and was continually over the river at various points, especially at points where we were having trouble on account of sand-bars, &c. I may say that from my experience I think the work which has been done by the Government has been of great benefit to navigation.

Q. Has the work had any effect to deepen the channel or make the navigation safer?—A. Yes, sir; it has had the effect to deepen the channel and also to make the river much safer for navigation. I think the only thing that we require is more money to carry out the system now being worked by the engineers.

Q. What do you think as to the economy of the work? Has it been economical?—A. I was probably like many others in my opinion as to the Government owning its own plant, but since I have seen the working of the system here, the plant being owned by the Government, flat-boats and other boats, dredges and pile-drivers, I am satisfied that the most economical way in doing the work is for the Government to own its own plant and do its own work.

Q. Is there anything that you could suggest in connection with any of the work along the river that you have noticed where there should be any improvement made or any new work done?—**A.** There is nothing that I could suggest that Major Mackenzie is not perfectly familiar with, as he is the most competent man with his work that I have ever talked with. He is more familiar with the river, the changes in the river, and the bottom of the river than any one else. You may take him over his district, from the mouth of the Illinois River to Saint Paul, and he is better posted than any of our pilots. None of them can tell you the changes of the current, and the effect of such changes, and what we have to contend with at the bottom of the river as Major Mackenzie can. He is thoroughly competent, certainly in his district, for he is well posted in what is going on. In regard to dredges, I will say that where a bar forms after a long spell, two or three months of high water, when the river will drive down suddenly and sand-bars will be formed where they were not looked for, if the Government had a number of dredges that they could send in at once and cut through the bar it would be of great benefit to the navigation. Then bars frequently form at places along the river, for instance, right here in our harbor. There is a place in front of our harbor just below the bridge where the sediment has filled up the channel so that a boat cannot land at the upper end of our levee. Such dredge-boats as I suggest could be used there in carrying the sediment off and depositing it on the side of the river, narrowing the channel and benefiting the navigation. A great deal of sand and gravel empties into the canal, and that has to be dredged out in order to keep the channel in the canal down to a depth where boats can pass through safely. In carrying out this sediment in the flat-boats it has been deposited on the other side of the river. That has filled up all the little sloughs extending from the bridge around for five miles; it has cut them all off; and while, as a general thing, in low water we have had to contend with a sand-bar between here and Warsaw, and along here opposite the elevator, there is this year not less than from eight to ten feet of water. That has been done by filling up those sloughs by the sand that was carried out of the canal at different points. If the sand would be carried off and deposited on the opposite side of the river I think it would be of great benefit in almost every instance. The work in this district has been very effective so far as it has been done, but there are places where it has not been built high enough on account of the scarcity of money.

QUINCY, ILL., *October 30, 1883.*

STATEMENT OF DANIEL D. MERIAM.

By the **CHAIRMAN**:

Question. How long have you lived here on the Mississippi River?—**Answer.** I have been more or less on the Mississippi River ever since 1855. From 1855 to 1875 I was running a good deal on the river every year. From 1872 to 1878 I was on the river pretty much all the time.

Q. In what capacity were you engaged on the river?—**A.** I have been running lumber and running steamboats, and I am generally acquainted with the river. There is not a harbor between Saint Louis and the Chippewa River in which I could not land a raft at night when we used to run rafts with oars.

Q. You know about the improvements which have been made on the Mississippi River?—A. I am pretty well acquainted with all the improvements from Saint Louis to Saint Paul.

Q. State whether you think the effect of the work done by the Government has been beneficial.—A. It has been very beneficial. I have particularly noticed the effect of the Government work from La Crosse to Saint Paul. The improvements up there have been very beneficial indeed, and the work from here to Saint Louis has improved the navigation very much.

Q. State whether you think that the work has been economically prosecuted.—A. So far as I have seen, my observation is that it has been.

Q. Tell the committee what you know about the harbor here at Quincy.—A. This harbor has been greatly benefited by the expenditure, and the money appropriated by the Government, so far as I have seen (and I have seen a good deal of the expenditure), has been judiciously spent. What has been done has richly paid for the investment. The improvement of this harbor is necessary as a winter harbor for boats to lay over for the winter.

Q. What is the character of the harbor?—A. Boats that would be tied in the river here would be thoroughly protected from running ice and from everything that would destroy them. Lumbercrafts and boats generally like to come here, because when they lie over they are thoroughly protected.

Q. How does this harbor compare with other harbors on the river?—A. It far exceeds every other harbor on the river except New Boston Bay, above Burlington. This is the best harbor below Keokuk; it is the safest.

Q. State what impediment there is in this harbor that needs removal?—A. There is a bar above the bridge which, if removed, would extend the harbor three miles farther.

Q. What is its length at present?—A. It is nearly three-quarters of a mile up to the bar from the mouth.

Q. The harbor would then be nearly four miles long?—A. It would be about four miles long.

Q. And capable of passing what character of boats?—A. Any character of boats at any time, not drawing over four feet of water. Boats could pass clear to the upper end of the improvement there drawing $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Q. The dredging out of that bar is the thing that is needed now to make this a harbor nearly four miles long?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. To make a harbor of safety?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of business is done on this bay?—A. Boats are laid here for the winter, and lumber is laid up in winter. There will be probably from ten to twenty million feet of lumber laid up here this winter.

Q. What is the character of business outside of the boat business along the shores of the bay?—A. There are nineteen large ice-houses above the bar that will average 2,500 tons to an apartment.

Q. What is there below the bar?—A. There are several large ice-houses and a large lumber interest. There is one saw-mill which averages, probably, about twenty million feet in the log; I will say about twelve million feet this year. My son, here, will know about it.

Q. Taking the whole of them, what is the capacity of all the mills?—A. It will run pretty nearly to seventy million feet this year.

Q. What is the character of the work done below here a few miles?—
A. The work below the city has been done to protect the shore.

Q. What do you think about the necessity of it?—A. I think it was necessary to keep the water in the channel. It is a necessary improvement.

STATEMENT OF HENRY ROOT.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What is your business?—Answer. I am president of the Union National Bank of this city.

Q. You have heard the statement of Captain Meriam?—A. I have.

Q. Do you agree to it *in toto*?—A. I think it is mainly correct.

Q. Do you agree to the statement that the work which is being done here is greatly beneficial to the river?—A. I do. I think it very beneficial indeed.

Q. What have you to say about this harbor?—A. I think this harbor could be improved with very little money. I do not think it would require a great deal of money to benefit it very materially. Of course, I am not an engineer, and I do not know exactly the amount of money that it would take to make this a complete harbor. There is a bar here.

Q. How do you regard it as a harbor of safety?—A. I think it is one of the best harbors on the river. I do not know of a better harbor at any place. You see yourself that it is perfectly protected by the land against storms and running ice. All we want is the removal of the bar to make it a safe harbor for vessels for a long distance.

Q. You refer to a bar above the bridge?—Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF A. S. MERIAM.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State what your business is.—Answer. I am in the lumber business. I handled 19,000,000 feet of lumber last year and about 12,000,000 feet this year.

Q. What is your position in connection with this city?—A. I am president of the chamber of commerce here.

Q. Have you noticed the improvements on the Mississippi River?—A. Yes, sir; my business is such that I am on the river the whole time. I am located permanently on the river, and I have seen the improvements here every day.

Q. How long have you been connected with rafting and boating on this river?—A. Eight years.

Q. Do you regard the improvements as beneficial or otherwise?—A. I regard them as very essential indeed.

Q. What have you to say about the harbor here?—A. So far as the improvements have gone they have done very well, if they could only be extended from the mouth of the bay to the bar, about a thousand feet above the bridge. The work has been done nicely, so that it has done a good deal of good. I remember that not longer ago than three or four years where the steamer passed over to-day in low water one could drive a horse and buggy in low water. It is now a good harbor, not only for rafts, but for general business along the bar. The ice harbor is above, and to make a complete ice harbor what is called Cedar Creek Bar should be removed.

Q. By cutting a channel through that bar what amount of harbor

would it give you here?—A. It would give us a harbor of deep water here about four miles long.

Q. For what class of boats?—A. For any class of boats that run between Saint Louis and Saint Paul. The harbor is from 16 to 20 feet deep above the bar, and nothing empties into the bar that would fill it up. Bear Creek and Rock Creek are entirely cut off by reefs above, so that it is a complete harbor in case we can get up. In high water we cannot get up there. It is only in extreme low water that we can get above that bar now. All this ice, probably 100,000 tons, cannot now get to Southern markets by water. All the ice stored in these houses would be naturally transported to New Orleans and Saint Louis in barges, but it is so now that ice cannot be transported by barges.

Q. At what would you estimate the amount of business in this harbor or bay? Taking the whole thing, what is the capacity of it?—A. It will amount to two million or two and a half million dollars.

Q. Do you know anything about the work built there?—A. I have visited the work; that is all. It will stop the cutting in of all that land below. It has cut out probably 150 to 200 acres since I have lived here.

Q. What effect does it have on the channel?—A. It confines the channel to a narrower space and saves property which is valuable. It makes a deeper channel instead of spreading it out. It will benefit the channel by confining it to a narrower space.

Q. It will give deeper water?—A. Yes, sir; it will give deeper water; but it is essential that the bar up here should be cut out.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH C. BARLOW.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. In what business are you engaged?—Answer. In the agricultural machinery manufacturing business.

Q. Where is your manufacturing establishment located?—A. On the bay.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that business?—A. Eighteen years.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with the navigation of the Mississippi River?—A. I have lived on this river since 1848.

Q. Are you acquainted with the works that are being done on the river, above and below?—A. Not particularly.

Q. You are acquainted with the work that has been done on the bay here?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you say about it as a harbor?—A. From what I can judge, I think it would make one of the finest harbors on the river if it could be completed.

Q. What work is necessary to make it a good harbor?—A. My idea is that it ought to be riprapped on both sides all the way up, and it ought to be deepened, so that the channel would be deep enough for any ordinary vessel to navigate.

Q. How far?—A. For a mile and a half or 2 miles. When we go up 2 miles or more we get into deep water above there.

Q. There is deep water above the bar?—A. Yes, sir; plenty of deep water.

Q. Would cutting through that bar give you deep water 3 or 4 miles up?—A. I cannot say positively. I know that there is a great deal of deep water there, some of it 15 and 20 feet deep, but how many bars

there are up there I do not know. There is one bar that was pointed out to you, and once that bar is cut away it would be navigable for a mile any way above that. There is deeper water above than below.

Q. What would you say is the amount of business done on the bay now?—A. I should not hesitate to state it at from a million and a half to two dollars any way.

Q. If that bar were removed what would the capacity for business be? Would it be doubled or trebled, or what would it amount to?—A. If the work is done on each side, so as to make it a good harbor, there is no telling how much it would increase the capacity for business. It seems to me that it would make a large increase of business.

Q. Do you regard the work that has been done on the river as beneficial or otherwise?—A. I regard it as beneficial by a large majority. I do not think there has been a dollar misspent. Probably some money has been expended on work that did not turn out as was anticipated, but take it all in all and I think every dollar has been well expended.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM SWARTHOUT.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Please state how long you have resided on the Mississippi River.—Answer. It has been my home for thirty-three years.

Q. In what business have you been engaged?—A. For probably three and a half years I was on the river; I ran the ferry here for two years. A portion of the time I was in the army, and I railroaded a little while. I am now with the Quincy Lumber Company; I have paid but little attention to the improvements here, for I am on the road as a traveling man and away most of the time; I know that we need work here in the bay. It is a very important point for the lumber interest.

Q. What is required to make the bay here a harbor for a distance of 3 or 4 miles?—A. It is necessary to dredge it and remove the earth that has washed in there from the creeks or springs. That seems to be the greatest obstruction. It is not wide enough nor deep enough in some places. For a short distance above the bridge the channel is very narrow indeed, and now in low-water it is very shallow.

Q. If that bar were removed would it be regarded as a good harbor?—A. It would be a good harbor; there would be none finer on the river. It is quite important to the lumber interest that we should have a good harbor.

Q. What amount of business do you think is done on the bay?—A. That is rather a difficult question for me to answer. The people with whom I am engaged cut, I should say at a rough guess, about 30,000,000 feet. They raft the logs over and cut it into lumber. The capacity of the firm by whom I am employed, the Quincy Lumber Company, may be larger than that; but I think I am safe in stating that amount.

STATEMENT OF H. S. OSBORN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. How long have you resided on the Mississippi River?—Answer. About thirty-six years.

Q. Have you been engaged in business during all that time connected with the navigation of the river?—A. I have been, as a manufacturer of flour principally. I owned property immediately on the bay for a number of years until I sold out to the railroad company.

Q. Are you acquainted with the work that has been done in the last few years above and below here?—A. Partially so. Having a mill here and dealings with the boats, &c., I have come in contact with the river men generally.

Q. What is your estimate as to the benefit or otherwise of the improvements which have been made by the Government on the river?—A. From what I have learned from the steamboatmen and those who have occasion to navigate the bay, I think that the work has been very advantageous so far as it has been done.

Q. How about the river?—A. I am told that the wing-dam, as I think they call it, which was put in, has been quite an advantage.

Q. You mean right here in the vicinity of Quincy?—A. Right opposite Quincy.

Q. I was asking as to the effect of the work on the river above and below.—A. Of that I have not informed myself, only traveling up and down the river on business or pleasure.

Q. What effect has the work done here at Quincy had on the channel?—A. From what I have learned from the captains of the boats, I think the dam built opposite our city has had a very good effect in apparently removing the bar that was opposite the city.

Q. What about the bay?—A. So far as the work has been done on the bay, it has been quite an advantage. The bay seems to have washed out, and there is a channel so that boats can get up part of the way very conveniently.

Q. What obstruction is there in the bay now to prevent going clear to the head of it?—A. I understand that the great obstruction is Cedar Creek Bar.

Q. If that were removed there would then be a harbor for what distance?—A. I think up to the mouth of Bear Creek, or near there.

Q. How far would that be?—A. I think about 4 miles.

Q. How do you regard it as a harbor if it were dredged out?—A. As a harbor for boats, during winter especially, it would be very good. There is a good depth of water, and it is perfectly safe, but boats cannot get at it. I am told by Major Mackenzie that he looks upon it as one of the best harbors on the river, provided it is improved so that boats could get up.

Q. Have you any idea about the amount of business done on the bay now?—A. I really have not, only from what I know of gentlemen engaged in the lumber business, the ice business, &c. I have no way of approximating at all near what the value of the production would be, but the business must be very heavy from the quantity of ice-houses and the lumber business more recently put on the river.

Q. Has the work recently done on it in your judgment demonstrated the fact that it can be made a safe harbor clear up?—A. I have not the slightest doubt of it.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD WELLS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. How long have you resided here?—Answer. A few days over forty-nine years.

Q. You have been acquainted with the navigation of the river for that length of time?—A. More or less.

Q. Have you ever been engaged in business of any kind connected with the river?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was that business?—A. Mine used to be the provision business, the shipping business.

Q. What effect has the work that has been done on the river above and below had upon the navigation of the river?—A. I think so far it has had some advantages. I believe that it has deepened the channel. We do not have so many bars, nor so much trouble to get over them, as we used to have, and we have larger steamboats than we had in earlier days.

Q. How do you regard the bay here as a harbor?—A. I think it is an excellent place for a harbor. Boats have always laid up here more or less.

Q. What work would be necessary to make it a good harbor?—A. My own opinion is that it would be necessary to have the bars above the bridge removed, and some more dredging done below.

Q. That being done, what length of water-line would it give as a harbor?—A. I do not know the distance, but it is some ways up.

Q. Large enough for heavy boats?—A. Yes, sir. A large bar is a great impediment up that way.

Q. Have you any idea of the amount of business done on the bay?—A. I do not know that I could state it.

Q. It is principally lumber and ice?—A. Lumber and ice are the principal things at present, and agricultural implements and milling. There will be more manufacturing up there. There is considerable land there capable of being turned into manufacturing purposes.

QUINCY, ILL., *November 7, 1883.*

DEAR SIR: Inclosed I hand you a diagram of Quincy Bay. When proof was being offered as to the situation here, I took leave to file a paper of this import, and you will oblige me by having the stenographer attach it to the depositions taken here as an exhibit. By agreement I was to forward the paper to the Commission at Memphis, but was unable to find the copy in time.

Very truly, yours,

WM. W. BERRY.

Hon. B. F. JONAS,
New Orleans, La.

NOTE.—Referring to the map of Quincy Bay made in 1878, there is indicated the areas inclosed in parallel lines which it was then proposed to improve by dredging. Since that time the work has been done and has proved successful except at the narrow channel between points H and F. At this locality there exists a heavy bar of mud and gravel which has been in course of deposit ever since the original soil has been disturbed by clearing and settlement, the material coming down from what is known as Cedar Creek. During seasons of low water freshets from the creek will cut a channel across this bar and deposit the material in the dredged channel; therefore a channel to the upper end of the bay cannot be maintained unless by constant dredging or the removal of this bar to the original shore line.

WM. W. BERRY.

HANNIBAL, MO., *November 10, 1883.*

GENTLEMEN: I inclose herewith a letter giving some reasons why Congress should make an appropriation for the maintenance of the Sny

Island levee. I also inclose the statement of Capt. Charles W. Curtis, an old and reliable pilot, knowing more of the river between Hannibal and Quincy than perhaps any other man; and many such statements might be had were not the time so short. I desire two other statements to be before you. One of Capt. Thomas W. Gill, superintendent of the Hannibal bridge since its erection in 1870-'71, who has kept a register of the water-gauge all these years. He was a pilot before going on the bridge. The other is that of Capt. E. L. Corthell. He was chief engineer in the construction of the Sny Island levee; was with Capt. J. B. Eads during his jetty work at the mouth of the Mississippi, is now in New York, as chief engineer of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railway; also of the Tehuantepec Railway. I have written him, sending him a copy of my letter to your committee of this date, and asking him to write you at Washington, as I know it could not reach you at New Orleans before the 15th instant. Both these statements will be short, reliable, and trustworthy, and from men who know of what they speak. I cannot get Captain Gill's statement in time to meet at New Orleans, but will forward it to you at Washington. Trusting that both these statements may be used in making up your report, and that I am not asking too much at your hands, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. N. CLARK.

GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN,
*Chairman, and gentlemen of the Senate
Committee on Mississippi River Improvements.*

HANNIBAL, November 10, 1883.

GENTLEMEN: To aid you in arriving at a just and reasonable conclusion as to the true condition of the channel of the Mississippi River between Hannibal, Mo., and Quincy, Ill., now, as compared with its past history, and as to what has caused the change for the better, allow me to make the following statement:

In 1872 we, the land owners on the Sny bottom, in the counties of Adams, Pike, and Calhoun, in the State of Illinois, began the construction of a levee from a point in Adams County 9 miles south of Quincy to Hamburg Bay, in Calhoun County, a distance of 52 miles, with the hope of reclaiming 100,000 acres of land then overflowed by the river whenever it got out of its banks. Under the laws of Illinois the cost of this work was assessed upon the lands to be reclaimed. The cost of the proposed work was estimated at \$650,000. This amount of bonds was issued, running twenty years, bearing 10 per cent. annual interest, and were sold mainly at 90 cents on the dollar, and every dollar was, I believe, honestly expended on the works, which were finished in June, 1874, or at least the money was all expended, though the levee was not as strong as we hoped to make it.

Up to the time of building the levee the river between Hannibal, Mo., and Quincy, Ill.—a distance of 22 miles—was the most difficult of navigation of any portion between Saint Louis and Keokuk, Iowa, during the annually returning periods of low water, usually from August 1 to the close of navigation, which often extended into December. Great difficulty and delay was met by steamboats of all classes on this stretch of river. The Saint Louis and Keokuk Packet Company and the Northern Line Packet Company habitually took out of the trade their side-wheel boats and put on light-draught stern wheel boats during the low

water season, and even these light-draught boats found great difficulty in passing, and often only succeeded by the help of other boats, the ferry-boat from this place being often employed for this purpose after the day's work of crossing teams was over. The steamer Andy Johnson laid aground here during the winter of 1871-'72, unable to move until the rise in the spring. This had been the condition of the river at this point as far back as memory extends. Capt. E. Wells, of Quincy, left his boat to winter on this bar in 1832, and still lives to testify to the fact as stated. My own personal knowledge only extends back to 1865, and from that time until the levee was built in 1872 there was continued trouble, delay, and difficulty with boats at this place every year when the river reached the ordinary stage of low water. Boats could not coal here for the round trip to Keokuk and return, as was their habit at a good stage of water, but would take coal to last them to Quincy and then coal again for Keokuk; and so, on their return, only taking coal at Quincy to last them to Hannibal, that they might cross the bar light as possible. Every resident of Hannibal who had business on the river during any of the years before 1873, when the river was at the stage of ordinary low-water, will confirm these statements, as our means of travel then north or south was by boat, and hours spent on a bar in the river by the traveler, who has business engagements ahead that cannot be met owing to this delay, are not soon forgotten. During the fall of 1872, while constructing the levee opposite and above this obstructed channel, I habitually saw boats aground here. By this I mean this was a daily occurrence. Few days, if any, passed that I did not see one or more boats on this bar, and on one occasion I counted six at one time working over this bar, and finally only succeeded after long delay and with great difficulty.

The work on the levee was begun in September, 1872, at a point 3 miles above this bar and 9 miles below Quincy, and during the fall and winter was extended 18 miles down the river, passing this bar 15 miles. The spring rise in the river came as usual the next spring, and the levee held the water in the channel. The work on the levee was resumed as soon as the water went down, and during the summer and fall of that year, 1873, the river was very low, 19 inches lower than at any time in 1872, as shown by the gauge at the bridge at this place (see statement of Captain Gill, the engineer of the Hannibal bridge), but no boat had any trouble or difficulty in navigating the river between Hannibal and Quincy, where so much had been found before, and where I had been so often delayed in the past, and had myself seen so many boats aground the fall before with 19 inches more water. From that day to this, ten years, no boat has been delayed by this bar that was not out of the channel.

Now, I assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that the building of the Sny Island levee and its partial maintainance has done this work of improving the channel at this place; that it has taken out and kept out the worst obstruction to navigation between Saint Louis and Keokuk, Iowa. It has done, and is now to-day doing, a work that would have cost the Government a large amount of money to have done for itself, and this expenditure would have been made by the Government at least four years ago, when they began work at Gilbert's Island, 12 miles below—which was the next great obstruction—under the direction of Major Mackenzie. In other words, we have from private funds alone improved the channel of the river to an extent that would have cost the Government a very large sum of money had it not been done by us, and it would have been taken from the appropriation made

by Congress at least four years ago, and are to-day maintaining this improved channel.

If this statement is true, and there is abundant proof of it, does not the General Government owe to the builders of the Sny Island levee some recognition of the work they have done at such great cost to themselves?

That you may fully understand how the building of the levee removed the obstruction in the channel I will state: Two miles below the upper end of the levee an arm of the river leaves the main channel and passes east of Sny Island and returns again to the channel 40 miles below, nearly opposite Clarksville, Mo. This arm or branch of the river is from 500 to 700 feet wide and very deep, and runs nearly parallel with the river most of the distance, making an island between it and the river from 1 to 3 miles wide and 40 miles long. Through this channel or arm, and over the adjacent bottom, at ordinary high water, it was estimated by the engineer, Capt. E. L. Corthell, one-sixteenth part of the water left the main channel and passed down the river on the east side of the island, returning, as I have said, to the main channel 40 miles below. This arm of the river is called the Sny Carter Slough.

The obstruction to navigation mentioned above began just below the point where this arm of the river left the main channel and extended down the river, and is known by landmen as Gun Lock Bar, by river men as McDonald or Armstrong Bar. This bar was made by the deposit of sand, silt, and soil carried in solution by the river to this point and dropped here. The deposit was caused by the want of power in the river to carry it further, caused by the loss of one-sixteenth part of its water through the Sny Carter Slough, and consequent loss of one-sixteenth of its carrying power, and therefore one-sixteenth part of the material carried to this point was dropped to the bottom, and thus the bar was formed and the channel filled for miles.

In building the levee we started at a point above high water, 2 miles north of the Sny Carter Slough, constructing an earth embankment 8 feet high, with a base of 45 feet to the Sny Carter Slough, which we crossed with a heavy piling, brush and earth embankment or dam, 700 feet long, 25 feet high, with a base of 225 feet, continuing our earth embankment from this dam down the river on the west side or bank of Sny Island, again crossing the Sny Carter Slough at its mouth with a similar work, and terminating the levee at Hamburg Bay, 52 miles from the point of starting, thus restoring to the main channel its lost volume of water and its carrying power and decreasing the width of the river at ordinary high water from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 miles. This restored power has removed the bar, deepened the channel, and made navigation comparatively safe, easy, and unobstructed, and will so continue to operate as long as the works are maintained. In improving the river above Saint Louis the removal of this obstruction to navigation would have been among the first works undertaken by the Government had it not been done by us. In building this work the lands reclaimed were incumbered by a lien of \$6.50 per acre. On April 18, 1876, two years after it was built, the levee gave way at three points, destroying all crops, sweeping away improvements, fences, and small buildings, &c. The river remained high all summer, the ground covered with water, so no crops were raised that year. During the fall and winter of 1876 and 1877 we repaired the breaks in the levee by private contribution, and began farming operations again in the spring of 1877. Breaks have continued to occur, and not a half crop has been raised since 1876 to this time. But we have continued to raise money from these ex-

hausted people and fill up the gaps, but more than this we could not do, and many have lost their homes and all they have in doing this. On October 1, 1881, the levee was whole the entire length, and all looked prosperous behind it. A large breadth of corn had been planted in the spring, had done well, and was nearly ready to gather; a great deal of ground had been sown in winter wheat, and farmers were still sowing; all hoped we would get one full crop, and then we could strengthen the levee and hold it until the Government officers in charge of river improvement should see what the levee had done and was doing for the river channel and come to our relief. We crowded forward the wheat sowing with all the force possible. The river was rising, but we did not stop. A flood in the fall was unheard of, but day by day the river rose, and soon "danger line" was reached, and we left our plows and wheat drills in the field and gathered on the levee to protect and hold it if possible. The river continued to rise until the 26th, when it was only 13 inches lower than the great flood of 1851, the highest water ever known above the mouth of the Missouri River.

The levee was broken in four places, and all the property on the bottom that water would injure was destroyed. A remnant of the last year's assessment for levee repairs was as yet unexpended. And some of the non-resident land owners advanced the amount of the next year's assessment, and two of the breaks were filled that season (1882), and one more was closed the past summer. Forty miles of the upper end of the levee is now as strong as it has ever been, and the 20 cents per acre assessment authorized by law for levee repairs will be expended upon it this winter, but this will not make it safe. It will break again if the river rises 20 feet above low water, and it has been 22 feet, and was 20 feet 11 inches in October, 1881.

Therefore the people have little to encourage them to pay their levee assessment. But if the Government would expend upon this work one-half it would have cost them to remove McDonald Bar this year, and the balance next year, with what the people could do, would make them safe against any water that has gone down the river within the memory of any now living. If this work is maintained there will be no obstruction to navigation between Hannibal and Quincy. But should the works be allowed to go out McDonald Bar will be reformed just as rapidly as the material could be brought down the river by the water and deposited here, as the same conditions would then exist that caused the first formation. Then the Government would be compelled to construct works for its removal or abandon the hope of improving the channel above Saint Louis. I know the theory of improvement of the channel of the river above Saint Louis, as adopted by the War Department, is by a system of low-water works, and I am not, in this statement, disposed to discuss the question with them of the success of their plans, as I do not care to antagonize those engaged in carrying them out. But, as on the lower river, I would like to see the river confined to the channel at high water, as I do know what this has done and will do for the channel, when only partly confined, as in the case of our embankment. When this work is thoroughly done, the river at all times held in the channel, no low-water works will be required beyond this, at least at the point named, and very little at any other point opposite the levee. And not only would the channel be made all that is desired opposite these works, but 100,000 acres of land taken from waste and desolation and added to the productive wealth of the country. Why the levees should be rebuilt on the Lower Mississippi River by the

Government, as they have been, and no aid extended to those above Saint Louis, I am unable to understand. If the closing of the breaks in the levees on the lower river will deepen the channel, and if this is the most practical way of accomplishing this end—and I do not doubt that it is—then why is not this equally true of the upper river? Is there one law for the lower river in this respect and another, directly opposite, for the upper river? It is asked, why do not these lands build this levee high and strong, and make it able to resist the river at all times, and thus many times double their value? I answer, 1st, such a levee would not only reclaim the lands and make them valuable for agricultural purposes, but would, as I have already shown, deepen the channel for navigation purposes, and for the benefit of the commerce of the United States; and, if properly strengthened and maintained, would thoroughly deepen and improve the channel, and would therefore be as great a benefit to commerce as it would be to the lands. And so far as this result is accomplished by the levee, just so far the General Government is in duty bound to meet the cost of the work up to the cost of works built by themselves that would produce equal results. 2d. These lands have now done all in their power to accomplish this end, are buried under a debt of \$650,000, with accrued and accumulating interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum since 1876, when the last interest was paid. This makes it impossible to raise money on these lands for levee or any other purpose, and repeated overflow has cut off all revenue from these lands, and their owners are helpless and powerless to protect themselves. They will do all that is possible for them to do to aid the Government in making this work a permanent improvement of the river, and, at the same time, protect their property from destruction. I make these statements simply because they are true in relation to the poverty of the owners of these lands in a great majority of cases, not as a reason why the Government should come to their relief by donation or otherwise. While we are just as much entitled to it as the people on the lower river, who have been so generously aided by the Government during the last few years, we ask no charity; we ask simply even-handed justice; we ask a careful examination of our claim, and if found to be true and just, if the levee has improved the channel, and is now rendering navigation easy and safe, as compared with the years before 1872, as claimed, that such an appropriation be made by Congress for the strengthening and maintenance of this work as it would cost the Government to construct works under their own plans that would produce equal improvement in the channel of the river.

On September 12, 1882, when I was before the Mississippi River Commission, who were then on a tour of inspection of the river above Saint Louis. In the midst of my statement of our claim, Major Mackenzie, the Government engineer in charge of the work on this stretch of the river, stated, in reply to a question by General Gillmore, president of the commission: "The dam—referring to our levee—across the Sny, near its head, is an important part of the approved, or Government, plan of deepening the channel of the river, and should I discover any indication of weakness in it, I should consider it my duty to strengthen it at once." Such indications of weakness have existed from the time this statement was made up to to-day, and the engineers under Major Mackenzie have so reported to him, and recommended its strengthening, but nothing has as yet been done by him, owing perhaps to the want of means from the failure of Congress to make any appropriation for river improvement at their last session. The levee commissioners have ex-

pended a portion of their small means in temporarily strengthening this work at the head of the Sny.

Again, Major Mackenzie says, in his report to the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, under date of May 17, 1883: "It is true that the closing of side sloughs, and concentration of water at low stage, forms an important part of the plans under which we are now working." Again he says in his report: "While the closing of the Sny Slough and other side channels by the Sny levee has not played the very important part assigned to it by Mr. Clark, it must be admitted that if maintenance of the works were guaranteed, the Government would be benefited to a certain extent, as the Sny Slough and perhaps other outlets would in accordance with approved plans be closed in time by brush and stone dams built to a height of 5 or 6 feet above low water. The probable cost of such work would represent the benefit conferred on navigation by the Sny levee if made secure." These admissions are reluctantly made by Major Mackenzie, and therefore carry the more weight as he is not in favor of levees as a means of river improvement.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

C. N. CLARK.

General JOHN. A. LOGAN,

Chairman, and gentlemen of the Senate

Committee on Mississippi River Improvement.

The foregoing statements of C. N. Clark, esq., of this city, we believe to be strictly true. As far as they relate to the obstructed condition of the channel of the Mississippi River between Hannibal and Quincy prior to 1872 and its improved condition since the construction of the levee in that year, we know them to be true. And from his knowledge of the river and the levee, and the operation of one upon the other, and from our knowledge of his character for integrity and reliability, we unhesitatingly indorse his statements.

W. A. MUNGER,

Ex-Mayor City of Hannibal.

J. B. PRICE.

We have every reason to believe the foregoing statements as true in every particular.

A. W. LAMB, *Ex M. C.*

J. T. HAWKINS.

W. T. CHAMBERLAIN, *P. M.*

JNO. W. GARTH,

President Farmers and Merchant's Bank.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES W. CURTS, OF HANNIBAL, MO.

In 1859, at the age of thirty-two, I took the wheel of the steamer Warsaw, one of the Saint Louis and Keokuk packets, as pilot, and from that time to this I have been on the river in this capacity. Most of the time in the employ of the Saint Louis and Keokuk Packet Company, running from Saint Louis to Keokuk and return once or twice each week while with them. In 1865 I was employed as pilot of the steamer Huron, which was engaged in transferring passengers and freight for the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railway Company between Hannibal and Quincy, making a round trip every day. In 1866 I was in the same business as

pilot of the Countess, making daily trips as in 1865. I know the river channel intimately from Saint Louis to Keokuk, and especially from Hannibal to Quincy. I know of the bar at McDonald's Island as one of the worst obstructions to navigation between Saint Louis and Keokuk. I have been aground there many times. In fact it was difficult to pass the island at extreme low water without getting aground, from my first knowledge of the channel until after the levee was built on the Illinois shore, which I think was in 1872. And I often had company on this bar; as high as two or three other boats have been with me there at the same time. It was universally known by river men as a very troublesome place, and dreaded as such. The river was very broad especially at the foot of the island, and at a low stage in the river there was but a thin sheet of water, with little or no channel, and this constantly shifting. The packet company always took off their large packets at low water, and put on light-draught stern-wheel boats, and run them light, and then they had great difficulty crossing this bar up to the building of the Sny levee. I have known the ferry-boat to go up from Hannibal very often and light boats over this bar. I have come down after her myself for this purpose. In 1873, I think, at least the year after the levee was built, there was a great change for the better. The river was very low that fall, and yet there was little if any trouble at McDonald's Island. I do not remember to have been delayed there once during that season, and never since the Sny levee was built have I known the ferry or other boat to be called to help boats over this bar. I do not mean to say there is a good straight channel at McDonald's Island, it is crooked and changing, but it is a long way better than before the levee was built. All pilots will agree with me in this that know the river between Hannibal and Quincy before the levee was built, and since that time. I do not know what has made this improvement, but suppose it was the levee, for it came with the building of the levee.

• C. W. COURTS.

I know Capt. C. W. Courts, and his statements may be relied upon.

C. N. CLARK.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. THOS. W. GILL, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HANNIBAL BRIDGE.

I went on the Mississippi River in 1851 to learn engineering, employed by the Saint Louis and Keokuk Packet Company; was on these boats between Saint Louis and Keokuk until 1856, when I was engaged as engineer on the Quincy ferry, where I remained three years. In 1859 I was employed by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company as engineer on their line of boats between Hannibal, Mo., and Quincy, Ill., transferring passengers and freight, making from one to two round trips each day when the river was open during the years 1859 and 1860. In the fall of 1860 I went onto the Hannibal Steam Ferry as engineer, and remained in the employ of this ferry company as engineer and commander of their boat until August, 1871, when I took charge of the Hannibal bridge as engineer and superintendent. I was well acquainted with the river channel between Saint Louis and Keokuk up to 1871, and since that time have known it by reputation, and was intimately acquainted with the channel between Hannibal and Quincy by personal experience and observation from 1851 to 1871, and

since that time by observation and reputation. During these years McDonald Bar was always a source of great trouble to steamboats during the low-water period, usually from September 1, sometimes August, until the close of navigation, usually in December, especially in the years of extreme low water in the river. The larger packets and freight boats—side-wheel boats—were withdrawn from the trade, and light-draught stern-wheel boats put on in their place, and these were often delayed, and had to get help over this bar even when lightly loaded. While running the Hannibal ferry I have gone to their relief with my boat, and lighted them over the bar, and this was by no means an unusual thing. I am now speaking of the years up to 1872. In 1859 and '60 the bar extended down the river a mile or more from McDonald Island to Turtle Island, and was very troublesome. I was then making one and sometimes two round trips a day between Hannibal and Quincy, and at one time saw seven steamboats on this bar. We did not so often get aground, as our boats were very light draught and loaded for the stage of water we had, and, passing up and down the river so often, knew just where the best water was, and took advantage of it. It was then well understood by upper-river men that this was the worst place between Saint Louis and Keokuk, and this continued to be the reputation of this portion of the river from the foot of Turtle Island to the head of McDonald, a distance of some four miles, up to and including 1872, when the Sny Island levee was built.

In 1873 and since that time there has been a marked improvement in the channel at this place. I have known of no serious trouble on this bar, or below the upper end of the levee and above the bridge, since the levee was constructed. The ferry-boat has not gone to the aid of any boat on this bar since 1872, to my knowledge, and if she had passed through the bridge I should have known it. The Hannibal bridge is about two miles below the foot of McDonald's Island. My office and lookout is on the top of the bridge, forty feet above low water, and if a boat was aground on McDonald Bar any length of time I should know it from my own observation or that of my men, as well as from other sources, as my duty on the bridge leads me to watch for boats both up and down the river, but especially for those coming down. *There have been boats aground on Whitney Bar, or crossing, as it is called, but this is above the levee, near its upper end.*

Below I give the bridge record of the average stage of the water in the river at the bridge, which is kept with great care for the three low-water months in 1872 and 1873, from September 1 to December 1, in each year, by which it will be seen that the water was lower in 1873, after the levee was built, when there was little or no trouble in boats crossing McDonald Bar, than it was in 1872, when so much difficulty was met with here, showing conclusively that the channel had been deepened on the bar.

The average height of the water in the river at the Hannibal bridge for ninety-one days, from September 1 to December 1, 1872, was 3 feet 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; for the corresponding days and months in 1873 was 4 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

T. W. GILL,

Superintendent Hannibal Bridge.

HANNIBAL, MO., November 12, 1883.

The foregoing statements of Capt. Thos. W. Gill are entitled to every credit. From his long and personal knowledge of the river and his unimpeachable character for candor and veracity, and from my own personal

knowledge of the obstructed channel at McDonald Bar prior to the building of the Sny Island levee in 1872-'73, and the aid extended by our ferry-boats to steamboats aground there before the building of the levee, and the improved condition of the channel at that place since its construction, I can and do fully indorse his statements.

D. F. HAFNER,
Manager of Hannibal Ferry.

HANNIBAL, *November 12, 1883.*

[New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway Company, office of chief engineer, 15 Broad Street.]

NEW YORK, *November 19, 1883.*

SIR: I have before me a copy of letter, of recent date, of C. N. Clark, of Hannibal, Mo., addressed to your honor, which I wish to supplement and indorse very briefly.

He has very fully and plainly indicated the result upon the channel of the river by the construction and partial maintenance of the Sny Island levee. In the construction of two bridges across the Mississippi River, at points lying within the 50 miles covered by the Sny Island levee, and in the construction of this levee, I was necessarily obliged to make not only complete surveys of the river banks, but also hydrographic surveys of the river itself. I was further obliged to become familiar with the hydraulic conditions, causes, and results; my professional life, for five years, being spent on these works. My studies and work were then extended to a wider field, but where somewhat similar conditions existed, viz, as resident engineer in charge of construction of the South Pass jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi River. I wish not only to corroborate the statements of Mr. Clark as to the effect of the levee upon the river bed, and to state that I am personally familiar with the history of the river at the points named, but also to state as a broad and unvarying principle in the hydraulics of rivers with an alluvial and sandy bed that *the concentration of the flood waters is the most powerful agent that can possibly be utilized in the deepening of the channel.* As Mr. Clark states, about 8 per cent. of the river's normal flood discharge passed through the Sny Carte slough and over the adjacent lands, comprising one hundred acres of bottom land. The Sny Island levee turned this extravasated volume into the main channel of the river, increased the high-water slope, with it the velocity of the current, and the very first season produced a scour in the channel. Exactly similar causes deepened the channel through the bar at the head of South Pass and the bar at mouth of the pass in the Gulf of Mexico, both of which were hard, sandy bars, the latter beaten by the waves of the sea into a compact mass.

The low-water system of dikes may hold the channel in a certain portion, but the flood current produces that channel. I contend from long and varied experience on bridges, levees, and jetties on the Mississippi River, that if the Sny Island levee is maintained intact, there will always be a good channel along its entire length. Wherever levees have been constructed by the Mississippi River Commission, it has been done to produce the same results already produced by the Sny levee. This work has been built and is now maintained by private citizens at a very heavy cost. The burden is too heavy for them to bear and discharge their obligations to those who, in good faith, invested their money in the construction and maintenance of the levee.

I urge most strongly, sir, the earnest and favorable consideration of the appeal made to your honorable body by these people and that you recommend to the Government to assist in maintaining what is to the people, a levee, but to navigation (whose interests the Government is bound to subserve), a *dike* whose result is a deep, safe channel for 50 miles of what was formerly shoals and obstructing sand-bars.

My intimate connection, formerly, with this public work is my excuse for trespassing upon your time.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. L. CORTHELL,

Formerly Chief Engineer Sny Island Levee; formerly Resident Engineer South Pass Jetties; Chief Engineer Tehuantepec Ship Railway; Chief Engineer New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway.

General JOHN A. LOGAN,

Chairman Senate Committee on Mississippi River Improvements, Washington, D. C.

ALTON, ILL., October 31, 1883.

STATEMENT OF HARRY B. STARR.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Question. How long have you been on the river here, and how long have you been engaged in the steamboating business?—Answer. At present I am ferrying. I have been occupied on the river since about 1850; I have been at this point engaged in ferrying only about seven years.

Q. State if you know anything about the work that has been done up and down the river under the Government direction.—A. I know more about it in relation to this harbor than anything else.

Q. State what effect whatever work you know about has had on the navigation of the river.—A. I think the work that has been already done here has saved the river from going on to the shore on the other side. It has been a benefit to this harbor, but outside of that I do not think it has been of any benefit to the river. It has simply kept the river from going over to the other side, and it has been a benefit to that extent.

Q. You mean it has kept it from cutting through the other way?—A. Yes, sir; and kept it on this side.

Q. It has preserved the harbor?—A. Yes, sir; the harbor is no better probably than it was years ago. It has not injured it any that I know of, but it has failed to give us more levee room than we had before. The work has not extended far enough to give us more levee.

Q. What do you mean by "levee"?—A. By more levee room I mean more frontage.

Q. Has it preserved the harbor?—A. Yes, sir; because the river would have gone on the other side if it had not been for the work.

Q. Do you know what effect the work has had on the river generally above and below here?—A. I do not think it has had any effect on the river above or below. I have lived here since 1850, and the river is running to-day as it was then.

Q. You mean that the work has not affected the channel?—A. It has changed it locally at just a little spot, but the channel is just about the same now. It has changed half a dozen times in thirty years, and probably there is a difference of four or five hundred yards.

Q. Is the same class of boats run that used to ply on the river?—A. The boats are a little heavier than they were thirty years ago. We run a few boats that will draw probably 4 feet of water. There is some difference in the class of boats of late years.

Q. Have you ever examined any of the work here?—A. Yes; I have been right here with it all the time.

Q. What is the character of the work?—A. The work is good.

Q. Do you know anything about how economically it has been done?—A. I judge that it has been done just about as economically as it could be. It is a class of work of course in regard to which it is pretty hard to determine anything very definite unless one was perfectly familiar with every detail in the whole matter.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM BOLAND.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your business, and how long you have been engaged in business on the river.—Answer. I am captain of the *Mary Morton* at present; I have been on the river over twenty-three years this fall.

Q. Navigating the river?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the size of the boat that you are running now?—A. She carries about 500 tons.

Q. What is her size as compared with other boats?—A. She is one of the largest stern-wheel boats on the Upper Mississippi.

Q. Have you observed any difference in the navigation of the river on account of the work that has been prosecuted by the Government?—Yes, sir.

Q. State in your own way the effect of it on the river?—A. The boat is one of the heaviest draught stern-wheel boats on the Upper Mississippi, and we have not failed this year to go through to Saint Paul every trip; we have not missed it once, and I think we could not have gone there at all if it had not been for the improvements in the upper river. There is no doubt of that at all. I think the improvements in the Upper Mississippi have been of great benefit to us. That is shown very plainly. This season I went to Saint Paul with that steamboat with two barges in tow three trips in succession when there was not over 2 feet on the board; I was there one trip when there was but 1 foot 9 inches, and at the same time I carried to Saint Paul the boat and two barges, seventeen car-loads of freight, and the water as low as that. We could not have begun to do that years ago, before those improvements were made. Those dams virtually cut the bars out and made the channel deeper.

Q. Have you any judgment about the manner in which the work has been done; whether it has been well done?—A. I think in a very few places probably the work did not do a great deal of good. However I think that is not the rule, but the exception. In the majority of places the wing dams accomplished what was wanted to be done; there is no doubt about that.

STATEMENT OF WILLARD BLAKESLEE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State where you reside, and how long you have been on the Mississippi River.—Answer. I reside at Quincy. I have been on the river over twenty-five years, piloting.

Q. Have you observed any change in the river, beneficial or otherwise, in reference to the channel, on account of the work that has been done by the Government ?—A. Yes, sir ; we have noticed a good deal of change. In some places, at some of the worst bars we have had on the river, we are not troubled a bit, where heretofore we generally had to turn back or change trips. This is the first year at the same stage of water when we have been through since I have been on the river ; that is, with such amount of freights, on such trips.

Q. Do you observe any change between here and Saint Louis ?—A. I do not think any work has been done between here and Saint Louis. A number of years ago there was a dike built down here.

Q. At a great many places the work has only been begun. State whether you think the work ought or ought not to be continued.—A. It ought, undoubtedly, in my opinion. I think the river can be made all that we want it. It is a mere matter of time and money.

STATEMENT OF J. A. BRUNER.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Question. State where you reside.—Answer. I reside in Alton.

Q. How long have you resided on the Mississippi River ?—A. I have resided on the Mississippi River about fifty years.

Q. Are you engaged in the steamboat business ?—A. I have been for nearly forty years.

Q. State to the committee if you have observed the effect produced on the river, channel, &c., from the work that the Government has been doing below and above too.—A. During the work at Horse Tail I was running on the river between Saint Louis and Paducah, and I could see that it was of a great deal of benefit. At other points on the river between that and Cairo in every instance it has been a benefit. I took an excursion of some of our citizens to examine the dike which was being built over here by Mr. Ernst, the engineer. That dike has done the Alton Harbor a great deal of good. It has thrown the channel from that side of the river to this, and it is gradually cutting away our sand bar below, and scouring out, and is doing a great deal of good. It is the best work to the city, really, that has been done. There may have been some money spent wrongfully, but as a general thing it has been for the benefit of the river and its navigation.

Q. Do you think there should be any more work done ; and, if so, in what way ?—A. I think that at this time the work here should be continued and lengthened down the river probably 2,000 or 2,500 feet farther, tending towards the Illinois shore. I think thereby it would save to a certain extent a great deal of wash in the American Bottom.

Q. But what effect would it have on the river ?—A. It would have the effect to make a good navigation. I think the new work ought to be extended. Alton lies at the head of Gilham Bend. This continuous throwing of the water down on the Illinois shore will make it sweep the bend.

Q. Do you think of anything else that you wish to state ?—A. I do not know of anything particularly, only, as I said before, it will save a great deal of the American Bottom from washing away. This little work down here has saved a great deal. Alton lies at the head of the American Bottom.

STATEMENT OF HENRY G. McPIKE.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Question. State how long you have lived here on the river.—Answer. I have lived here at this place since 1847.

Q. You have observed the river and the channel, &c. ?—Yes, sir ; I have been observing it pretty closely.

Q. Explain it in your own way.—A. I have met with all these conventions ; I have represented our people, and I have been in constant communication with Major Ernst, as I was with Col. J. H. Simpson in his time. I have here Colonel Simpson's report. [Producing it.] These are his soundings and measurements. Here was our first appropriation. [Indicating.] The pinch from Saint Louis up is right there at Eminence Bar. The steamboat men all tell me, and it will be corroborated by Major Ernst, that that is what is the matter with the river from Saint Louis up. If you could go down 3 feet you would have 6½ feet of channel all the way. I do not know the exact depth, but it is the shallow place. It would cost considerable money. Major Ernst said that it would cost \$200,000 to do the work well at that point. If that bar were reduced we would have good water all the way up. We have got good water here. We want this work both for the river and harbor. This matter is accomplishing its end satisfactorily. The only thing is that it is a first step. The dike has been put in here at an angle of 4,800 feet. I was with Captain Lamb, the man in charge, watching the work dozens of times, and it is intact now. When the water came around there [indicating] it cut through and ran around here [indicating] at a certain stage. It is lower than that now and is not doing it. What we want is to make that 14 feet high, so as to have it above the ordinary high water and to carry that 14 feet to this point [Indicating]. We want that extension to run down, and then we would not be so particular as to what that dike is, if it is 9, 10, 11, or 12 feet, or whatever the engineers may say. I should think that \$30,000 or \$40,000 would finish this work. Private enterprises have brought the dike here above low-water mark. The United States put a base in there and the ice-house establishments strung along here, several of them, have addeed to the old dike until now you can drive a wagon dry right over there. The river has swept out the bars opposite the city here. The bars were formed in here [indicating], and the river cleaned them pretty well out until we have got deep water below here. It has widened the river below here. The sand bars were fan-like, and it has cut off the outer edge of that fan and reduced them. The more you press it above here and press this way the more it presses down on that fan to cut it near to our shore. Our river men, our ferry-boat men, and all observers, Captain Starr, who is present, all agree that we should simply crowd the water on the fan or sand-bar represented there [indicating] until we cut it down. It is cutting it out, and will swash out our channel here and give us good, deep water, and we are satisfied that it would be permanent, but not the way it is.

Q. You mean when the work is completed ?—A. Yes, sir. We feel that Eminence Bar, although not an Alton work, not within reach of us in that sense, is deeply in the interest of commerce ; that it is in the interest of our grain trade to deepen that channel. It is locally our interest as well as generally the interest of commerce, and we want it done. Major Ernst told me that he would favor it. We would also refer you to the mouth of the Missouri River which puts in here at an angle on the American Bottom. As you go down you will find that the first bottom has been cut away and the water has poured through there so that the whole bottom is inundated for probably a mile in consequence of the want of protection there. I think there is about a mile there that should be ripped up, and probably some short dikes thrown out. There is the hard point so far as Saint Louis is concerned. It does us

no particular harm ; it is away below us, but it would be a very beneficial work. It has been talked of a great deal and surveyed a number of times. So that raising this 14 feet [indicating], fixing the Eminence Bar, and guarding opposite the Missouri River are the three points of greatest importance to us here. The matter of the old dike will accomplish its end there by private enterprise.

By Mr. JONAS :

Q. You think that the Eminence Bar is the most serious obstruction to free river navigation ?—A. It is no doubt the most serious obstruction to free river navigation. I state this not only from my own information but I have it from all the engineers and steamboatmen. I have been familiar with them and have talked the matter over with them a great deal.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. How far is that bar above here ?—A. It is 8 or 10 miles. It is 20 miles to the mouth of the Illinois. It is below Elsie.

Q. Is there anything else that you wish to state to the committee ?—A. I do not think of anything else that I care to say.

By Mr. JONAS :

Q. Give the title of Colonel Simpson's report containing the map to which you have referred.—A. It is Senate Executive Document No. 97, Forty-sixth Congress, second session.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *November 1, 1883.*

STATEMENT OF HENRY LEYHE.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Question. Where do you reside ?—Answer. At Alton, Ill.

Q. How long have you resided on the Mississippi River ?—A. Thirty years.

Q. In what business are you engaged ?—A. Steamboating.

Q. With what line are you connected ?—A. The Eagle Packet Line.

Q. Commanding one of the boats ?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which one ?—A. The Spread Eagle.

Q. State if you have observed the work that has been done on the river over which you have run, and if so whether it has benefited the navigation.—A. The portion of the river over which I run is between the mouth of the Illinois River and Saint Louis. The work opposite Alton which was done last year and the year before caused the sand bar opposite the city to wash out and gave us a great deal more water at the landing at Alton.

Q. Do you think it has been of material benefit ?—A. Oh, yes ; it has been of a great deal of benefit to our harbor at Alton.

Q. Has the channel been increased in depth ?—A. The channel has been increased ; I do not know exactly how much, but very much.

Q. So as to make the navigation much better ?—A. Yes, sir ; much better.

Q. If there is anything else that you think ought to be done for the benefit of the river please state it in general term.—A. My experience this season has been that we have had very bad river ; that is, low water—shoal water.

Q. Between the mouth of the Illinois and Alton?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the impediment; what bar?—A. It is called the Piasa Bar.

Q. What do you think ought to be done with that?—A. There were at one time three channels, and in trying one we could find no water, and we would have to try another, and keep on changing from one to the other. We found part of the time only $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water between the mouth of the Illinois River and Alton.

Q. Taking the work that has been done, what is your judgment as to whether it has been prosecuted faithfully and economically?—A. Yes, sir; it has been. I think the work opposite Alton was done more cheaply than any similar work that I ever saw. The work that we need to have done is about Eagle Nest Island.

Q. What kind of work is needed?—A. We need dams there to shut up some of the channels; leaving one channel open and shutting up the other two. Of course it would be best decided by the Government engineers to see which would be the proper channel to leave open. We needed work done up there this season. We went to see Captain Ernst, who has charge of the work along the river there, and he said they could not do anything; that he would like to do the work for us, but there was no money to do it with.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM LEYHE.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your business and how long you have been on the river.—Answer. I have been on the river since 1861; my business is steamboating. I am now running between here and Grafton, at the mouth of the Illinois River, to wing stone. The statement that has just been made is as near as I could give it. As to the Alton dike, I put stone in opposite Alton, in the head of the slough there, and raised that dike. I notice that the dike sweeps out the water around at the end of it and takes it from the slough. The present dike that is in there I am satisfied has kept a bar from forming right in front of the Alton landing.

Q. Do you think that more work is needed there?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. An extension of the dike?—A. An extension of the dike. If the dike is not extended the water will run under the dike and come out into the slough there.

Q. You heard the statement of Henry Leyhe?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you agree with it?—A. I agree with his statement. I am towing from the Grafton quarry here, and I know it is the most difficult point from the mouth of the Illinois to Alton. Last season we had better water from Grafton up and from Alton down than we had just in that little gap, the Piasa Bar and the Eagle Nest Bar.

STATEMENT OF HENRY C. HAARSTICK.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your residence and business.—Answer. I am president of the Saint Louis and Mississippi Valley Transportation Company; I reside here.

Q. How long have you been engaged in business on the river?—A. I have been engaged in business on the river for fifteen years, transporting grain in bulk principally for export. It was a new business when I started in.

Q. How many barges have you employed?—A. We have now a hundred barges and twelve tow-boats.

Q. From what point and to what point do you do business?—A. From Saint Louis to New Orleans, taking in Cairo, Memphis, and lower points.

Q. State the effect the work done by the Government has had upon the navigation of the river and the results that are likely to be produced. Give your general views about the character of the work which has been done, and state in detail what you think about the whole matter.—A. So far as results from here to New Orleans, the effect has only been felt by us at Horse Tail Bar. That in low water has been improved very much. The works below that have not been completed far enough to give us much benefit from them, as far as the river improvement is concerned. However, the lights and the snag-boats have done us a wonderful amount of good. If the Government should do without them to-day it would increase the cost of transportation, in my opinion, from 15 to 20 per cent. right in those two items. As to the improvement of the river, to me it seems to be life or death with the Mississippi Valley. A very large amount of the cereals that we grow in the valley we are exporting. In order to do so, and compete with what all at once has turned up as a new competitor—that is, India—we must have cheap transportation. India has within the last five years increased its exports of wheat into England from 4,000,000 bushels to 38,000,000 bushels. I say in order to compete with them and Russia we are obliged to have exceedingly low transportation or we cannot compete and will lose the foreign grain trade. In order to have cheap transportation we must have water; we ought to have 9 feet of water in the river. As an example, I will give you an idea of what one of our tow-boats can do in high water, and then what we are obliged to do in low water. One of our large boats will take six barges that will carry 350,000 bushels of grain and leave Saint Louis and deliver them in New Orleans in six and one-half days if we have a 10-foot stage. The same boat with a 5½-foot stage, as we have had for very nearly three months this fall (as the barges which would carry 56,000 bushels will only carry 20,000 bushels in low water), can carry only 120,000 bushels, and it has taken eighteen and nineteen days to make the same trip. The reason why it takes so much longer than it does when we have a good stage of water is that we cannot run at night, because our pilots cannot see the channel. Then when daylight comes they are obliged frequently to sound for two and three hours before they can find a channel, and after they have found it they are liable to ground a barge or two, and when they do it detains them sometimes six or eight hours to get it off. The channels are also narrower than when we have a 10-foot stage, and they are obliged to double-trip in shoal places, losing a large amount of time. In my opinion, the increase of cost between low water and a 10-foot stage is fully from 5 to 6 cents a bushel from here to New Orleans, actual difference in cost, all of which must necessarily come out of the producer. We have carried as much as 2,800,000 bushels in one month; that is, from the 20th of February to the 20th of March this year. During the month of September we had all our boats and barges in commission, and the best we could do was to get away 700,000 bushels. If we can have a channel 10 feet deep secured to us from here to New Orleans, it is my opinion that we could make the rate of freight from Saint Louis to New Orleans 4 cents a bushel the year round, and make a handsome dividend for our stockholders.

Q. How do you think that is to be effected?—A. That I prefer to leave to the engineers. I have no opinion on the subject.

Q. Do you think it can be done?—A. I believe it can be done, but I have no opinion how. I have always contended that the Government has the engineers who have been educated for that purpose, and it is for them to find out how it is to be done. So far we are satisfied with what the engineers have done. We believe that it is only a matter of time, and that the result of their present work will be beneficial to us.

Q. Two systems of improvement have been proposed. Have you any opinion to express in regard to those?—A. I should rather not express an opinion on that subject, because I prefer to leave it to the engineers. All I desire to do is to show you that there is a great necessity for a 9-foot channel. What the cost of it is going to be, and how it is going to be produced, I prefer to leave to others. I think that those things have got to be learned as we go along.

Q. As to the manner of the work, let me ask whether it has been substantially done?—A. From all that we can see, we believe it to be well done.

Q. What would you say about the economy of it, if it has been done as cheaply as it could be, if you know anything on that point?—A. I do not know that I could have an intelligent opinion on that subject only from the intercourse that I have had with the commissioners. I know that they are very close at figures in any business that we may do with them. There is one other thing to which I should like to call the attention of the committee, and that is that we generally have low water between here and New Orleans at the time when our wheat crop comes in, say from July on. That is the very time that England wants to come in here to buy it. If we had water during that time we could market the produce cheaply, and usually get a better price for it than to hold it until we could afford to transport it more cheaply. Then if the channels are well defined and there is deeper water there is not near so much trouble with ice as when we have shoal channels. In other words, with a 9 or 10 foot channel, in my opinion, we could run for eleven months in the year from Cairo, and with very few exceptions for twelve months. Of course the difference between the high rates and the low rates comes out of the producer. I will add to my statement statistics of what our company has done during the different months.

Comparative time summary of two trips, "Saint Louis to New Orleans and return," in the Saint Louis and Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, 1883.

DOWN TRIP.

	Saint Louis.	Cairo.	Memphis.	Vicksburg.	New Orleans.	Time.
Steamer Henry Lowrey, towing barge } No. 19, 1,225 tons; No. 29, 1,456 tons; No. 32, 1,420 tons; No. 38, 1,456 tons; No. 43, 1,500 tons; No. 52, 1,392 tons— total, 8,449 tons.	Feb. 27 3 a. m.	Feb. 28 3 p. m.	March 1 3 p. m.	March 3 5 p. m.	March 5 2 p. m.	6 days and 11 hours.
Government water gauge.....	26 0	44 11	35 6	42 4		
* Steamer John Gilmore, towing barge } No. 19, 711 tons; No. 29, 614 tons; No. 57, 700 tons; No. 58, 685 tons; No. 60, 683 tons; † Iron-clad, 425 tons; † No. 32, 250 tons—total, 4,068 tons.	Sept. 23 6 a. m.	Sept. 27 1 p. m.	Oct. 5 5 a. m.	Oct. 9 11 a. m.	Oct. 12 6 a. m.	19 days and 1 hour.
Government water gauge.....	7 4	4 10	3 2	3 2		

† Unloaded at Cairo and divided among the other five barges.

* One boat assisting two days between Saint Louis and Cairo; one boat assisting forty-one hours between Cairo and Memphis.

Comparative time summary of two trips, &c.—Continued.

UP TRIP.

	New Orleans.	Vicksburg.	Memphis.	Cairo.	Saint Louis.	Time.
Steamer Henry Lowrey, towing barges } Nos. 35, 36, 40, 62, 87 (135 tons).	Mar. 7 4 p. m.	Mar. 12 5 a. m.	Mar. 15 6 a. m.	Mar. 18 5 p. m.	Mar. 20 7 a. m.	12 days and 15 hours.
Government water gauge.....		43 0	33 11	30 3	18 4	
Steamer John Gilmore, towing barges } Nos. 27, 31, 30, 82, 84 (268 tons).	Oct. 16 5 a. m.	Oct. 19 8 a. m.	Oct. 23 8 a. m.	Oct. 26 6 a. m.	Oct. 28 10 a. m.	12 days and 5 hours.
Government water gauge.....		5 7	6 1	10 3	10 2	

CAIRO, ILL., *November 2, 1883.*

STATEMENT OF A. J. CARTER.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State where you reside, and how long you have lived on the Mississippi River and in its vicinity.—Answer. I reside in Saint Louis. I have been steamboating on the Mississippi for twenty-eight years.

Q. You are in command of a boat at this time?—A. Yes, sir; the City of New Orleans.

Q. It is a large steamer?—A. Yes, sir; it is one of the largest on the river.

Q. Between what places do you do business, and have you done heretofore?—A. I have been steamboating from Saint Louis to New Orleans.

Q. During the whole twenty-eight years?—A. Part of the time from Memphis to Saint Louis.

Q. But on the river?—A. Yes; south of Saint Louis.

Q. Give us your view as a river man in your business connection with the effect that the work being done on the river at various points by the Government has had on the channel and the navigation of the river, whether it has benefited it, and if so, in what way, and if it has not, state the reverse.—A. I think that we have derived great benefit by the work of the Commission in deepening the channel. At the two places which they have taken hold of to improve there has been the deepest water in the last year or two years, in fact that we have had at any bad places, and for the last twenty-five or thirty years to my knowledge they have been the worst places.

Q. What places are those?—A. Plum Point and Lake Providence Reach. During the last low stage of water this fall we had to lay up our big boats at shoal places. Where the Government had not been at work we had only about 5 feet of water, and at those two reaches there have not been less than 12 feet. That is what I know to be a positive fact.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. What has the navigation been at those points in previous years?—A. They have been the worst places we have had on the Mississippi River, the shoalest, and there was more trouble in getting around than at other points. Of course the engineers and Commission have had a great deal to contend with; about the time they would get under way a flood would come on and stop their work, washing some of it away in spite of anything they could do; they could not protect it; but I think they have done remarkably well.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the character of the work that you speak of?—A. It is where they have concentrated the water; narrowed the river, in other words, where it has been spread.

Q. By dams?—A. By running piles out and stopping up the waste river that runs behind bars and islands, getting it altogether, and that scours it deeper; also protecting the bank by mattresses.

Q. From your observation of the character of the work and the manner in which it is being prosecuted, what would you say as to whether it has been well done or otherwise?—A. I think it has been as well done as it could possibly have been done by anybody or any set of men. I think the plan is as good a plan as could be adopted.

Q. Do you know anything about the economy of the work, as to whether it has been done as cheaply as it could be done?—A. I do not know that it could be done any more cheaply. Of course I do not know about expending the money, but they have been faithfully at work, I know that. I have passed by and seen them in the water working night and day almost.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. What do you think would be the effect of the application of the same plan to the other low places on the Mississippi River; would it be beneficial or otherwise?—A. I think it would have the same effect. If you narrow the river in the wide places it will evidently scour it deeper.

Q. Then you think the result of a complete work of that kind would be gradually to secure a permanent low-water channel?—A. I think so. The banks have been washing so long in the Mississippi River, the alluvial soil has been washing away on both sides, so that the banks have got so far off that they have to make artificial banks now in order to get the water together again. That is what they propose to do.

Q. You have seen the jetties at the mouth of the river?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is the application practically of the same principle?—A. Pretty much.

Q. Contracting the river so as to increase the current?—A. Yes, sir; it is the same thing, only up here they have the rise and fall of the river to contend with and down there they do not have it. The rise and fall is 50 feet between here and Vicksburg.

By Mr. SAWYER:

Q. Before the Government commenced the work did the river hold about the same for years, or was it widening out so as to make the navigation more difficult?—A. It was gradually widening out; that is, the main banks were getting a little farther apart. As high water would come it would wash the main banks a little farther out.

Q. And make it more difficult to navigate?—A. Yes, sir; and wherever the main bank was cut away it would make bars on the opposite side.

Q. It would seem, then, that if work was not done it would in time very largely destroy the efficiency of the river?—A. Yes, sir; that was the case at Plum Point and Lake Providence, the banks had got so far apart.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS W. SHIELDS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your residence.—Answer. Cairo.

Q. In what business are you engaged, and how long have you been at it?—A. I am at present agent of the Anchor line here. I have been

steamboating on the Mississippi River, between Saint Louis and Cairo, since 1867.

Q. We want to know what effect, as far as your judgment goes, the work that is being done by the Government has had and is having on the navigation of the river?—A. My actual observation for the last four or five years would not be of any benefit. I could only state from the general report of our steamboats that are running, because I have not been on the river actively engaged.

Q. Information in respect to your business from reports made by your people is about as good testimony as we could have.—A. There has certainly been a decided change in regard to the river where the Government has commenced work. Before the Government commenced work we were in the habit of having a great deal of trouble at Plum Point, where I have been frequently aground for three, four, and five days at a time; but in the last two years I do not think we have ever heard of a steamboat grounding in that reach, the change having been caused by the work of the Government. There is no question of that at all. There are other places. The last season we have had a very low-water season; indeed, one as low as I can remember in many years for far down the river, and we have had no complaint from any of the points where the Government is at work; the complaint has always been either away above them or some distance below them. I believe with all our steamboat men, those who are in actual active service, the feeling seems to prevail that the work has been of very great benefit. The system adopted by the Government seems to meet with the views of all the steamboat men. While some of them may, from experience, think otherwise, yet as a whole they all seem to think that the Government plan is the plan. I do not hear of anything to the contrary.

Q. What effect has the work had on the river between here and Saint Louis?—A. Very good. From Saint Louis down as far as they have worked, we have had good water; below that, we have had very bad water. The last season we made an effort here to try and divide the work. I believe Captain Ernst used the argument that the work should go on ahead and finish the work behind, and take it on down. We tried to get him to start another plant this side of Thebes. You know there is the Grand Chain, and there is no change in that; it makes no difference whether the work is below it or above. We tried to get a plant between Thebes and this place, and if we had had that this season we would not have had so much trouble, because there is a great deal of trouble for steamboats between Commerce and this place. Between here and Commerce there is a space of a dozen different islands, you will remember, where the water scatters all around there, and if it was confined in one channel there is no question but that we would have all the water we want.

Q. In running to New Orleans you say that wherever the work has been done it has been very satisfactory?—A. Yes, sir; it has been very satisfactorily done. It is true, as Captain Carter stated a few moments ago, they have had considerable difficulty to contend with from the fact that about the time they would get the plant all in a condition to go on unexpectedly a big rise would come and there would have to be a cessation again. So far as my feelings in regard to the matter are concerned, I do not think there is any question but that if the Government goes on with the work it will virtually change the whole channel of the river; that is, it will give us a good low-water channel all the time.

Q. Do you know anything about the character of the work?—A. No, sir, I have never been over the work at all.

Q. Do you know anything of the economy of it, so far as the expenditure of money is concerned?—A. No, sir. We have carried a great many of the employes on our line, and have done a great deal of the business for them, and it seems to me that they work about as close as any set of men that I have ever yet seen.

Q. You can speak of that so far as it relates to business you have had with them?—A. I have never seen anything like extravagance with them at all.

By Mr. WALKER :

Q. At what points below here, where there have been no Government works during the last season, have you met with difficulty in navigation?—A. One of the worst points is in what is called New Madrid Reach. That is only about 75 miles below here, at Tiptonville, and about 75 miles above Plum Point. Tiptonville has been one of our worst places. Then just above Memphis, just below what is called Centennial, there has been another very bad place. It is just above Bradley's. Those are two of the worst places that we have had to contend with. Then at Island 21 it has been very shoal. Those are about the worst places that we have had this side of Memphis. I am not so familiar below Memphis as above, but very frequently our boats here could only load 5 feet on account of those two places. There would be in the river generally 6 or 7 feet; but I do not think that I have ever heard of less than 12 feet at Plum Point this whole season.

By Mr. JONAS :

Q. That used to be one of the worst places?—Oh, yes. I have spent many a thousand dollars right on that sand bar.

By Mr. WALKER :

Q. The same system of works carried out would be effective, in your opinion?—A. I think it would give us a good low-water channel all the time. That is what we want. Plum Point is a very wide reach, and wherever there is one of these wide reaches and the channel divides, and where it is always changing, there is the place that we have the trouble. There may not be over 5 or 6 inches difference in the channels, and when a boat goes into one and grounds it will throw the water all over into the other again, and then it will stay that way awhile and come back again, just as at Tiptonville. It vibrated there between two channels all season.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS W. HALLIDAY.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Question. State your business and how long you have been here.—Answer. Officially speaking, I am mayor of the city. I have been in the banking business since 1862.

Q. Are you connected with any transportation business on the Mississippi River now?—A. I am a member of the firm of Halliday Brothers, engaged in shipping and forwarding business, coal, salt, &c., and in the wharf-boat business also, which makes us intimate with the shipping interests.

Q. From your knowledge of the river and business upon it, give us your opinion as to the effect on the navigation of the river the work that is being done is having, both above and below, down as far as you know?—A. The information we receive here is that the work which has been carried on under the direction of the War Department, through

Captain Ernst, and under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission below here, has been of great benefit to navigation where it has been completed or partially completed. It seems to be the universal testimony of those who have examined carefully into the matter and looked at it from an unprejudiced standpoint, that the plans adopted are very successful and will accomplish the desired end; that is, the plan of holding the banks and compressing the channel. I may say in this connection that we have an illustration of it here about Cairo, probably more than at any other point on either river. The sand bars that start here and the inclines on the other side of the river throw the channel against the rock-wharf on the Cairo side, and keep it constantly scoured out, so that we have a low-water harbor here of from 35 to 50 feet all the time.

Q. In front of Cairo?—A. In front of Cairo. From that cause it is probably the finest inland harbor there is in the country. On the Mississippi side, where the work of protection has been carried on partly by the Government and partly by private interest, and the bank is held on this side, and the bars have compressed the channel by forming on the other side; there is I suppose one place where the channel has been compressed six or eight hundred feet; in that part of the channel there are 70 feet of water, while above, where the channel is scattered, of course there is low water. I may say, speaking for the people of Cairo, that they feel very deeply interested in the improvement of the Mississippi River. We are so situated that we know as well as any other people the benefits that would result to the Mississippi Valley from such improvements. We know that the Mississippi River is the safety valve, so to speak, against a high pressure of rates to the seaboard. While the tonnage on the Mississippi River may not carry the most of the grain, &c., to the seaboard, it regulates the rates that are paid for carrying it. We think, not from a selfish but a general standpoint, it is very important to the people of this country that the channel of the river should be improved as far as practicable. Those of our people who have looked into the matter carefully and studied it seem to indorse fully the plans of the Mississippi River Commission and the War Department in making such improvement. Our observation leads us to believe that the work is carried on in a very able manner; and, so far as practicable, it being a new work, requiring a new plant, and all that sort of thing, it is carried on in an economical manner. So far as Cairo is locally concerned in connection with the improvement of the Mississippi River, we feel here that there ought to be some work done in the lower Upper Mississippi; that is, between here and Commerce. At Commerce, just below the Grand Chain, the banks are formed of alluvium on both sides. There is where the alluvial deposit begins on each side of the river; above that it is only on one side of the river; and it has occurred to us that, while we think that the work which has been done by Captain Ernst is very successful, still at the same time it would seem from his reports that the great benefit to be derived from the improvement of that part of the river is long deferred. Under the plan that has been adopted they work down stream, and where there is only one plant it is going to take a number of years to get to Cairo. Of course Saint Louis gets practically no benefit from the improvement of the stretch of river between here and Saint Louis until the last bar is improved. We think that the districts should either be divided or some means given to Captain Ernst by which the work can be completed more rapidly. Of course we have a local interest in it. We know from experience that the work done by the Government in the stretch above here,

holding the banks, has protected the site of the town, and at the same time it has resulted in improving what was a bad piece of the river. It has occurred to some of our citizens that it might be proper to suggest the idea of extending the working jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission to Commerce, for the reason, principally, that the character of work to be done below Commerce is the same clear to the jetties.

- Above there the work is of a little different character, owing to the formation being different, as I said before. Thebes is about the middle of a stretch, I think, of 8 miles in which the bottom of the river is a rocky formation. Of course for that 8 miles there can be no change in the channel. Therefore any work that is done above that will not affect any work that is done below, and all the officers agree that there can be a new plant started there and the work can be completed that much sooner.

Q. What do you mean by the work being different in its character?—

A. I do not say that the general work is different, but, as I understand it, above Commerce the protection is needed only on one side of the river; they find a stable bank on one side, and all they need to do is to compress the channel against that bank; they must first protect one bank and then narrow the channel to that. The character of the work to accomplish the result is the same; the necessity of it only is required on one side of the river above there and on both sides below. If I may be allowed to speak of it I may say that we feel here in Cairo that the work of protection commenced a number of years ago here, and which has brought about such good results ought to be continued about half a mile further down the river.

Q. What work do you speak of?—A. Back of Cairo. It is necessary, we think, for that work to be done to hold the present bank there, and prevent the rock-piles which were put there by private enterprise from being cut off and placed in the channel of the river, which would of course be injurious to navigation. By holding them in their present place they can be utilized to protect the bank in connection with any other river improvements. We feel that there ought to be some special provision for that purpose. We feel that the Government has got a considerable interest in this place. It has a valuable building here, and is about to put up another one. Cairo has heretofore been regarded as a valuable point by the Government. Further, we feel that our efforts and conduct during the last high waters in protecting our site here and protecting the Government property, requiring almost skill beyond our means, entitle us to a little consideration from that stand-point. It is true it is mere sentiment, but at the same time while other cities more advantageously located went under and were overflowed we fought the water away; we cared for our own property; we asked for no assistance from the State or the Government; but we did all our own work and paid for it, and not only did that, but rendered great assistance to some of our unfortunate neighbors. Of course, that is mere sentiment, but at the same time it seems that it ought to weigh something in our behalf. At the same time the special legislation that is suggested on that point is, you may say, in connection with the improvement of the river, or you might say it is to prevent injury to navigation. In regard to the importance of this place, I will state that there are seven railroads centering here now. There are now three inclines on this side of the river, there are two inclines on the Missouri side, and on the Kentucky side there are two inclines, making altogether seven railroad inclines around this point, which, of course, protect the banks of the river while property is protected. It is not only a very important river point for ship-

ping, &c., but it is an important railroad center, and we do not feel as if we were called upon to further protect the banks of the river, especially when the Government has commenced the plan. We very earnestly urge upon your consideration the importance of making a local improvement here. I may say in conclusion, to reaffirm what I have already said, that the people of Cairo have great confidence in the plans that have been adopted by the Mississippi River Commission and the officers working under the War Department above here for the reason that we see practical tests of it. All our bank protection here is done under the plan adopted by the River Commission, the laying of mattresses and the putting of stone on them. The plans that we adopted heretofore for that purpose have not been successful, but the plan taken after the Commission and the Government officers has been successful, and has held our banks in every instance.

By Mr. SAWYER:

Q. Before the Government commenced the work what was the effect of the washing of the banks; was it gradually destroying the navigation of the river or did it make the channel somewhere else?—A. It was gradually widening the stream, and the widening of the stream caused a spreading of the water, the water running through uncertain channels. There was no well-defined channel, and of course it thinned out the water.

Q. In other words, if the Government had not taken hold of it, it was only a question of time to virtually destroy the efficiency of the navigation of the river?—A. Yes, sir; of course it would only happen at certain places.

Q. But if it would happen at forty or fifty places, where there would not be more than 3 feet of water, it would destroy the navigation?—A. These are natural dams, caused by the spreading out of the river. When the channel is constructed its own forces wash it out.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. And the widening of the water will have a tendency to create sand bars?—A. Yes, sir.

STATEMENT OF S. S. TAYLOR.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Where do you reside?—Answer. Although my business residence is at Cairo, I am really a citizen of Missouri.

Q. How long have you been connected with business matters on the Mississippi River?—A. Since 1851. I came to Cairo in April, 1851, and my business has been here ever since.

Q. You have had a knowledge of the river since that time?—A. Yes, sir. A great deal of my business has been in direct connection with the protection of the Mississippi River bank, bordering on the western side of the city of Cairo. I do not know that I can add anything to what Mr. Halliday has stated in regard to matters connected with the improvements, except one fact that has a bearing probably upon the plan of the River Commission for the improvement of the river. I have in the course of my business and as resident trustee of the Cairo City property here spent a great deal of money in protecting the Mississippi River bank. In 1856 I commenced protecting the bank by wing-dams, and the consequence has been that the river in low water has become very much contracted. It is only about 700 feet wide there at the narrowest

point. At low water, within the last four weeks, I had soundings made of the channel there, and I could not reach bottom with a 70-foot line. It shows that the compression of the river deepens the channel.

Q. How does the breaking in of the banks and the washing of the river at places where work has been done, compare with what it was some years ago when you first had any knowledge of it?—A. With regard to extent?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. When I first came here in 1851, the river bank was protected to a great extent by wood; timber extended to the river bank, and there was very little abrasion when I first came here; but a part of my business was to clear the timber off, and as the timber was cleared off the abrasion increased, and it has been increasing ever since. It has seemed to me that timber, the roots of trees, would give protection to the bank, and when an abrasion did occur and trees would fall in the river they served to protect the bank. That has been my experience along on the Mississippi side.

Q. Is there any particular work on the river calculated to improve the navigation or channel of the river in this vicinity that needs addition made to it or anything done that you would suggest?—A. The Government has protected, I think, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Mississippi River bank above the protection given by the trustees of the Cairo City property, of which I was one. The Government protection has not been complete all the way down the river, and I have been expending about \$20,000 there this summer as a continuation of the work of the Government.

Q. What I wish to get at is as to what additional work for the purpose of protecting the banks and improving the channel should be done in this locality.—A. The work commenced by the Government some years ago and prosecuted until 1880, I think, ought to be continued further down the river.

Q. How far should the work be extended, in your judgment?—A. For the protection of the country around here it ought to be extended certainly to the mouth of the Ohio. The channel is changing; the banks are abrading on one side, particularly on the Missouri side, which alters the channel there very much.

STATEMENT OF C. F. NELLIS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Where do you reside?—Answer. I have lived in Cairo for twenty-one years.

Q. What is your business?—A. I am a pilot on the Mississippi River; a captain.

Q. From what place to what place?—A. From Cairo to New Orleans.

Q. You have been acquainted with the Mississippi River and its navigation for that length of time?—A. Nearly that. I served in Admiral Porter's fleet as a pilot.

Q. State what your observation has been in reference to the effect upon the channel and navigation of the Mississippi River and the protection of its banks under the work that has been done and is being done by the Government.—A. I have observed the work at Plum Point and also at Lake Providence and back of the city here, and I think their general plan is good. In some instances they failed to make the river go just where they wanted it to go, especially at Plum Point, but as far as the protection of the banks is concerned, I think their plan is the best I ever saw. It has been a success back of the city here.

Q. What effect has it had upon the channel, whether in deepening it or otherwise?—A. It has caused the deepening of the channel at places where the work has been done. The shoal places at this season have been at other places than where the Commission were at work.

Q. Taking a general view of it, what is your judgment about the general effect of the work?—A. I think if it is continued long enough it will be a success. It would be a pity to let it stop at present.

Q. What do you mean by success?—A. Making the navigation of the channel deeper. The principle of contracting the water into one channel is the principle on which the water is deepened. It is only at points where the river is spread out into different directions that it becomes shoal.

By Mr. JONAS :

Q. And forms bars?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the economy of the work, so far as expenditures are concerned?—A. I believe that the work could be done by private parties for less money; that is, on the contract system. That is merely my opinion, however.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the amount of expenditure?—A. Only from what I see of the boats and their plan of towing rock. When you see a great big tow-boat come down with a little tow of rock it does not look very economical, and when boats towing coal from Pittsburgh take out five or six times as much as they would take of rock down here. That is the only thing we would judge by.

Q. You think that could be done at less expense?—A. I think so; that is my opinion.

By Mr. SAWYER :

Q. In your judgment would we be able to get contractors to do the work as safely as the Government officers do and put in the work in a substantial manner?—A. There has been a great deal of Government work done up on the Chain by contract which has been done satisfactorily to the Government officers, I believe. The rock has been delivered at so much a yard and the timber at so much a cubic foot. It is impossible for the engineers to tell how much it is costing them. Competition reduces the price in all that kind of work. If they could say what work they want done, what channels they want closed, and what amount of riprapping is to be done on the banks, I do not see why a contractor could not do it just as well as the Government. The Government engineer officers are no doubt very scientific men.

Q. Would it not be work that contractors could slight, or could there be inspectors to superintend it and see that it was done right?—A. I should think so. I should think a Government officer could tell when a piece of work was completed according to contract. They are undertaking to steamboat here and to do things that they are not accustomed to doing. They are educated engineer officers, and they are running steamboats and coal yards and rock quarries. It stands to reason that a man engaging in new business is liable to pay for his knowledge. I believe that a portion of the work is done by contract, the quarrying of rock and such things as that.

Q. Do you know at what price those rock could be got out and delivered on the ground by the cubic yard?—A. Rock has been delivered here at Cairo as low as a dollar a yard; what it could be delivered for farther down the river would depend entirely on the distance that it

would have to be towed. Major Ernst told me that he got his stone delivered on the barges for 50 cents a yard, and they did the towing. The price I speak of now is for delivering the rock and putting it on the bank in small quantities, a few barge loads at a time.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Might not that occur in cases where they required rock very speedily for the purpose of filling in where they would not have time to fill an entire barge?—A. Possibly it might. I do not follow piloting very closely now because I am engaged in other business, but to us pilots who have to go up and down the river at night the light-house service and the snag-boat service strike us as being the best expenditure of money that the Government ever made. I guess they will all coincide in that view of the case. It has unfortunately been the case on several occasions that just at the time snag-boats would be of the most use to us, when the water gets down, the appropriation would be exhausted, and we would have to go to the bank; and then when the appropriation becomes available the river would be away over the snags.

By Mr. JONAS :

Q. I understand you to say that from your knowledge of the work being done at Plum Point and Lake Providence Reach you believe that if extended to the shoal places on the river and completed, the work would result in the establishment of a permanent low-water channel?—A. Yes, sir, I believe the plan is good. They failed in turning the channel there, in making the water go where they wanted it to go. They would drive piles all one day across the channel and at night they would wash out, and finally they had to abandon it; that is, closing the channel around Bulletin Towhead. It was the fault of the river; the river was bound to go there and they could not stop it. Then they had to establish another plan; but they succeeded in getting a good channel of water there; they got 12 feet of water where previously there had been about 5 feet I understand. There has been no trouble about the channel at Plum Point. Previous to the work by the Government it was one of the worst, if not the worst, point on the river. There is a stretch of river of 30 miles there that is called Plum Point. I believe the Government work extends over about 9 miles. I think it commences below Ashport and goes down to the head of Bulletin Towhead, about 9 miles. All that country is called Plum Point, and since the work has been commenced on that 9 or 10 miles the channel has been improved; the shoal places have been above and below.

Q. What was its condition before the work was carried through?—A. As Captain Shields said, it has always been a bad place; but that country should be called Plum Point for 30 miles. About the shoalest water we had this season was this side of New Madrid.

Q. No Government work has been yet commenced on those bars?—A. No, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. Where is that?—A. It is what is called Phillip's Bar, 6 or 7 miles this side of where Island No. 10 used to stand; it is between No. 8 and No. 10; there was only 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water in shoal at the lowest stage; I believe there was less water there than at Tiptonville; Captain Shields mentioned Tiptonville as being the worst place, but I think pilots more frequently speak of Phillip's Bar.

Q. How far is that from here?—A. It is 50 or 52 miles.

STATEMENT OF JUDGE WILLIAM H. GREEN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your residence, how long you have resided here, and the observation you have made of the Government work on the river at this point.—Answer. I have resided on the bank of the Ohio River more than thirty years; about twenty years of which has been spent in the city of Cairo; I passed up and down the river a great many times prior to the work which has been done since 1878 and 1879 by the Government, and I have observed a very great change in the channel as the result of the improvement.

Q. Does that observation apply to the river up and down from Cairo, both ways?—A. Yes, sir; it extends both up and down the river; the work by the Government at Cairo has been under my immediate personal observation, and it has been the subject of investigation in a very important litigated law-suit in which several civil engineers were examined and a large number of old citizens; and the uniform testimony was that the work upon the bank, the revetment, the mattresses, and the stone upon them, has been a complete success in protecting the Mississippi River bank on the Illinois side at and above Cairo, so far as the work has extended. It is there to-day for personal observation by any member of the committee who would have time to go to it. The caving of the bank above is manifest to the most careless observer, and a cessation of the caving wherever the work has been done. The caving, both above and below the Government work, is readily observed, and the entire cessation of the caving at the Government work.

Q. What effect has that had upon the channel?—A. I could only state from such observation as a passenger upon steamboats would make, and that is that by the work at and around Cairo the channel has been very greatly deepened and the formation of the river really very much changed. Some remarks have been made by previous witnesses in reference to changes in the character of the banks below Commerce. I do not know that I shall be able to state as fully as it might be done why the work which would be commenced at Commerce would not affect the work being done below Saint Louis. The objection to beginning at two points between Cairo and Saint Louis has been that the work in order to be successful should be commenced above and prosecuted down stream; but there is an entire change in the character of the river below Commerce. At or about that point the river comes into the great alluvial basin, the banks not being protected by anything except the roots of the trees, and as they are removed by cultivation and by the wood-chopper the banks wash away. An entirely new commencement of the work might be made at Commerce without having any effect, either beneficial or prejudicial, upon the work at and below Saint Louis. I think it is agreed by all persons, engineers, pilots, and river men in this locality, that the system of mattresses, in other words, the application of the jetty system, to the entire river is a success. No one understanding the subject, indeed no one making a partial examination of it, would fail to agree that the jetty system as applied to the river banks in the region of Cairo has been a complete success; the banks have been protected and the channel has been very greatly deepened. It may be well to say just here that the Government having done the work on the Illinois side, perhaps, if Governments are to be influenced by moral considerations, the Government is indebted to the land-owners on the Missouri side. Prior to the commencement of this work the abrasion was on the Illinois side. Since the commencement

of the Government work there has been an entire change and valuable farms have been washed away in consequence of the Government work, and if the proprietors of those farms were allowed to sue the Government the judgment could only be one way, in favor of the plaintiff. In that view the bank on both sides at Cairo ought to be protected, just as the bank on both sides ought to be protected everywhere on the river, provided the result is as it has been at Cairo. If the securing of the bank on one side produces a new condition of affairs on the other side, and thereby destroys valuable land, the Government is morally bound to pay the owner, and in order to save paying him it ought torevet the bank on the opposite side.

STATEMENT OF N. B. THISTLEWOOD.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. How long have you resided here?—Answer. I have been a resident of Cairo twelve years.

Q. What has been your business?—A. I have been engaged in the grain business—the shipping business. My business brings me in contact with river men, and on the river most of my business is done.

Q. State what, in your observation, has been the effect of the work that has been done on the river wherever you have observed it, either above or below, where you have had connection with transportation matters, whether the effect has been good or bad, and how such effect has been produced.—A. I have observed the portion of the Mississippi River above Cairo probably more than any other part of the river, and I want to state why I think it is a portion of the river that is probably more affected by the banks caving than any other part of the lower river, and that is because the Mississippi and Ohio coming so near together, when the Ohio is low it causes a very rapid current below Thebes in this portion of the Mississippi River, and causes the banks at times to cut very rapidly. Prior to the work done very near here by the Government for the protection of the bank it was a thing of daily occurrence nearly that steamboats would be aground right over here within a stone's throw of Cairo at night and day, and lighters would go around from here and light them off; but after that portion of the bank, extending two or three miles, was protected; that is, after the washing of the bank was stopped, the shoal that had formed below the cutting bank washed out, and the channel since that time has been good. My observation has been that where the bank was cut by the rapid current it simply deposited a bar a short distance below, and that bar became very annoying to steamboat men, but when the washing of the bank was stopped by the protection of the Government, the natural wear, as it were, of the current washed out the channel, and the channel became good. I believe that the portion of the Mississippi River from here to Thebes is probably as hard to hold in bank as any portion of the Lower Mississippi River. From what observation I have had of the plan of the River Commission for improving the river, my idea is that it is a very good one, and one that will be of great benefit to commerce. Of course that is the point from which we are looking at it; but it will be also a benefit to the country along the river aside from that. I believe it is possible that the flood line may be reduced from two to five or two to eight feet if the present system of the Mississippi River Commission is carried out.

Q. What is your observation as to the character of the work being

done, its durability, &c.?—A. Where I have observed it the work has been very substantial—permanent.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the economy of the work, as to its cheapness or expensiveness?—A. No; I have not. I could not say whether it is being done on the most economical plan or not.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *November 5, 1883.*

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS M. CAYTON.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Please state the business in which you are engaged and how long you have been on the Mississippi River.—Answer. I am at present commander of the United States snag-boat John S. Macomb. I have been piloting and commanding for a little over thirty years.

Q. You are conversant, then, with this part of the river?—A. Yes, sir: from New Orleans to Saint Louis.

Q. State what you think of the change in the river, if any has been made, whether beneficial or not, by the operations which have been carried on by the Government since 1878 and 1879.—A. From my observation since the work was commenced the channels have been benefited very materially at two central points, one at Horse-tail, below Saint Louis a short distance, and the other at Bullerton Towhead.

Q. Bullerton Towhead is what is known as Plum Point Reach?—A. It is called Plum Point Reach, I believe, by the river men. Before the improvement at Horse-tail we had great difficulty there; the river was very wide. They have narrowed it up, and of course caused it to cut out by concentrating the water, forming a deep and permanent channel. At Bullerton I do not remember to have seen as deep water since I have been piloting at as low stage as there was this last fall. I attribute that to the improvement there; I do not know what else; it is certainly deeper than it was before.

Q. That was a very difficult point of navigation before?—A. Yes, sir; Bullerton Towhead was one of the most difficult points to navigate from Cairo to this point.

Q. Have there been any improvements elsewhere that you know to have been a benefit to the river?—A. I think the other work, what we call Lake Providence Reach, has been beneficial to a great extent.

Q. Taking it as a whole, what is the effect of the work upon the navigation of the river?—A. Beneficial.

Q. Has it been greatly so, or measurably so?—A. It has been greatly so, most undoubtedly. It has enabled boats to draw probably 3 feet more than they could previously have done in low water, which makes a great difference in tonnage capacity.

Q. What is your judgment about the continuation of the character of work where it is being done, or have you any suggestions to make in reference to any other plan?—A. I have no suggestion to make. From my observation, I think the plan adopted by the River Commission is good. My idea is that if they will complete the work they have commenced, and not undertake too much, they may effect all that they have begun. In using the mattress instead of stone, if it should happen to wash away, and the channel should change, it would be no obstruction. It would wash away and float out of the channel. That was the mis-

fortune with General Simpson's work at Saint Louis. When he commenced there he used the stone dike. He did not seem to understand the nature of the current and the bottom of the river as well as later observation has found out, and I think his theory was not altogether right. Since they have adopted the mattress system they have found something, I think, that is good; in other words, it is only assisting nature. I was talking with Major Suter last fall, while we were laid up, as to the plans for improving the Missouri River, and I asked him in regard to building dams at right angles with the current. He said that it was an exploded theory to which General Simpson adhered; that whenever he built a dike at right angles that way, it caused the current to run around the end of it and caved it away. He put in hundreds, I might say thousands, tons of stone right in one place, and the bottom of the river was so soft that it just caved away, and really was a detriment instead of an advantage to the channel.

Q. You have observed the character of work that is being done under the Commission?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it substantial, or otherwise?—A. I cannot say as to its being substantial. I am under the impression, as I said before, that the work should be completed before going any further; that is, when they have driven the piles, laid the mattress, got ready the stone, and ripped it thoroughly with the bank.

By Mr. SAWYER:

Q. Are they not generally doing that?—A. No, sir; that is what they are trying to do, but they have not got the means, or the time, or the boats and barges employed to supply them with stone. I believe that the channels can be trained just as they have commenced. I know it from what they have already done.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you know anything about the economy of the work, whether it is done as cheaply as it could be done?—A. No, sir; I do not know anything about that. I do not know what stone is worth a perch, or what they have to pay for the mattress, for piling, or anything of the kind.

STATEMENT OF JAMES LEE, JR.

By Mr. JONAS:

Question. You live in Memphis?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you lived here?—A. Twenty-five or thirty years.

Q. You are engaged in steamboating or in business connected with the navigation of the river?—A. Yes, sir; I have been for twenty or twenty-one years.

Q. Are you connected with any line of boats?—A. Yes, sir; I am principal owner and superintendent of the Memphis and Friar's Point Packet Line, and the Memphis and Osceola Packet Line.

Q. Will you state what you know of the present and past condition of the navigation of the Mississippi River between those points, and what, if any, effect the work on the Mississippi River being prosecuted by the Government has had upon it?—A. The Mississippi River in my Memphis and Osceola trade had been in a very bad condition for many years. For twenty-five or thirty years it has been regarded as the old graveyard of great obstruction to navigation up to within the last twelve months.

Q. Has there been any change?—A. Yes, sir; there has been a very material change in the last twelve months. The breadth of the river has been narrowed by the Government and the water has been confined. On that account it has cut out or defined the channel; it has been deepened by that process. Where there were from 3 to 5 feet before there are now from 12 to 15 feet, I understand.

Q. At low water?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state anything in regard to the work around Memphis, your own city?—A. Yes, sir; the work that has been done at the city of Memphis has had the desired effect. Our banks were caving very rapidly on account of the alluvial deposit, or nature, you might say. The system of sinking mattresses and leveeing has proven that it is a success so far as this bend here is concerned. The top of the levee was taken off in order to relieve the weight upon the immediate bank, and mattresses have been sunk down to the bottom. The location here is particularly described by surveys made by the Government as well as by the Saint Louis Packet Company. There is a substratum of sand, of coarse yellow sand, that is very easily washed out; on that account, when the river falls the bank caves in, the prop being taken out from under it. That has been covered by the system of mattresses down to the bottom of the river, and there has been no caving since the work has been completed, so far as I can discover.

Q. How has this work been done? Has it been well or badly done; economically or otherwise?—A. It has been done about as well, I presume, as it could possibly be. There has been considerable interest taken in it by the gentlemen who have been stationed here on the part of the Government. It has been done with about as much economy as it could have been done under the circumstances. In fact, the last administration here has done a great deal more than the former one. Captain Miller seems to have taken hold of it with a good deal of activity and earnestness, which had not characterized the former, though the former was simply preparing for the work; I think he contemplated doing the same character of work, but he did not seem to get at it with that degree of activity.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make with regard to the future prosecution of the work on the river around Memphis?—A. The work above I have not seen, so as to pass any judgment upon that, but we feel very uneasy about the cut-off. Sometimes the river seems to be inclined to meet at the two places where it has been cut in below and above, as was the case here a number of years ago.

Q. That is Captain Miller's work?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You spoke about the different plans for the improvement of the river.—A. Of course I have read the views of different parties upon their different plans of correcting the irregularities of the Mississippi River and improving its navigation, &c., but each plan has its respective merits to a certain extent.

Q. Give us your idea about it.—A. I regard the Mississippi River as one of those irregularities of nature that has to be treated according to its immediate necessities at its respective locations. In one place the remedy that you would apply in some other locality would perhaps be injurious to that one, and *vice versa*. For instance, at a place where you want torevet it would not do to make a cut-off. If you got too much water, perhaps you might make a cut-off, or perhaps you might levee some place, or you might revet some place. The system of cut-offs is

advocated by some people. To make that general and to use nothing else, I do not believe would relieve, but to apply all the known remedies is simply on the same principle as medicine. You would not give a man the same medicine for fever that you would for small-pox or anything else; you apply the remedy according to the disease. Some people are crazy on the subject of jetties and some on the subject of cut-offs; they run to extremes. You must apply such a remedy to the location as common sense and reason would suggest and dictate. A general plan, that is, any uniform plan, I do not believe would suit this river; there has got to be a happy combination of science and common sense and a great deal of industry to work the Mississippi River. The principle of narrowing the river where the river is very shallow is a good one; there is no question about that, because you confine a quantity of water that spreads over considerable territory and makes it shallow, and when you confine it it will have the same space to occupy; if it does not do it in breadth it will do it in depth. Every gallon of water must have the same space to pass through; if it cannot get it in breadth it will take it in depth. When we have a surplus of water, or an overflow, we must have some place to put it, because you cannot put a quart of water in a pint cup, and the quicker you get clear of it the better. A uniform system of levees on this river, in my opinion, would simply ruin or jeopardize the best lands for the purpose of reclaiming the swamps that are no account; but localize your levees and preserve all the good land you can. If we could get clear of the surplus water in some way, perhaps it would reclaim a great deal of very valuable land. If the surveys are correct, and I presume they are, the system of cut-off in the lower part of the river would very naturally effect that to some extent. Cowdon's plan of an outlet about New Orleans somewhere is proven to be good by the outlets there heretofore made by nature. If it be true that Lake Borgne is 15 or 20 feet lower than the bed of the Mississippi River, and you take the water from the Mississippi River at flood, you seek to equalize those two bodies of water by that outlet. Therefore the greater will absorb the smaller, and it will bring the smaller body to a level with the greater. The jetty system is upon the same principle; it has narrowed the river and scoured the bottom. Give the water weight and velocity and it will scour the bottom out. The principle is to scour the bottom. The appropriation has been inadequate to the task from the simple fact that the councils of the nation never realized the magnitude of the work. Just about the time they get a portion of the work in almost a state of completion, or at a particular period when it would serve the purpose for which it was intended, the appropriation is out and the high water comes along and destroys to a considerable extent what has been done. My impression is that there should be an appropriation for the Mississippi proper, and in a sufficient quantity to enable all this work to be completed. Then you can see what good it will do. We must judge the future by the past, and we must have some example to show what has been done, so that we can try it at some other place.

Q. By completion, you mean completing a particular work at a particular point?—A. Yes, sir; our floods are so great in this river that unless we have something in a state of completion so that we can depend upon it, the floods will come and wash it away. Our snag-boats heretofore have been going down the river in the winter time when the river is out of its banks, from the simple fact that they would not go down when there was yellow fever, when they could see some snags. They float up and down the river until the appropriation is out, and

when summer time comes there is no money to work on. They have worked up this year very well indeed.

Q. What season of the year is best adapted to doing the work, taking the general average of different seasons?—A. In the latter part of spring, along until about the 1st of November, when the water goes down the latter part of spring.

Q. You refer to the jetty work being done?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any difference in regard to the work of the snag-boats as to the season best adapted to them?—A. They only work in extreme low water.

Q. That occurs about what time?—A. It occurs from the June rise up to about the 1st of November. Then the river gets so extremely low that they can see obstructions and can take them out, as well as fallen trees upon the bank. The reason why those snag-boats have omitted to do that work in the summer time is because they have been manned by people in a higher latitude, and they are fearful of yellow fever and other malarial diseases which are very fatal to the South, and they do not come down. That can be remedied by getting old fellows who have had the fever or those who have lived in its immediate location, and where the work is to be done.

HELENA, ARK, *November 5, 1883.*

STATEMENT OF J. F. HICKS.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your place of residence and your business.—Answer. Memphis, Tenn., is my residence. I have been a captain on the Mississippi River for about thirty-five years.

Q. Running between what points?—A. I have been running between Memphis and New Orleans ever since 1856.

Q. State the difference, if any, between the condition of the river now and prior to the work commenced under the River Commission or under the engineers and Commission together, whether for good or bad, whatever you think about it.—A. My impression is that the work has been of a great deal of service. The river is better now than it used to be before the work was done, I think; and it still continues to improve, I think.

Q. At the particular points where the work is done, does it affect the river in any other place? Is it a general improvement or an improvement only at those localities?—A. I think, as far as the banks are concerned, there has been very great improvement at the places where you attempted to save the banks, at Memphis particularly, and also at Delta, La. The results at Memphis are most wonderful.

Q. Beneficial results, you mean?—A. Yes, sir; saving the bank.

Q. What effect has the work on the deepening of the channel at different points on the river?—A. The river had been very bad about Lake Providence except this year. It has been better this year than usual.

Q. Do you think the improvement has been made by the work that has been done, or is it a natural improvement?—A. It seems to me that the Government work must have done good. It changed the locality of the channel entirely about Providence and made it much better.

Q. Have you made any examination of the work so as to be able to

state whether it is substantial work or otherwise?—A. I think there was some work done possibly that was unnecessary, but, at the same time, we cannot hit the nail on the head every time.

Q. I am speaking of the general character of the work?—A. The general character of the work, I think, has been good.

Q. Do you know anything about the economy of the work, whether it has been done expensively or cheaply?—A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Have you any particular views as to the character of work that should be done for the purpose of making a general improvement of the navigation of the river?—A. These shoal places are very bad, and there is always some place 3 or 4 feet less than others. For instance, this year down about Leota there got to be 7 feet water, and from here to Leota 8 or 9 feet; and just a little dredge or wash of some kind in one day, I think, could have cut that out so that there would have been 8 or 9 feet of water there. The greatest thing that we need on the river, I think, would be plenty of lights and plenty of snag-boats and good dredge-boats. Another thing that I have noticed is, that wherever there is a big work two or three miles long, as at Ashton, for instance, the whole river almost is forced through in high water, and immediately below that is all that bad country for 15 or 20 miles, cutting up the short cross-channels and filling up with sand bar. Again, below Alsatia, where there was a big break last year, I reckon there was 75 feet of water, and this year it is one of the worst places on the river, down to 7 or 8 feet. Take the Alsatia and Goodrich breaks; it seems to slacken the current when we get below the breaks, and the channel seems to fill up.

Q. What do you mean by breaks?—A. In the levees.

Q. You mean that the current is slackened when a break occurs?—A. The current is always slackened below, and when the river goes down it is always filled up with sand. At Foster's, for instance, that is the case. As you go down you will examine it. Captain Symmes, your pilot, knows all about the river.

Q. Your idea is that when the water becomes slack, the current has less force when the water runs through a levee and spreads out over the bottom?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when it narrows in again it becomes stronger?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then the idea is to have concentration for the purpose of giving it force?—A. Yes, sir; that is my idea about it; it always has been my idea. In the Alsatia and Goodrich country, where the levees all washed away this year, immediately below I reckon there was 75 or 100 feet of water before the high water came, and now in the big bend there is a sand-bar, and it has thrown the channel out in a kind of crooked way, so that we have had more trouble there than at any other part of the river.

Q. In other words, when the levee broke and the body of water went through it made a current across there [indicating] and left dead water here? [Indicating.]—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The sand then settled here [indicating] and this washed out and left this part of the river [indicating] in a bad condition?—A. Yes, sir; I suppose one-third or one-half the water of the Mississippi River goes out in this country here [indicating] just broadside. Then below here [indicating] there is no current, and when the river falls there is no water. It is very plain what is required in a thing of that kind. I have been on the river since 1842. There is but one man who has been on the Mississippi River longer than I have, and that is Tom Wethers. The Ashton break acts similarly exactly. Half the river goes out and immediately below that for fifteen or twenty miles it is shoal.

Q. Where is Ashton?—A. Just above Lake Providence. Such a thing as bad river about Providence before the Ashton break opened was never known. Down here at Riverton last year there was one of the largest breaks, and immediately below there now, from Napoleon across to a place called Prentiss on the Mississippi side, they have had shallow water there, and it was never known before; I have never known less than 24 feet bottom until this season.

Q. Was the break on this side?—A. It was on the Mississippi side.

Q. What is the extent of the valley on the Mississippi side before you strike the place where the break occurred?—A. I suppose from the mouth of the Arkansas it is from 40 to 60 miles.

By Mr. SAWYER:

Q. At this stage, does the water run at those breaks now?—A. No, sir; not at all. The water has been pretty low. There is a tolerably fair stage now, but it has not got up enough to run out at any of the breaks yet.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. About how many bales of cotton are shipped from Helena?—A. I suppose about 50,000 bales on an average, and oil-cake and oil innumerable.

Q. There is a large amount of freight received here also?—A. Yes, sir; a great deal of freight.

Q. Do you take on much cotton between here and Providence?—A. Yes, sir; we take on six or seven thousand bales after we leave here.

Q. You receive it at various landings?—A. Yes, sir; this is our largest receiving point outside of Arkansas City.

Q. How much cotton do you take from Arkansas City?—A. I think about 60,000 bales are received there. There is another thing I can tell you. The water gets up in the spring of the year so that it is almost impossible to do anything here; there is no place to ship, no place to receive, and we have got railroads that come from all parts of the country.

Q. Your boat runs regularly in its trade?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there not a great deal of interference in the shipment of cotton and delivery of freight on account of high water last year?—A. A great deal in the spring of the year.

Q. Were you able to make all your customary landings?—A. O, no; we just had to stop taking entirely almost.

Q. You could not land or receive freight and passengers?—A. Only on the points of levees, where we could come near the bank, we would land and put passengers off. We could handle no freight.

Q. What was the condition of Helena?—A. Helena was in a pretty deplorable condition last year.

Q. You could not carry off the cotton at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. How was it at Arkansas City?—A. At Arkansas City it was the same way.

Q. Do you carry the mails?—A. No, sir; we do not carry any mails. When high water is a little way up we cannot use this place where we take on cotton; we have got to use the elevator, which is not half sufficient to do the business.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are there any shipments here of any other product except cotton; for instance, lumber or anything of that kind?—A. Any amount of it;

innumerable staves and lumber of every kind. We consider Helena one of our best points that we have for business from here to New Orleans.

Q. What is the character of timber in this vicinity?—A. It is oak, I believe, generally; oak, ash, pine, cypress, and walnut. I suppose there are 300,000 staves right on the bank of the river here now, for shipment, and when the water is up, staves cannot be shipped.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. The staves are taken to New Orleans and shipped to Europe?—A. Yes, sir. A great deal of cotton goes from here to New York and even to Liverpool now. We have a through bill of lading that we give to cotton.

Q. Is it compressed here?—A. No, sir; we take picked cotton. It is compressed in New Orleans.

STATEMENT OF JAMES B. MILES.

By Mr. WALKER:

Question. Where do you reside?—Answer. At Helena.

Q. You are conversant with the improvements on the Mississippi River?—A. Yes, sir; I have been with the Mississippi River Commission somewhat.

Q. State your information on that subject.—A. I have only seen the works at Vicksburg and Memphis, but I believe the plan that they have adopted, as explained to me by Captain Marshall in Vicksburg, is the correct principle to go on for the reclamation and improvement of the channel.

Q. Is it your opinion that the navigation of the river has been improved?—A. That I leave to steamboatmen. Some of them say it has, and some that it has not.

Q. Have you any record of the rise and fall of the river?—A. Yes, sir; I have for some years. I am keeping the Government gauge here now. I have my gauge at home. If necessary I could bring it here, and probably you could see a great deal from that, in regard to the levees more especially, rather than the narrowing of the channel or the improvement of the channel.

Q. Your information, then, is chiefly in regard to the effect of the levees?—A. Yes, sir; both the elevation and high-water mark and the low-water mark.

Q. What is that effect?—A. As to the effect of the levees, you have but to inquire of persons long conversant with the river who have taken pains to note the changes of high and low-water mark. I was born in Chicot County, in the then Territory of Arkansas, in 1823, and have resided on the bank of the Mississippi. I have taken great interest in the river ever since I was twenty years old, and have noted the changes more closely than almost any one else. I might say that the last forty years of my life embraces the history of levees, at least above Vicksburg, and one assertion or fact in regard to them will show that it has been a succession of disasters from that time to the present. There have been at times several years of low water in succession, during which the levees have protected large scopes of country, so that people have come to the conclusion that the levees would give them protection, and have gone on and made extensive improvements, and then a succession of high water would destroy nearly all the labor of years. I moved to Helena in 1858, just before and during the high water of that year. I

was in Chicot County in 1858 during the first high water of that year. The water came several inches higher than was ever known, and broke the levees in American Bend and below about April 1. Some time after that the second rise came, and the water at Helena reached the highest point ever known up to that time. Between the two rises the American Bend cut-off was made, and I was down in that locality again. At Columbia the water lacked about 16 inches of being as high as before the cut-off was made. I came up on a steamboat, and on the same day I found the water at Gaines's Landing 12 inches below the first rise; at Cypress Bend, 8 inches below; at Bolivar Landing, 4 inches; and at Napoleon I was told that the river was about as high as it was during the April rise. The effect of this cut-off was, according to Messrs. Humphreys and Abbot, to lower the water immediately above the cut-off 29 inches, and the distance from Napoleon to the cut-off was 95 miles. When I came to Helena I found out the high-water mark of 1851, which was the highest water they had ever had here since the making of the Horseshoe cut-off just below. I transferred this mark to a post, so as to note the effect of the levees. The high-water mark of 1851 was the mark by which the levees had been built both on the east and west side of the river. The levees were built 30 inches above this high-water mark. The high water of 1858 came 22 inches above my mark; the levees gave way on both sides of the river, and the water stopped rising. Subsequently the levees were rebuilt on both sides of the river 30 inches above the high water of 1858. The levees were not entirely completed in 1859, the great Yazoo Pass levee not having been completed, and all washed out when the rise came. The levees were all rebuilt prior to 1862, which was our next high water. In 1862 the river rose $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches above 1858 by my mark, and the levees again gave way, and the country was worse overflowed than ever. Many persons say that the failure of the levees in 1862 was owing to the war. On the contrary, I claim that the levee authorities were better conditioned to keep up the levees than before, as they had but little cotton to attend to and had nothing else for their negroes to do. The highest water at Helena was in May; the Federal Army entered Helena July 12, and the Government only got possession of the river in June. No attempt at leveeing was made until 1872, when the citizens on both sides of the river commenced to rebuild the levees. The first high water after that was in 1874. The river at Cairo lacked 4 feet 8 inches of high water; at Helena it lacked 7 inches, and at Friar's Point and from there down near Gaines's Landing it was the highest water ever known. For a history of this flood I refer you to Executive Document No. 127, Forty-third Congress, second session, page 36. The levees gave way in many places, and the country was badly overflowed, especially about Napoleon and Arkansas City. After this flood people began to conclude that we were to have no more high water, and scientific men were giving many reasons why the river did not get higher, and attributed it to the fact that the lands at the headwaters were being cleared of timber, &c. But 1882 and 1883 changed all this, and now they attribute our high waters to exactly the same cause. In 1882 the high-water mark was raised $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and you know the rest. The opponents of the levees asserted that the effect of leveeing the river would be not only to raise the high-water mark of the river, but also to fill up the bed, or bottom, of the river. Messrs. Humphreys and Abbot give the difference between high and low at Helena at 47 feet in 1842, compared with 1858. The difference between the high and low water of 1858 was, at Helena, 40 feet 8 inches. As the levees were down from 1862 to 1872 it was ex-

pected that the bed of the river would wash out; 1872 is the low-water mark at Helena and of most of the gauges. At Helena the water was 48 feet 3 inches in 1858 above the low water of 1842, and in 1882 49 feet, and the low water of 1883 was 41 feet below the high water of 1882, and about 8 feet above the low water of 1842. A comparison of high and low water will show that the range at Helena has been about 40 feet. I therefore claim that the effect of the levees has been not only to raise the high-water mark, but also to raise the low water by filling the bed. Now, you may ask, if the outlets and levees are destroying the river, have you any remedy? I answer, the only way to stop the filling of the bed and to confine the water to its bed or channel is to increase the current. This can only be done by shortening the distance between Cairo and the Gulf. In short, the distance from Cairo to the Gulf in an air line is about 550 miles; by the river, 1,150. I claim that this distance can be shortened over 300 miles. The present average slope is about three inches to the mile. With a distance of 850 miles the slope would be increased to about four inches. This increased slope would not increase the current to the same comparative extent, as the increased current would not exceed half a mile an hour at high water, and during low water it would be much less, if any. To shorten the river 300 miles would require the cutting off of all the bends from Cape Girardeau to the mouth of Red River, and the turning of the entire river out through Atchafalaya. This would probably be objected to by the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans; but I assert that the effect of the levees or cut-offs would be the same below Red River, and that the levees would raise the river below Red River not less than 14 feet, even with Atchafalaya open. Should that bayou be closed, it would require that the levees should be near 20 feet above the highest water ever known. As no one contemplates any such levees as the above, of course, if I am correct, the country would be all overflowed, if not washed away, below Red River. As showing when cut-offs could and should be made, I refer you to the maps of the survey of the river now being issued by the River Commission. These maps give the river exactly as it was in 1882, and the changes have been but little since then. To show you where five cut-offs can be made, and the effect, I have measured the distances on these maps. I commence at Island 65, which is some 35 miles below Helena, and go down to Vaucluse, about 6 miles below Greenville. The distance between these two points is 65 miles in an air line; by the river, 141 miles. This distance can be shortened 60 miles by cutting off the bends at Island 66, Scrubgrass, Bolivar, Miller's, and Bachelor's. I would like to make the cut-off for Bachelor's Bend from a point just above Luna into Chicot Lake, and out of the lake into the river at Vaucluse Landing. The effect of these cut-offs would be to lower the water above Island 66 about 14 feet. I claim that the confining of the water to the channel from below Memphis on the east side of the river would raise the water in the river about 2 feet at Island 66, either by levees above or with the cut-offs. With levees from the Arkansas down on both sides the water would be raised at Vaucluse from 4 to 5 feet, by either the levees or cut-offs. This would give the lowering of the high-water mark at Island 65 at 7 or 8 feet, and the depression of the high-water mark of 1882 at Helena from 4 to 6 feet. These five cut-offs could be made for less than \$400,000, and would relieve the country above of at least \$4,000,000 for levees, to say nothing of the immense amount of land that would be raised above overflow between Helena and Arkansas City that is now useless. The same fact in regard to the amount of land reclaimed would apply to the entire

overflowed country. The cut-offs would reclaim lands at and near the mouth of the tributaries that the levees could not help. I estimate that to straighten the river and turn it out through the Atchafalaya would reclaim at least 4,000,000 acres of land that would be useless with the levees, even supposing it possible to build the levees. If you will inquire of steamboatmen as to the effect of cut-offs they will every one of them tell you that they do no good, as the river gets its length again in a few years. Yet when you call their attention to almost any cut-off they will have to admit that instead of crooking again the river has almost invariably made a reach or straight place. If you will examine the river on your maps at the mouth of the Arkansas you can see that the river has made a reach from White River to the head of Bolivar Bend, and points directly into Cypress Bend below, showing that by making the cut-off it could be made so as to throw the current directly into the present channel. On the contrary, if left alone, the cut-off will make about one mile farther out on the neck and make the current from above strike Catfish, and do an immense amount of damage there and below. I think it is the duty of the River Commission to make a cut-off when they see it will make itself in a few years without help. They could thus save large amounts of land below. If the commission do not make a cut-off from Rowdy Bend across to Spanish Moss Bend soon a cut-off will make itself from Miller's Bend into Bachelor's Bend that will do immense damage. I think two cut-offs should be made at this point, one from Rowdy Bend into Spanish Moss Bend, where it will discharge the water most directly below, and the other should be made from the river 1 mile above Luna across into Chicot Lake, and from the lake into the river at Vacluse. The distance from river to river is greater that way; but I am well acquainted with the land from Luna to Columbia, and know it is of such a tough soil that the cut-off would have to be made almost to its full depth and width by dredging. The other route would be through sand with the clay not more than 6 feet deep at any place. As to cost, all the cut-offs could be made from Cape Girardeau to Red River for less than \$3,000,000, and the river would be relieved of nearly all overflow down to Natchez. With the river turned through the Atchafalaya there would be no overflow except possibly at Memphis and Lake Providence. I think if the committee will thoroughly inquire into the outlet and levee theories they will find them both impracticable if not impossible. The outlet theory embraces also the diversion of tributaries. In order to get at the effect of any plan it is well to know how the river is made and why the Mississippi is larger than any of its tributaries, the Arkansas, for instance. I answer, it is because more water flows down the main river, and that the large river is formed by its tributaries. I claim that the depletion of the river by outlets, or the diversion of tributaries would reduce the size of the bed of the river and destroy its navigation and overflow the lands worse than it does now. The Mississippi would in a few years overflow the entire swamps worse than all the tributaries do now, if all the other tributaries were diverted. Any steamboatman will tell you that the points make out into the bends as fast as the banks cave, and it is only the amount of water flowing down the channel that keeps the river from getting smaller.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. We know generally about the different theories. I should like to ask what your judgment is as to the effect the work that has been done has had on the navigation of the river?—A. As I said, I am not a

steamboatman, and of course I know nothing except what they have said. Captain Carter and Captain Hicks say that they believe the navigation has been improved, both at Plum Point and at Lake Providence. They are steamboatmen, and they ought to know; but other steamboatmen say they do not believe it has had any such effect. I claim that the way to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River and to reclaim the lands on it is to straighten it.

Q. That would turn it from its present channel?—A. It would turn it at the bends. A cut-off is a great bend, and here is a narrow neck. For instance, Bolivar Bend, just below the mouth of the Arkansas, is 17 miles around and a mile across. The distance from Island 65 to Vaucluse can be shortened 60 miles.

Q. What do you think the land would cost that would have to be condemned in order to run a straight channel?—A. I have made that estimate. The effect of building the levees on the opposite side of the river from Memphis down I consider would raise the river here 2 feet. The building of Opossum Fork levee and the levees from there down would raise the river below 5 feet at Vaucluse. I claim that the cut-off would have the same effect. It would simply do away with the building of Opossum Fork levee and the levees the State of Louisiana is now building, but it would flood the whole country down there. I want to call every man's attention to that fact, and, when it is done, understand that you have been told of it.

STATEMENT OF L. H. MANGUM.

By Mr. WALKER:

Question. You reside at Helena?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. State to the committee your knowledge in regard to the effect of the overflow in this vicinity and also your knowledge in regard to the improvements, and what further improvements are necessary in your opinion?—A. I have had some experience in regard to overflows and levees. I have lived on the river now about twenty-five years. In that time I have planted the bottom, and several years ago I was instrumental in having the entire levee built from here below by the State of Arkansas. Of course my experience is comparatively limited, but it is that the best way to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River (if we can protect the banks, which I am satisfied by the Eads-jetties plan can be done) will be by protecting the banks and building levees. My experience is like that of Captain Hicks; wherever a break occurs it injures navigation below very much. Montezuma Bar, just below here, used to be one of the most troublesome bars in the river, and it was so during the war and up to, I think, 1871 and 1872, when the Yazoo Pass was built. The Yazoo Pass was an immense break; a volume of water almost equal to the Mississippi ran through it and ran down to Yazoo Bottom. That is fine navigation now, I am told by all steamboatmen. A committee appeared before the River Commission at Memphis for the purpose of trying to get a portion of the appropriation to repair the levee from here down, and after making a statement to the commission they were very favorably impressed with the representation made by a citizen of our town who has since died, Major Moore, and the committee was given to understand that if the appropriation had not been exhausted at that time they would have appropriated funds for the purpose of a levee here, not so much to protect lands as to protect navigation. There is a peculiar formation of country just back of here called Old Town Lake. It evidently at one time was the bed of the river, and

the danger to navigation is the break about a mile and a half or two miles below here, where an immense volume of water pours through. There is danger of the river again changing its channel and going down again into Oldtown Lake; and there is no telling what would be the result to the navigation of the river if that should occur at this point.

Q. You think that could be prevented by adopting the levee system?—A. By keeping the levee up that particular point could be protected. During our overflow here, as I know from experience, our mail system was entirely destroyed on the river, with the exception of two or three points, and 82 mails were delivered here and at Arkansas City, the only points in Arkansas on the river where it was delivered. Of course the destruction to property is well known.

Q. State at what points near Helena you consider improvements necessary to be made.—A. The most important point is what is called the Helena Reach. It is a bar formed above here which frequently changes. I believe it is termed Helena Reach. It would, of course, improve the river below some distance. As you gentlemen are well aware, there are a great many theories—every man has a different opinion—but all the river men I have talked to, and planters (who, of course, may be interested in having levees at a certain point) conceive it to be absolutely necessary that the water should be confined as much as possible in the channel to keep it from washing away. As to straightening the river, I suppose there are theories about that. If you get the river straight there is not a steamboat on the river probably that could run on it.

Q. Have you ever examined the work done under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission?—A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. At the last great flood what was the extent of country overflowed?—A. In Arkansas I suppose two-thirds of Mississippi County was overflowed, and the entire county of Crittenden was overflowed; I do not suppose that a thousand acres scarcely in the county were out. Then all that portion of Lee County lying on the Saint Francis River or the Mississippi River was overflowed. A large portion of Saint Francis was overflowed from the Saint Francis River, which came over there from the waters of the Mississippi; this county from here down was entirely overflowed; nearly all of Desha County was overflowed, and so was Chicot. The worst overflowed counties, of course, were Crittenden, Desha, and Chicot; they were all under. As to Mississippi County, there was a much larger country overflowed there. The entire Yazoo Valley was overflowed. I estimated to the War Department that there were about 25,000 sufferers in my State dependent upon charity, which did not include the whole population of the overflowed country. Colonel Hemingway, commissioner from Mississippi, estimated about 60,000 in that State.

Q. You did not include all the population?—A. I did not include all the population. In Mississippi they were almost entirely colored people. They were colored people in Arkansas, with the exception of Cross, Poinsett, and Craighill, portions of which, I should also state, were overflowed. There was a great deal of suffering there. They were nearly all settlers from Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois.

STATEMENT OF JOHN J. HORNER.

By Mr. WALKER:

Question. State to the committee your knowledge in regard to the improvement of the Mississippi River under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission, the effect of the work, and your views in refer-

ence to it.—Answer. I have lived on the Mississippi River since 1836, and since I grew up I have given to it as intelligent study as I could. I have been largely interested in planting in the Mississippi bottom. I have seen the Government work just above Cairo, the first I ever saw under the direction of the Government on the Mississippi River. I have examined that, and also the work at Plum Point to some extent, never critically. I did go and look at the work at Cairo with a view to examine it. One of the great drawbacks on the Mississippi River is its caving banks, and I was surprised in examining the work at Cairo to see how effectively it had been stopped. I have also seen the work below Saint Louis. I have become satisfied that it is entirely practicable for the Government to confine the water within any channel that may seem fit, and also to stop the caving of the banks. Mr. Miles spoke of the rise of the water. I have noticed that the river does rise higher here than it did when I was a boy; that is, the banks are lower; but when you attempt to say that that is the result of any system of improvements that has been made upon it by levees or otherwise, I think anybody must see that it is illogical, because there never has been maintained for a sufficient length of time a levee on the bank of the Mississippi River to tell what the result would be.

Q. Not sufficient to create that result?—A. Not sufficient to create any result, because the levees have invariably given way whenever the floods came; and I have noticed that the caving of the bank has partially been the result of it.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. You think the protection of the banks would be a great benefit?—A. I regard it as absolutely essential to any system of levees on the Mississippi River. I think anybody who is familiar with the river would say that it is essential. Up here at the mouth of the Saint Francis River a levee of large extent has gone into the river, I remember. I think the greatest thing that has ever been done by the Government on the Mississippi River, apart from the jetties, has been the triangulation of it, the survey of it, because now you can look at it definitely. Heretofore it has been the recollection of individuals as to what its shape was. The maps made by the Government now give you the shape of the river and tell what its shape is, as much so as the survey of a tract of land. It is now a certainty. Heretofore we depended on the memory of individuals as to what its shape was. At this point we have never had any Government work done except the surveys made under the direction of the Government. At one time, in 1867, the whole front of the town was caving into the river, but by a change in the channel a sand-bar formed above and eventually it backed through to the deep part of the river, and right above here its shape is now very much what it was according to my first recollection in boyhood twenty-five years ago.

By Mr. WALKER:

Q. What improvements do you consider necessary to be made in this portion of the river, above or below, within your cognizance of the river?—A. Just below here, at the foot of this bend, is Montezuma Bar, which is a shoal place in the river, and formerly we had a shoal here. That was when the river was a great deal wider than now, and before this bar had formed above here and confined the river into a narrower channel. That was a shoal place opposite our town, but the formation of that bar has brought the river into a narrower channel and deepened it, and there is no trouble here now. Within a few years I am satisfied

this shore has got to be improved by the Mississippi River Commission to protect it. The drifting of the current will cause the caving of the bank here in time. I have seen it done, and I think it will come back again.

Q. That caving-in would injure the navigation of the river?—A. Yes, sir. In the community I am not strictly a levee man, but I hold that levees are absolutely essential to the river now. I have discussed the matter with my friend Miles time and again. We do not differ very materially except in the expression of our views. He can theorize on the river more than I can; I cannot spin it out as well as he does, but on account of the abrasion of the banks I regard the building of levees and the confinement of the river at certain points into a narrower channel as absolutely necessary not only to the navigation but to the protection of the country. I also believe from my observation that a straightening of the river at given points on it where the map will show, will materially improve the navigation and assist in protecting the bank from caving; therefore I say that I have never been strictly a levee man—that is, an advocate of the levee system as a panacea for all the evils on the river.

Q. Your view is to apply different methods at different points as circumstances require it?—A. As circumstances require it. I believe that all are necessary, and that none of them are within the possibility of individuals or States; they are essentially national, and can only be done by the Government.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. On an intelligent plan and by intelligent supervision?—A. It must be an intelligent plan, and one that is undertaken throughout the whole of it. I think the great failure that was made in the levee system commencing in 1850 was that the grants were made to the States and it was a State work, each one acting independent of the other.

• By Mr. WALKER:

Q. Your opinion then is that there should be a connected action?—A. All the way. That is what I think. In 1882 the levees all gave way below here, inundating a very large tract of country, upon which no crop was made in 1882, shortening the crop in this vicinity fully 10,000 bales of cotton, and there was no corn or other grain raised there in 1882. I refer to the break in Phillips County. A large portion of the colored population left that vicinity; all were compelled to leave it; houses were damaged; plantations were entirely destroyed; stock was destroyed. The extent in Mississippi I do not know; there is a larger extent of country over there than here that was inundated also in the spring of 1883. They have raised a reasonably fair crop there in 1883, but the anxiety a man undergoes in the spring as to whether he is going to get any crop at all is a greater strain upon him mentally than he ought to be called upon to bear very often.

Q. What are the shipments from this point?—A. There was shipped last year 49,700 bales of cotton from Helena proper; from opposite Helena about 10,000 bales. There was shipped from here last year, in round numbers, 10,000 barrels of cotton-seed oil and 50,000 sacks of oil-cake. The two mills here, Porter's and the Helena Lumber Company, saw about 50,000 feet a day of ash lumber. That is all shipped. Another mill is being erected by some gentlemen from Moline, Illinois, with a capacity, I understand, of 200,000 feet a day. There was also shipped from here last year certainly as many as 4,000,000 staves. The amount of timber in this country susceptible of being manufactured into lumber

is inexhaustible. Captain Hicks spoke about the difficulty of shipment from here in high water. There is no facility for doing so; there was not last spring; and the spring before it was suspended; you could not ship at all.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. Such a stage of water would have the same effect on the railroads, I suppose?—A. The Crowley's Ridge branch of the Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad was suspended for, I should say, six weeks, and on the Midland Railroad the freight had to be boated two miles to the railroad where the railroad could receive it for about four weeks.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT OF J. F. HICKS.

By Mr. WALKER:

Question. I understand that you wish to make a further statement to the committee.—Answer. Yes, sir; I did not think it necessary to go into the details of all the different points on the Mississippi River, but after hearing Montezuma spoken of, I wish to give you my experience about Montezuma Bar. In 1870 I was running the steamboat Belle Lee to New Orleans, and when I came up opposite the Yazoo Pass I could find only 4 feet of water where there had been water enough for Grant's fleet to go down, and about 6 miles below there was only 5 feet of water. Eight or ten steamboats were lying there, and they could not pass over the Montezuma Bar; but since the Yazoo levee has been built we have never had any trouble. That is one place particularly that I forgot to mention in my first statement.

Q. That is the result of the levee?—A. I cannot see any other cause. I laid there in 1870 and waited for the river to rise.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. You attribute the improvement of the channel to the contraction of the river?—A. That is what we steamboat men attribute it to. We have three of the largest steamboats that float belonging to us here, the Choteau, the Harry Frank, and the Helena. Helena is our headquarters for all three of them. Now and then we make an outside trip to Memphis. The capacity of the three boats is about 7,000 tons. The Frank will carry 10,000 bales of cotton, the Choteau 8,800, the Helena about 8,000. Whenever the business is obstructed at Helena we have to lay the boats up. Our business cannot live outside of this place.

GREENVILLE, MISS., *November 6, 1881.*

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. HELM.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your residence, how long you have been on the Mississippi River, and in what business you are engaged.—Answer. I am the chief engineer of this levee district and the United States assistant in charge of the work of the Commission here under Captain Marshall. I have been under Captain Miller also. We finished his work. I have been on the Mississippi River since 1860.

Q. Please state your views in reference to the effect upon the river, so far as you have observed, of the work that has been commenced under

the Government, the necessity for its continuance, if there is any, whether the work has been done expensively or not, and then your general views about any plan you might suggest or point where work ought to be done.—A. After the flood of 1882 the levees from Greenville to the upper end of our district were generally from 1 to 3 feet below the flood-line of 1882. We protected ourselves by taking the back slope and building up a little ridge on the front slope of the levee. On the morning of the 28th of February, when everything went, there were twenty-seven breaks, owing to a storm, and the water poured over the country. Since then, with the efforts of the levee board and the allotment rendered by the Mississippi River Commission, we have improved those levees by placing a little over 2,000,000 yards in them to this date; 1,900,000 up to October 1, the date of our report. The levee board have expended \$303,000, I think, and have under contract over 500,000 yards, to be completed by January 1. The Mississippi River Commission only had 37,000 yards to complete on the 1st of October; they have only 7,000 yards at this date to complete. They will have expended at that time \$335,000 or \$340,000. While this will place our levees in much better condition than they have ever been, it will require, to give perfect security, nearly 4,000,000 yards. I do not want to be held to the exact figures. I have made my report, which will show exactly from estimates what the requirement is.

Q. Four million yards in what area do you mean?—A. To enlarge it 3 feet above the high water of 1882.

Q. In this district?—A. In this district, just above Coahoma County, to the Warren County line, about 204 miles.

Q. Four million yards would cost how much a yard?—A. It would cost about 25 cents a yard; almost all of it is enlargement, and will cost 26 cents a yard.

By Mr. SAWYER:

Q. It would cost, in round numbers, about \$1,000,000?—A. Yes, sir. To give security, however, there should be a cement wall through the buckshot and clay levees; but permanency of that sort cannot be indulged in when we have to change the location every five or ten years, and give up a section of 10 or 15 miles of levee at a time. That we will have to do until the Commission succeed in their plan of preventing cut-offs. There is one at Caulk's Point. It is only about a mile and a quarter through there at Goodluck Landing. There is an old lake there that the river is said to be in the edge of now. That lake is drained by Cypress Creek, which empties into the lower side of the bend.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. How far is that from here?—A. About 65 miles by the river.

Q. Up the river?—A. Yes, sir. There is one at Ashbrook's Point, just below. The next is at Tarpley. Then there is one forming just below Greenville, at Craig's; it is about a mile through at that point. Any one of these cut-offs occurring would be apt to precipitate the forming of the others. Do you wish my reasons for saying that I consider work at these cut-offs the most important?

Q. You would prevent the cut-offs?—A. Yes, sir. We never can afford to indulge in permanent methods, because we have to build the work too often. A cut-off destroys the whole arrangement of the river. Immediately after making a cut-off the river goes to work to regain her length, the curvature. The only way that our banks can withstand the current is upon a gentle curvature. Rivers reach their normal curva-

ture just before making a cut-off. Notice Bullock Lake, that river lake in Arkansas, or any others, as shown by the map. The curvature is very gentle, generally about half a degree or 42 minutes; but unfortunately the radius of the curvature is so small, a mile and a half or two miles in many instances, the river doubles upon itself, and in doing that it makes the cut-offs, and loses the work of probably forty or fifty years. Then she goes to work at once with renewed energy, with increased current, to flow out the curvature and to excavate deep bends just below. That takes a great deal of time. She is changing her position, encroaching upon the levees below, until the curvature is formed again and she regains her length. That condition of affairs has rendered our levees from Greenville to Vicksburg relatively high. When they were built it required all the height that they have. They now stand 5 and 6 feet in many places. What are known as the old Merriweather levees here stand at that height, but three or four cut-offs having occurred between here and Vicksburg, it has dropped the water-line. Therefore we have smaller levees when cut-offs occur above. The river comes down on the lower district, and it will relieve the upper district to a very great extent; but we have to immediately commence building up the levees in the lower district. Hence I say that we can have nothing like permanency, for the reason that we cannot afford to rebuild the levees every ten or fifteen years; but if the United States Government would take hold of it, it could be done. Give us these peninsulas, allow no more cut-offs to be made, and the river will go on with her work and assume in not a great while a regular curvature; a system of reversed curves. There would be no reaches like the one at Lake Providence. Those are occasioned by the cut-offs below. I regard that as the all-important work not only for leveeing, but for channel improvement. I think I will be borne out in my view by all pilots and river men, that the Mississippi River in its curvature does exactly what the River Commission are trying to do now in these straight reaches below; she brings about a concentration of current. The profile bottom of the river will show that in the bends the channel is always deepest next to the concave bank; it runs off to nothing, is just an inclined plane from that channel out to the shallow sand-bars on the opposite side. The dynamic force of the current keeps it against that bank and cuts out a deep channel. The crossings in the bends from one of these deep channels to another give us 12 feet of water. During the low-water period navigation is always good above here. We had some little trouble at Choctaw Bend a few years ago, but that is correcting itself now. But wherever the river runs off straight it impinges on both banks and is broad and shallow. I suppose most of us recollect that when boys were bathing or fishing in any silt-bearing streams, we always found the deepest holes in the bends. Sand-bars occur in the greatest number, and the shallows always occur where the river runs straight and impinges on both sides.

Q. Have you noticed any work that has been done on the river apart from the levees, such as the revetments and hurdling?—A. Yes, sir; I have noticed the work opposite Vicksburg at Delta Point, and I have been with Captain Marshall frequently down at Wilson's Point.

Q. What effect is that work having on the current?—A. It certainly has improved it greatly at Stack Island, and I think that what I have seen has been a very great success; but my fears even of that work are that it is going to be interrupted by this process of the Mississippi River; she will gain the same length between here and Vicksburg that she had formerly; she is going to work for it. By artificial means the Missis-

issippi River Commission will possibly hold this reach here. If they do, it will throw off the curvature that will occur above and below this reach, which will be excessive, and the fears are that that will take this work in the rear and gradually cut it out in that way, or necessitate continuous revetment.

Q. What remedy would you apply to that, or have you any to suggest?—A. I think the beginning point here, the first thing to do to improve the immediate Mississippi River, is to prevent these cut-offs; to work with the river; let her go ahead, and prevent her from destroying her own work. She will practice the curvature that she requires; she will adjust her current to her banks; she will do that by this curvature, and you prevent her from destroying her own work by revetting the necks of these peninsulas. Never allow another cut-off to be made, and I believe we can build not only levees but towns on the bank of the river in the next twenty-five or thirty years with perfect security. I know that we can above here, if none of these cut-offs are allowed, in less than ten years.

By Mr. SAWYER :

Q. What effect do the levees have, if any, upon the depth of the river in low water?—A. The levees have very little effect upon it at that time, but the effect is in fixing the current before the low water occurs. As it is, the current was through a field of sand-bars and the channel that is the most favorable the low water adopts and cuts through. Keeping the levees up would fix the channel before low water occurs, and there would be no obstruction between high and low water. The scouring out would take place at the right point and not be diversified; it would not be scattered in two or three places, but concentrated.

Q. What portion of the year does the water rise so that the levees are of any practical use; in other words, what portion of time is the river over its banks?—A. It commences rising frequently in December. In 1882, on the 12th day of January, it was out against the levees, driving our force from the front of the levees where they were getting material, and we had to get material from the rear to construct our levees with. On the 28th of February it reached its maximum, or at least it broke the levees. We never knew whether the maximum had been reached or not; it was still rising. It is up generally about three or four months, commencing in December and January, sometimes as late as February and March. I am thoroughly satisfied that preventing cut-offs is the greatest necessity in the control of the Mississippi River. I think that is the key to the whole thing.

Q. In other words, you think if the banks could be held in their present condition the question would be solved as to the navigation of the river?—A. Yes, sir; I would be glad if the committee would look at this map showing the river just above this point. We want the Mississippi River just in that condition, or with a gentler curvature.

By the CHAIRMAN :

Q. If it were a little wider at those narrow points it would be safer?—A. She will do that after a while. A revetment at that point [indicating] would make that round. It is going in there. You see as it runs it throws the current more directly against the bank. There must be a revetment here [indicating] to deflect the current. Greenville will go before this thing is over; the curvature will be made away around here [indicating], and it will be sufficient to throw back a very strong current against the bank. Now, you must have a revetment to deflect that, and there is the only corrective necessary to apply; and only revetting

these clay banks that we have here would be just as good as rock if presented properly to the current. The Mississippi River will bring that about.

Q. You were speaking about the levees. What width of valley is there here to overflow?—A. There are about 75 miles, I think. It is about 65 miles back of the hills on this side.

Q. What is the extent up and down the river?—A. You speak of the Yazoo basin?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. From Memphis to Vicksburg is about 220 miles in a direct line; by the river it is 420 miles.

Q. How is it on the other side of the river?—A. The hills come in a little closer on the other side of the river. At Ashton, 15 miles below here, it is only 3 miles back to an elevated country.

Q. You spoke of levees on this side. Would levees do just as much on the other side?—A. Yes, sir; for channel improvement they are just as necessary.

Q. Would you make the same estimate for the other side of the river that you do for this side?—A. O no, sir; we have been laboring here since 1865; we have millions in levees here already, while nothing of importance has been done over there since the war except the efforts of planters.

Q. In speaking about levees, is it your idea that they should be built under the direction of the River Commission?—A. I think the Government ought to build them. They protect a vast area of country, I suppose the most productive country in the United States, which is comparatively wild now. Considering the revenue to be derived from it, I think it would be a very good investment for the Government to build the levees.

Q. But the point is, what would be the benefit to the river? We are looking at the navigation of the river and not at the cotton fields.—A. There are two things that I regard as the most requisite. I do not think we can accomplish channel improvement without the prevention of cut-offs, and levees must be an adjunct to that.

By Mr. SAWYER:

Q. Why should a levee be an adjunct to prevent a cut-off, if the banks are revetted at the cut-offs?—A. We have all the benefit then of the scouring capacity of the river; we void the water uniformly, with only the abrasion of one bottom and two sides. Take the basin from Cairo to the mouth of the Saint Francis, the levees prevent that basin from being filled, and when the river is at its flood line at Helena, which very frequently occurs, our excessive overflows are attributable to the fact that this basin is filled; the water hunts its way for probably six weeks through the canebrakes, timber, and everything of that sort, and just about the time the flood is reached at Helena out comes a current of water in the Saint Francis which will swamp the country there, and that comes pouring out. We have then what we term one of the excessive overflows. It is higher at that point—the flood line banks up more—than any place on the river except at Vicksburg. The same thing occurs here; the water goes out at the upper end of the district, 150 miles above here. It was lowest on the 28th there. On the 22d of the next month it commenced pouring in here, breaking our levees at the mouth of the Yazoo. It commenced pouring in there just at the time that the Mississippi River proper had reached its highest point, and we had those two excessive volumes of water meeting there just as they did at the Saint Francis River. We certainly think that an event of that sort ought to be guarded against.

Q. But levees are only of common soil, and one would suppose that the current running against them would tear them out.—**A.** No, sir.

Q. If there is anything in the idea that there is force in water to wash out the bed of the river because the bottom of the river is of a heavier substance, one would think that the washing process would take your levees out before the current would affect the bottom of the river by scouring it.—**A.** That may apply to the banks themselves, but our levees are generally placed back some distance from the banks of the river, sometimes a quarter of a mile or half a mile back. Those in charge of levees always use every art to encourage the growth of timber as an obstruction in front of the levees, but even were it all cleared the bank itself produces eddies in the current which break the force of the current. In building our levees we have berms to obstruct any current down along the surface next to the levee, so that we do not have a great deal of current next to the levee.

Q. If you had the same current against your levees that you have in the river, of course it would be useless to attempt to build levees except of masonry work?—**A.** But our levees are back, and Bermuda and the other obstructions that nature gives us answer amply.

Mr. HELM subsequently said: One point in my statement I did not make sufficiently clear, and that was as to scouring. When asked if levees would not be abraded by the current as much as the bank, I answered no, but did not give sufficient reasons. The object in leveeing this stream and aiding navigation is to keep water in the channel and get the additional height, to get the weight that will give scouring force. We sink cylinders to find out the current at the top and bottom of the river. At great depths the tin cylinders collapse, the pressure is so great. What we want is height, the pressure of water, so as to secure a scouring capacity. It is just like a light plow and a heavy plow; one will scratch the surface and the other goes into it. Give us the levees, and we will have the additional weight and scouring force; when the water subsides and we have the low-water current, the point of scouring will be fixed, and the low-water current will have less to do; it will not be scattered through a field of sand-bars, but the channel will be designated. The levees are generally put back some distance, and the obstruction of timber is the first resistance the current would meet with, and eddies would be formed by a bank 50 and 60 feet in height. With levees 200 or 300 yards back, before reaching which the water strikes the timber, and the levee itself sodded with Bermuda, there being a depth of only 2 or 3 feet, and hence no weight and no scouring, we get all the protection we want for the levees.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD O'HEA.

By the **CHAIRMAN**:

Question. How long have you lived here?—**Answer.** I have lived here twenty-two years.

Q. What is your profession?—**A.** My profession is civil engineer.

Q. State whether you are conversant with the river, the effects of its currents, &c.?—**A.** I have noticed it for that period of time. I have observed it closely in that time.

Q. Have you examined any of the work that has been done on the Mississippi River by the Government?—**A.** I have seen it and I know the design. I approve of the design. It is the proper system, being the concentration of the current and causing a regularity of width of channel. It is the proper system to improve the river.

Q. Have you observed what effect the Government work has produced on navigation up to the present time?—A. I know one place where it has improved the channel a great deal, and that is at Lake Providence. Large boats had not been able to come up at low water, but in the last low water they came up.

Q. How long was the river at that point in a condition unfavorable to navigation?—A. At that particular place, Lake Providence, in the last twelve years, it has been unfavorable to navigation in consequence of the variability of the channel of the river. Sometimes there would be good navigation at one place and then it would change to bad. That was one of the places that changed, but now it is very much improved.

Q. Taking into consideration the improvement which has been made up to this time, would the improvement continue in the same ratio if the work were completed?—A. Yes, sir, it would. That the system carried out would make the navigation perfect I am satisfied.

Q. Do you know anything about the economy of the work, its expensiveness?—A. No, sir; I do not know anything about the prices paid for labor, material, &c.

Q. From your examination does it look to be substantial work?—A. Yes, sir; it is substantial work. All work in water, hydraulic work, is very critical and subject to be carried away by flood and the changes in the condition of the river by reason of the different stages of water. All hydraulic works are subject to those casualties. That has not suffered more than ordinary works of that character.

Q. What is your view in regard to the revetment or mattress work, the jetty or hurdle work, that is being done, as to its efficiency for the protection of the navigation of the river?—A. I think it is equal to the task. It is necessary to protect the banks so as to prevent sand-bars. The revetment will hinder the caving, which will hinder the sand-bars; the one is consequent on the other. The revetment is equal to the task and prevents bars from forming.

Q. Is there any view that you would like to express in regard to the navigation of the river?—A. No, sir; I have none to express except that it is a very strong opinion of mine that the maintenance of levees is necessary to the improvement of navigation, for the reason that the scouring power of the water is destroyed by deflecting from the channel, and sand-bars occur most frequently where breaks are made in the levees. The mechanical power of the river is destroyed by a break in the levee, and the scouring power is therefore destroyed.

Q. By maintenance of the levees do you mean the general levee system of the Mississippi River?—A. I do. An overflow is injurious to navigation; that is what I mean.

Q. Then your idea is that the Mississippi River at all places where it overflows should be leveed?—A. Yes, sir, so as to concentrate the water within the channel where it is subject to overflow.

Q. That would be from the source to the mouth?—A. It does not overflow all the distance. None but the lowlands of Missouri are subject to overflow.

Q. Illinois, too?—A. Illinois, too, where the water first leaves the river. There is remarkably bad navigation between Cairo and Saint Louis; so that the rule will apply to that reach as well as to any other part of the river.

Q. It would require pretty long levees on both sides of the river to Cairo?—A. Yes; but it is the cheapest way to improve the river. Less material has to be handled and moved in the building of a levee than in making a new channel by which you could attempt to control so much water.

Q. I understand the theory of the Commission is to levee only at certain points, but your idea would be to levee the river wherever it overflows?—A. Wherever it overflows.

Q. What would you do with the tributaries to the Mississippi where they come through?—A. I would levee the tributaries and prevent them from overflowing, too, so as to concentrate the water of the tributary into the main river

By Mr. SAWYER:

Q. Then how would you get along with the water that accumulates behind the river? Of course there is a territory to drain into the river.—A. There would have to be artificial outlets in times of low water.

Q. But in times of high water that territory would fill up and destroy your levees. Would you not have to put pumps behind them to throw the water out?—A. It would have to be thrown out by pumps if necessary in high water, or wait until low water occurred and have it carried off by an artificial channel.

Q. You could not preserve the land from overflow unless you threw the water off at the time of high water. The levees would not do the country any good unless you threw the water out at high water; otherwise it would all be inundated?—A. The levee does not render the condition of that country any worse, because the country would overflow anyhow. By placing the levee there it would not overflow the country any worse. Then as soon as there was an opportunity for letting the water escape, which would occur anyhow, it would be permitted to escape.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., *November 6, 1883.*

STATEMENT OF W. G. WYLY.

By Mr. JONAS:

Question. Please state where you live and how long you have lived there.—Answer. I reside in the parish of East Carroll, and have resided here since 1848.

Q. You are engaged in planting?—A. I am engaged in planting.

Q. On the river bank?—A. On the Mississippi River bank. I have also been engaged in practicing law for a great many years, on the river bank, from Vidalia to the Arkansas line.

Q. You have been a judge of the court of the district, and of the supreme court of the State?—A. I have been judge of this district, and I have also been an associate justice of the supreme court of the State.

Q. Are you familiar with the work which is being done upon the river by the United States Government, under the plans of the Mississippi River Commission, or otherwise?—A. I have given a great deal of attention to it in the last year or two, especially to this channel improvement.

Q. You have given it some personal observation?—A. Some personal observation.

Q. State in your own language, briefly, what you think of the work?—A. I think the channel improvement will be successful. I think the channel has been already greatly benefited, and if the work is continued until the plans of the Commission are fully put into effect, there will be entire relief to the obstruction of navigation in this Lake Providence reach.

Q. You are familiar with the general plan recommended by the Mississippi River Commission?—**A.** I am familiar with the general plan recommended by the Mississippi River Commission. It meets my hearty approval.

Q. From your knowledge of the river and experience, what do you think of its probable success, if carried out?—**A.** I think that the scientific gentlemen who have charge of the enterprise will ultimately succeed and give all the relief desired. I think they can control the current in such a manner as to remove the bars, that is, by their jetties, and improve the navigation. I think, however, to succeed it will be essential to locate the river. They will have to place obstructions to the current that strikes those caving banks, and thereby locate the river; and when they have accomplished that a great part of the difficulty will be removed. Then with narrow walls they can remove any obstruction that may remain at any particular place. I believe that if the water of the Mississippi is restrained to any fixed channel it will make good navigation almost of itself, and we will not have the bars and the obstructions that we now encounter, while the banks are constantly shifting from one side to the other by the caving that is going on. I think, from my observation at Vicksburg, the work of revetting the banks will not be comparatively as expensive as I first anticipated. I think where the water comes directly upon the shore a revetment of willows and stone for perhaps a few hundred yards will change the current, and then if the method should be to fix the channel on both sides, by placing some miles below where it strikes the opposite bank work to a limited extent, so as to meet the current and throw it from the bank, in that way the river can be kept within fixed limits.

Q. Do you know anything of the navigation in the neighborhood of Lake Providence during the last two or three years and any change that has occurred, and can you show the cause of it?—**A.** We are now having the very largest boats carrying out their cargoes of freight without any hindrance.

Q. In low-water stage?—**A.** In low-water stage; whereas about the time this work was undertaken our boats would frequently get aground and could not get out half a cargo in low-water stages.

Q. This is a large shipping point, I believe?—**A.** Lake Providence is a large shipping point.

Q. Have you any idea how much cotton is shipped from here?—**A.** I do not remember. There are other gentlemen here who can give you full information. My plantation is four miles from here, and I am shipping from my own landing.

Q. That is customary?—**A.** That is customary. We would have an immense shipping point at Lake Providence itself if each plantation did not have a landing of its own. The planters in this vicinity get all their supplies mainly from Saint Louis and ship their cotton to New Orleans. My impression is that the breaches in the levees that have occurred here during the war and since have caused all the difficulty in Lake Providence reach. I remember before the war we had very large steamers that carried from three to five and six thousand bales of cotton through this Lake Providence reach, and we never knew of any hindrance or obstruction, but since the war Ashton has been left down, and the levees in Arkansas, and a very large amount of the water of the Mississippi has been diverted, passing into the Tensas basin. I believe it is estimated that at Opossum Fork alone about 60 per cent. of the waters that flow into that basin go through that one crevasse. As to the crevasses above here they have diverted the channel because of

the bars that form here in Lake Providence reach. I was before the Mississippi River Commission in New York when they made their allotment for levees. I made a statement before the Commission, as did a number of other gentlemen, some from Mississippi and others from Louisiana. The position which I then took and take yet, and think is the true one, is that all the obstruction to this national highway, the Mississippi River, results from the levees being down in Arkansas. If the levees were well kept up I think the greater part of the evil that we now encounter would be removed. But as a means to the end, I think the only way to keep levees up is to fix the bank, to keep the bank from caving. We would then have, I believe, a very good channel in nearly all the river, with perhaps a few exceptions, and at those places they can put their jetty work. I am satisfied that the Mississippi River Commission would have repaired the levees in Arkansas in connection with this jetty work had they had sufficient funds on hand, but the allotment was not sufficient. There was not money enough appropriated, and they had necessarily to do channel work for instant relief, so that they could not allot a greater sum than they did to the levees. I believe that as the Federal Government owns this highway, and as we are here receiving this large amount of flood water from Wisconsin and from all over the Northwest, as all the watershed between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains pours down through this country, there is a moral obligation on the Federal Government to see that in protecting the navigation of her rivers the citizens in the lowlands are not destroyed. I believe that our flood heights are getting higher every year, and I think that is owing to the fact that the country is being developed between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains; every farm is opened out; the farmer digs into the little rivulets, and that water runs into larger streams and is precipitated upon us. While the volume of water may not be any greater one year, yet it will rush more rapidly down on the watershed because of the drains made in the interest of agriculture. Last season was not an extraordinary season of high water, yet at Cincinnati, I believe, it was 66 feet on the gauge, which was, perhaps, the highest water they ever had at Cincinnati. I account for that from the fact that the country of the Northwest is being so rapidly developed that the water comes rushing down.

STATEMENT OF F. M. HAYS.

By Mr. JONAS:

Question. You have been here since 1845?—Answer. Since 1845.

Q. You are a planter and merchant?—A. I am a merchant. I have been planting.

Q. State what you know about the river and its improvement that has been going on under the charge of the Government, and the effect of the work upon the channel and banks.—A. I think the work that has been under progress here for two years has been of great benefit to the navigation of the river, and the bars that have formed here in what is known as the Lake Providence Reach have occurred from the breaks in the levees. There never was any difficulty previous to that in the way of navigation. I know when boats that used to draw 10 and 12 feet of water never had any detention previous to the breaks in the levees.

Q. Has there been any improvement in the channel since the construction of the works by the Government?—A. Yes, sir; I think there

has been, though we had only a few feet of water last year, and boats run here now that draw 7 and 8 feet of water.

Q. You have had no obstruction this season?—A. Some; but nothing like there was previous to the work.

Q. Do you know how much cotton is shipped from this point?—A. I do not. As Judge Wyly stated, I suppose about fifteen or twenty thousand bales are shipped from this point upon the landings. Most of the planters ship from their own landings where they have landings on the river. There used to be 30,000 bales shipped from here before there was any trouble in the navigation of the river.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make or views to express in regard to the future improvement of the river?—A. I do not think I could suggest anything that would benefit the movement. I think, however, that the more the water is confined the deeper will be the channel. I take that to be the case from the fact that when we had the levees, and they were all up, we had ample water at all seasons of the year. Since the breaks have occurred the bars have formed. I have no doubt, in my mind, if the water is confined to the river, there would always be plenty of water for any vessel.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where is the Opossum Fork levee?—A. It is 100 miles above here, in Arkansas. It was always a dangerous point up there, and it lets out a great volume of water in this low country and overflows all these lakes here. The States of Louisiana and Arkansas have made an agreement. They are doing some work there by an agreement between the States.

STATEMENT OF H. R. LOTT.

By Mr. JONAS:

Question. How long have you lived in this part of the country?—Answer. I have been living where I live now about thirty years.

Q. That was formerly a part of the parish of Carroll?—A. Yes, sir; a part of this parish.

Q. You have been familiar with the navigation of the Mississippi River all that time, I believe?—A. Yes, sir; I have been going up and down the river.

Q. You have taken an interest in its improvement and in the levee question, I remember.—A. Yes, sir; before the war we all took an interest here in levees, and since the war, too. We had very fine levees here before the war.

Q. Are you at all familiar with the work being done by the United States Government, and do you know anything of its effect?—A. No, sir; I am not familiar with that. I live some distance back and have not had an opportunity to inspect it much. I have seen some of it, but not a great deal.

Q. You do not know anything, then, of the changes which have taken place in the channel of the Mississippi River in this vicinity during the last few years?—A. No, sir; I have not been over it enough for that. I know this much: Before the war I heard of no obstruction in our navigation throughout the length of the State so far as commerce is concerned. After the war difficulties commenced to arise, particularly from Vicksburg up to Wilson's Point; there was a good deal of trouble in the navigation there. Of course we had our ideas about it; I had mine. The consequence was that an immense outflow of water took place just at

the State line above there. A large portion of the water went out into the Tensas basin and down into Red River, between here and where I live, which threw a much less quantity of water in the river here. As an engineer who made a great deal of observation of that kind I was satisfied it was caused by the water leaving there and sand-bars were formed.

Q. As the water passed through the breaks above at Ashton?—A. Yes, sir; as the water left the river there it created a less quantity of water in the river here and sand-bars formed all the way down.

Q. At the same time it flooded all the country back of here, the Tensas and Bayou Maçon country?—A. Yes, sir; there were twenty-five miles of water; sometimes forty. It was not noticeable with us here that the flood height of the river was lowered. Although there was an immense quantity of water consumed, still the flood water was about the same; it was about as high as it was before.

Q. But you did see a difference in the channel of the river?—A. Yes, sir; in the channel.

Q. Was the river widened out much?—A. The banks crumbled a great deal, and the river became wider.

Q. And the channel became shallow?—A. Yes, sir; those things I noticed.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make as the result of your experience in regard to the future improvement of the river?—A. No; I have none outside of the plan that I see the River Commission have adopted.

Q. What do you think of that plan?—A. I think they have adopted the right plan. I think the plan is the correct one, which is to confine the channel of the river to the proper normal width of the river; to reduce the widths of the banks so that the water will pass down about the same width that it did naturally before; to increase the volume and width of the current and wash the bars out and deepen the channel. I think the Commission is simply bringing nature back to what it was before the banks were all crumbled in by high water. We have higher water now than we had before. More water comes in now, and I think from two causes. I think Judge Wyly stated one cause very properly. The whole northwest is pouring its water in more rapidly on us by ditching, canaling, and all the facilities they have to pass water off, so that it is forced into the channel much more rapidly. We have not got the means of passing it out. Our levees are gone and the water spreads out and deposits in the bottom of the river sand-bars. Our river has become a sort of flat basin, as it were, and will fill up and become more so every year, unless the water is forced into the channel.

Q. You think, then, the policy adopted of narrowing and contracting the river and increasing the velocity of its current is the correct one?—A. I think so. Of course we have to protect the banks so that they will not crumble in and widen out and force the current to a greater width of river; but we should let the water pass out as rapidly as it is forced in above. I think it is the true plan.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You spoke about the water being higher than usual. Do you remember the flood of 1844?—A. I was not living in Louisiana at that time. That is the highest flood that we had up at the junction of the rivers; I do not know whether it was so here or not. In the back country it is difficult to tell always when you have the highest water. I will tell you the trouble about that.

Q. I was going to ask how this last flood compared with that, to get some idea as to the quantity of water?—A. In the back country we have a partial levee system with broken gaps. Wherever you have a gap in the levee the water will pour out and become higher behind the levee than it naturally would be, in consequence of the flood pouring out from the gap. At the highest water we ever had where I lived, at the time the levee was cut here, although it was much lower here than during the war, the water poured right where I lived, and made the highest water we have had. The levee was cut at this place during the war. The water was not as high in the river then as it had been before or since. The high water in the back country depends of course upon where the gaps in the levees are. The water marks in the back country are governed a great deal by the breaks in the levees. I live just behind the entire system of breaks from here on up to Ashten, and all the breaks in the Arkansas pour down into the Tensas basin, and of course it fills all that country up. That is a common occurrence since the war. Before the war we did not have that condition of things; it was dry; we could drive across the swamp any time in the year.

Q. Do you mean to say that this levee was cut through to the lake?—A. Yes, sir; and it gave us where I live the highest water we ever had. It poured the current right into the basin where I live; but then it did not extend very far above; it prevailed just at that point.

By Mr. SAWYER:

Q. If we could protect the banks, would not that relieve the bed of the river? Is not that the cause to a certain extent of so many bars, and the river being wider at different points?—A. There is no doubt but what the crumbling of the bank widens the channel; the falling in widens the channel; and as the channel is widened, of course, as the water is spread out in the channel, the force of the current is reduced; it becomes slack; it becomes a sort of flat basin, and the water runs off instead of seeking a channel.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. And deposits the sediment?—A. Yes, sir. The levee system in Louisiana, as you gentlemen are aware, is an old system with us; we have had it here for many years; we have had systems of various kinds. The principal benefit that we have derived from the levees is that the United States Government in long years gone gave large quantities of land to Louisiana, and that contributed very largely to keep up the levees. The front proprietors had it to do, and the donation was made by the Government to do it. After that was exhausted the work fell upon the parishes and State.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *November 7, 1883.*

STATEMENT OF EDWARD C. CARROLL.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your occupation.—Answer. Steamboat agent.

Q. How long have you been on the Mississippi River, and engaged in business on the river?—A. I am a representative of the Anchor Line and the Parisot Line of steamers. I have been intimately connected with the river for the last sixteen years; it has been my vocation alto-

gether, representing steamboats and the steamboat interests. I have not followed the river, however, as a profession; my business has been on land.

Q. State whether you have observed the effect on the navigation and currents of the river of the work that has been done by the engineers under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission?—A. So far as I can see, the work done here at Delta has been a very effective one. It has been attended with a great deal of success in this, that the work has been intact, and, for that reason, has held the channel where it now is. If it had been broken or given away at all, of course that would have put the channel that much farther away from Vicksburg; but that work holding has made the channel where it now is. We have always regarded that as the primary work for improvement to the harbor, because if that work had given away and not held, of course the channel would have been that much farther away from the harbor, and consequently the improvement of it would have been lost to us.

Q. What effect has the work had on deepening the channel of the Mississippi River?—A. I think it has had a good effect in deepening the channel in front of the city. For instance, when the gauge reading was less than 3 feet in front of the elevator this summer, we had water enough for the ice company, which relied on the river to get the iceboats in all the time.

Q. Have you noticed the effect of the work on the river at any other point except this?—A. No, sir; only here and at Delta. I have heard the steamboatmen, however, speak of the work up at Wilson's Point, if you would like to have any hearsay evidence, and we come in contact with them.

Q. If you know what the impression of the steamboat men is, you may state it.—A. The impression of the most intelligent steamboat men is that the work at Lake Providence has been very good, and has improved the condition of the river there very much, as compared with previous low-water seasons, and this has been one of the lowest we have ever had. Large boats have always had trouble at Lake Providence, but this season they were not detained at all. On the contrary, the Ed. Richardson, one of the largest boats on the river, has been enabled to make trips to Greenville all seasons, and to carry easily the weight of 8,000 bales of cotton, notwithstanding the extreme low water, and she never has been detained there by low water, which is something very unusual.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the manner of doing the work, as to whether it has been done in an economical or extravagant way?—A. No, sir; I have no knowledge of that, only of the results.

Q. What is your judgment as to the effect which the work that is being done on the river will have on the navigation of the river, if continued?—A. I think it will have a good effect in lessening the dangers of navigation, and thereby cheapening the freights for the multitude who rely upon the river for the transportation of freights. That is one reason why we are so anxious to have our harbor shore here, because Vicksburg is a very large distributing point for the back country as far back as Georgia and Alabama, and it would destroy that competition, and the people, of course, would have to pay more freight by reason of the river competition being destroyed. The elevator which the Anchor Line has built in front of this city at a cost of \$100,000 was built with view of distributing freights into the interior and their being landed at Vicksburg. More packets make Vicksburg their terminal point than any other city between Saint Louis and New Orleans. I can give you

the names of the lines if you would like to have them that make Vicksburg their terminal point.

Q. We would be very glad to have you name them.—A. They are the New Orleans and Vicksburg packets, what is known now as the Pool Line, composed of the finest boats on these waters, the Natchez, the Richardson, and those boats. They run three boats a week here. Then there is the Parisot Line, which runs two boats a week from New Orleans here, boats capable of carrying 5,000 bales of cotton each. Then there is the Saint Louis and Vicksburg Anchor Line of steamers, of which you saw one at Delta to-day, the Commonwealth. They run three boats a week. Then we have the tributary boats, the Yazoo boats, the Sunflower boats, and in winter, when the water is up, there are the Steele Bayou boats, and all that crowd that can only run in extremely high water, but which altogether, in the aggregate, form a very important tonnage to our city and the vicinity. Then we have the Vicksburg and Greenville packet, making a trip every two weeks. Then we have the Memphis and Vicksburg packet, making a weekly trip. In addition to our regular boats there are a great many wild boats which come down here in winter and run in the tributary streams, and when the water recedes they leave us and we do not see them again. Of course they add to the importance of the improvement of the harbor and the place. Then there are the Saint Louis and New Orleans Anchor Line steamers, which I omitted to name, together with the Ohio River boats that touch here as they pass. Hardly any one of them ever passes without doing more or less business in the place, and all go to make this a very important river point; in fact, I think the most important point between Saint Louis and New Orleans where packets make a town their terminus, as they do here. We have more terminal packets than Memphis or Cairo. Although Cairo is a transient point, we have more business done here by lake packets than even Cairo, because their business is principally shipping business.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make to the committee as to your harbor further than what you have stated?—A. No, sir; we have never had any specific plans. We have always relied on the plans of the United States engineers; we have had no plans of our own, believing that we could not get any assistance from Congress with any plans except those indorsed by the engineers. We have not sought any outside of their recommendations.

Q. As far as those plans have been carried out, what effect have they had?—A. I think they have had a very good effect. As I told you, we had water in front of the elevator this summer when the water was less than three feet on the gauge.

Q. That was done by dredging?—A. Yes, sir; it was done by dredging. A part of the basin was dredged in front of the city and the canal leading into it; that we came to this morning, as you remember. Our Anchor Line boats, which are boats of very large capacity, not less than sixteen hundred tons, certainly, and the Vicksburg Anchor Line boats, left the elevator this season with 26 feet of water on the gauge, and I think we can get back with 16 feet on the gauge. I think we can come back with ten feet less water on the gauge than we left there with. All this speaks well for what has been done. Only a part of the money was expended that was originally intended for the improvement. There has been only about \$50,000 expended in that work, and, although the original plan was not carried out, an advertisement was made of the original plan, with the hope of getting us relief this fall, if the original plan did not fail, and boats can come in there with ten

feet less water than there was when they left. There are brought out of the tributaries, the Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Sunflower Rivers, 100,000 bales of cotton, besides about 250,000 sacks of cotton seed, and it is generally estimated that the up freights compared with the down freights on the river are about twice in value, as a minimum, which will give you some idea of the tributary navigation to Vicksburg that is independent of the Mississippi River and its business. We never have had any plans in regard to the improvement of our harbor. We always have had our ideas, but we made them subservient to the United States engineers department. There are plans, but we have never had any; we have always been in line with the engineers right straight along, and have kept ourselves so. There was a committee formed here of some of our best people, representative men, just to keep in line with the recommendations followed by the Government, so that there should be no dissension amongst the people generally.

Q. Is there anything else you think of that you would like to suggest?—A. No, sir; I do not think of anything else unless some gentleman here would like to make an inquiry. We are all anxious to have our harbor restored, and if you gentlemen can help us in doing that, we will be very grateful to you for it.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to whether the channel between here and Natchez has been deepened or in any way affected by the work that has been done here?—A. I am glad that you have made that suggestion. There was one very important fact developed this season which is without precedent. Always previously in low water, the water shoaled below here so that the large boats could not run except with great difficulty. I know that several years ago the large Vicksburg packet White towed the hull of the steamer Katie over some of the shoal places below here, and this season we have as low water as there has been in the river for years. While the water from Saint Louis generally has been low all along on shoal places, from here down there has been at no time less than 13 or 14 feet on the bars. That is a very remarkable fact in connection with the present low water we have just had, and was never known before. When the water was low from here, as it has been when low all the way from Saint Louis, this season all the way below here it showed 8 or 9 feet.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. What has been the condition of the river at the Angola Bar?—A. There has been good water there, I think. The pilot of the White, named Weaver, whose judgment is reliable and entitled to consideration, told me that there was no time this season when the White could not run down loaded, and when loaded she draws 12 feet of water. That is something without a precedent in the records of low water.

STATEMENT OF J. F. BAUM.

By Mr. JONAS:

Question. How long have you resided on the river?—Answer. I have resided in Vicksburg since 1839—over forty years.

Q. Have you been engaged in any business connected with transportation on the river?—A. No, sir; only as a merchant.

Q. You have been familiar with the river and its navigation and currents?—A. Yes, sir, comparatively so.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the works which have been made upon the river within the last two or three years by the Government

engineers and the Mississippi River Commission, of their success or want of success, or of any result which has been produced by those works on the river?—A. The only work I know anything about is the Delta work and the work in front of the city harbor. They are the only works of which I have any personal knowledge.

Q. What has been the effect of those works, if any, upon the navigation of the river and upon the harbor of your city?—A. The effect of the work at Delta Point has been to stop the caving, and from all that I have seen—I have often been over it to examine it—it has been a success; it has stopped the caving.

Q. Has stopping the caving on the other bank had any effect upon your harbor?—A. It has had this effect: It stopped the river from going off any farther.

Q. It prevented the river from leaving you any farther than it has done?—A. Yes, sir. Before the work was done at that point the caving continued, and the river would get farther away from up every year.

Q. The work has had the effect of stopping that?—A. Yes, sir; I think it has stopped it entirely.

Q. You think it has been entirely successful?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of an improvement in the channel resulting from works which have been made either above or below?—A. No, sir; nothing except what I read in the papers. I am very little on the river and have no personal knowledge of the works.

Q. Have you any opinion that you desire to express in regard to the future work or improvement necessary either for the preservation of your harbor or the improvement of the channel? If so, we would be glad to hear it.—A. Yes, sir; I have opinions that I think are good. In the first place, I believe that the preservation of Delta Point over there is very essential for our benefit; it keeps the river from going off any farther. Then the work that has been done in front of Vicksburg in dredging, it seems to me, has been of a great deal of benefit as far as it has gone. The amount that was appropriated by the River Commission for the harbor was \$100,000. Of that amount there has been expended about \$40,000. In that expense there was included some expenditure on the pass we went through this morning in the boat, which is outside of the regular work of dredging. It was supposed at the time the work was done there that by dredging a little the channel could be kept open and little boats could come all the way around all through the season, but it was found that the soil there was different from what it is over here; there is a great deal of sand in it and there is a good deal of trouble in removing it, so that the river is filling very fast, but it was found necessary to abandon it. The dredge then came back where the boat landed this morning and went to work again there, but the water fell too fast on them and they had to stop. The work has not progressed as far as it would have done if the contractor who obtained the contract had commenced work at the time he was required to do so. He did not commence for nearly two months after the time specified that he should commence, and, having only one dredge, he was not able to accomplish as much as ought to have been done, or as could have been done if he had had more force or had commenced earlier. Then, another thing, when he first commenced dredging the water was very high; he had to dig and dredge down probably 30 or 40 feet, which prevented the work from being done as fast as it was done later when the water fell some. As Captain Carroll stated, there has been since 1878 no water in front of where the the boat landed to-day. The elevator is a little below where the boat landed. A little

further down this way there has not been any water in low water for five years up to this year, and this year the river was lower by from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to very nearly 5 feet than it was last year. Yet this year there was water in front of the elevator and all the way up, not all the way through to deep water, but all the way where there had been any digging. There was water there all season during the lowest time.

Q. To what do you attribute that result?—A. To the dredging.

Q. And to the work at Delta Point?—A. The Delta Point work had nothing to do with dredging; it only prevented the river from going off any farther; and of course if the river is prevented from going away any farther the digging or dredging would not be so much as if the water of the river should go farther off; the distance is not so great. There is another matter connected with this work here that I wish to state. When the river was high and falling very rapidly there was no current going out, or at least you could not see any perceptible current, because it was so wide; and of course as the river fell the water would run out of the lake. As long as the river was so broad you could not perceive any current, but when the river got down low and this bar over here showed all the way through, and it looked as though there was no opening at all in the bar, the water from the inside cut a channel through the bar, and before the river commenced rising again there was quite a channel there and the current was going out. You asked my opinion about the effects of the work. It seems to me that if the bar over there fills up, which it did last year and is likely to do again this year—and one reason why it is so low this year is that the dredge cut out some of the channel—it seems to me if that fills up again and a channel is cut through from where the boat landed to-day down here, when the river begins to fall, especially when it is falling fast, this will be the only outlet for the large body of water that is in the lake, and as the river falls it certainly must create a current for the water to run out of this narrow channel. It seems to me that it would be able to cut through a bar without any assistance, and that it would be able to keep open the little channel made on this side simply from the body of water inside that would have to go out through the narrow channel. Then we have two bayous that come into the lake. There is Glass Bayou, which you know, and then there is the bayou that we came across in the hack, this side of the national cemetery. When the heavy rains come they make some water in the basin, and it looks to me as though if the channel were once cut there would be very little trouble in keeping it open. The reason of the filling and making this bar in front of the city at first was caused by the continued current from the river going up stream. As soon as the cut-off was made the current was reversed; instead of going down or coming around the way the boat came to-day, and around down this way, it turned and went around the other way, and the continued flow of muddy water from the river into the lake filled it up very rapidly, because the very moment the water from the river got into the lake where the current was slackened up the sediment all fell. That is not the case now; there is no current in the lake coming in from the river. Of course as the water rises in the river the water rises in the lake as it runs in, but there is no current to bring in the sediment. You probably observed to-day as you came into the lake that immediately after you left that bar the water was clear; so there is no current from the river going into the lake to take in the immense deposit that was carried in when there was a regular current through. I think that if this cut is once made here there will be very little difficulty; it will cost very little money to keep it open, to keep it

from filling up any more. There is another thing that I wish to state. The bars from the point, from the island that was left by the cut-off, formed in this direction, and that is growing up in willows now. That will prevent the water from coming in at first until it gets tolerably high, and it will prevent a great deal of water from coming in to fill up the harbor. By the way, it was one of the first plans of the engineers before the bar was made that there should be piles driven there to prevent the influx of water across. Nature has done a great deal of that. There might be some work of that kind which would have to be done, but nature has done the most part of it already.

Q. Is there anything else that you wish to suggest to the committee?

—A. No, sir.

STATEMENT OF C. E. WEBB.

By Mr. JONAS:

Question. You live here in Vicksburg?—Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you lived here and on the river?—A. Since 1854.

Q. You have been familiar with the river and its channels and navigation since that time?—A. Yes, sir; my business occupation made me familiar with the river as a shipper.

Q. It made you familiar with transportation on the river?—A. Yes, sir; familiar with transportation.

Q. Just make any statement you wish in regard to the work done by the Government to improve the navigation of the river.—A. I simply desire to state a proposition in answer to Chairman Logan's inquiry which these other gentlemen were not familiar with, and that is somewhat in relation to the expenditures on the work. I am connected with a house that has had an opportunity of being large sellers of material used in the work at Wilson's Point and Plum Point Reach; and I wanted to say to the committee that in Captain Marshall's purchasing he has been so exceedingly careful that it has been a marked feature in our business. We scarcely ever knew of an expenditure of public money that was guarded with such jealous care. In fact, it is rarely that we have an opportunity of selling him anything that we do not compete with New York, Cincinnati, Saint Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, although we are nearer than any of them, for he keeps himself well posted in relation to prices. If he wishes to procure a hundred kegs of spikes he knows exactly what they will cost him at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and he has never in a solitary instance been unmindful of the expenditure of money, he being more close than most private individuals are. I wish to say that more for the gratification of the committee than to have it recorded as testimony, because economical expenditure is something which we are all interested in. I should like to say also that I believe if the plan the Government engineers adopted immediately after the cut-off, when they had charge of it, prior to the charge of the Mississippi River Commission, which was the plan approved by the Mississippi River Commission, had been fully carried out, Vicksburg Harbor would have been completely restored, or so far restored as to insure in the future appropriations without the slightest hesitation on the part of the Government. I believe that the work accomplished between Memphis and Vicksburg and the dredging in the harbor showed itself to-day by this steamboat landing at Vicksburg in a lower stage of water than has been known for years, in spite of a very unprecedented fill in the inner harbor. That is all that I desire to say, unless some member of the committee desires to question me.

Q. Do you know something about the works at Plum Point or Wilson's Point from your personal inspection?—A. Not from personal inspection; I have not been there. I simply known of the care with which the purchases were made for those points.

Q. You do not know anything about the channel improvements or the result of the work which has been done?—A. No, sir. I believe the depth of water between here and Natchez, which has enabled these boats to carry large cargoes in place of half cargoes, is owing to the improvement of the river at that point.

Q. How about the channel between here and Cairo; do you know anything about that?—A. No, sir; not by personal observation. I have not been up the river at all.

SAINT JOSEPH, LA., *November 8, 1883.*

STATEMENT OF THOMAS P. CLINTON.

By Mr. JONAS:

Question. You are judge of the circuit court for this circuit, I believe?—Answer. Yes, sir; I am judge of the State circuit court of appeals.

Q. How long have you resided on the river, and in or near this parish?—A. Since 1859 I have resided in this parish and in New Orleans together.

Q. You have been familiar with the Mississippi River and its navigation during that time?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. In going to and from New Orleans and your circuit you travel the river a great deal?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of the improvements and works that have been carried on by the United States Government during the last two or three years? Have you seen anything of them, and, if so, what can you say as to their effect or success?—A. The work of putting in revetments for the protection of the bank has been done in a section of the river above where I have been traveling. I have seen none of that work except at the Delta Point. I have been frequently at the Delta Point and have observed the effect of the work there.

Q. What has been the effect of that work?—A. I am very well satisfied from my observation there for the last year or two that it has stopped the caving of the bank there. When they commenced working upon it it was a rapidly caving bank, and it has caved little or none since, though a few days ago, when I was at Delta Point, there was one place where I thought the mattress work had slipped a little.

Q. It was pointed out to us by Captain Marshall yesterday.—A. I noticed that.

Q. Have there been any works of any kind constructed in or near this parish?—A. In this parish they have been constructing some levees near the river where the levees had been broken, and those levees have been only in part completed. Of the levees that were under construction in this parish under the direction of the commission, only one, in the upper end of the parish, was completed, but the overflow did not appear to affect or wash away the levees that had been constructed and left in an incomplete condition.

Q. They are now progressing with that work?—A. They are now progressing with that work.

Q. At what points are those levees, and what, as you understand, is the main object of their construction in the manner they are being built under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission?—**A.** The two principal works are what are known as the Bondurant and Hard Scrabble work, some six or seven miles above the town of Saint Joseph, and what is known as the Kempe work, six or seven miles below this point. At Bondurant, or Hard Scrabble, rather, above there, the levees have been broken and it has been open there for two or three years. The water has been escaping through there with great violence during every season of flood, and I think as a result of that there has been an immense island formed just below where those breaks were.

Q. Interfering with the navigation of the river?—**A.** Yes, sir; interfering with the navigation of the river and producing a caving bank on each side of that island. The island is now within sight of this point. A contractor is now at work on the levee at Bondurant and Hard Scrabble. It is a very long and important work, to complete which will take time and a good deal of labor. At the Kempe levee there is a large force at work. A portion of the old levee that the Government commission thought would probably remain intact became endangered, and not having sufficient funds to do anything to the upper end of the levee, it has been let out by the State and levee district; it is being built by the State. There is also an island formed there. The Kempe levee has been open a large portion of the time for several years; in fact, it was open most of the time from 1865 until 1870. We built two lines of levees during the mean time there, but the effect, as I think, of that being left open there has caused an island to form in the river at Kempe's, which, of course, dissipates the current and the current goes on both sides of the island.

Q. Does it cause the river to shoal any?—**A.** Yes, sir; it causes the river to shoal, though I believe there is a deep channel immediately next to the river bank on this side. However, in crossing to get into the channel there is always shoal water, as there is at all those crossing points.

Q. Is there anything you would like to say by way of suggestion as to the future work on the river in this locality, in the neighborhood of your parish?—**A.** My own feeling is that if the present line of levees, as contemplated, were put up, and if the Mississippi River Commission successfully would protect the banks so that there could be anything like permanence, the people of the alluvial lands could keep up the levees to aid in the navigation, though of course that would very much depend upon the Government, through the commission, being able to keep the banks stationary by protecting them. As long as the banks cave the levees will go with them, and as long as the banks cave the river will fill up and the channel will be obstructed. If the water can be confined the channel will deepen.

Q. You think, then, it is a matter of prime importance in order to secure a good channel and a low-water navigation of the river that permanent banks should be maintained?—**A.** Yes, sir. Without permanent banks I do not see that there can ever be a regular channel, and until we do have a clear-cut, defined channel, navigation will be more or less obstructed, and it will be obstructed every fall when the river is low. Even when the river gets higher it is uncertain where the channel is; boats are very liable to get aground even when the river is high, or when it is rising or falling. After it gets to an extreme low water the channel then becomes defined, and if a boat can get along at all,

the pilots generally know where the channel is. It is when the river is rising or falling that the channels shift and turn.

Q. Is there anything else that you think of that you would like to suggest?—A. There is nothing that I think of. I did not have any idea of making a statement when I came here, and I thought that the committee had heard so much about jetties and outlets, and had heard the subject so thoroughly discussed, that if there was any chance to arrive at a philosophical conclusion they would have had sufficient evidence before them.

STATEMENT OF JOHN SMYTH.

SAINT JOSEPH, LA., *November 20, 1883.*

DEAR SIR: At the suggestion of many residents in North Louisiana, I respectfully submit through you to the Senate committee my views upon the plans adopted by the River Commission for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River.

Having resided in Natchez, Miss., from the year 1851 until 1864, part of this time interested in the wharf-boat at that place, and from 1864 until this time, 1883, in this parish, Tensas, sometimes engaged in surveying and engineering, most of the time in cotton planting, I have had many opportunities for observing the Mississippi River at nearly all stages from high to low water mark; in fact have made the river problem a study for the past thirty-two years.

It will be remembered that the building of levees on the Mississippi River received a great impulse in the year 1851 by the passing of an act of Congress approved September, 1850, granting to the States all swamp lands remaining unsold in order to provide a levee fund.

The parishes in the State of Louisiana contributed largely to this fund by annual taxation, Tensas Parish alone contributing over half a million of dollars by a levee tax in one year.

During this period, ten years, ending in 1861, some of the largest levees in the State of Louisiana were constructed, and it was certain that the great flood of 1862 could have been confined to the channel of the river in North Louisiana if the levees had not been cut in the spring of that year.

The perfected condition of these levees may be estimated from the fact that the flood of 1862 reads on the gauge at Natchez 50.30 feet, that of 1882 only 47.75 feet, a difference of more than 2½ feet.

These levees were built solely for the purpose of protecting the alluvial lands from inundation, but the gradual improvement in the navigation of the river at low stages, caused by constructing these levees and thereby confining the floods to the channel, was too marked to escape observation.

I can testify to this improvement in the channel, at low stages observable in that portion of the river between Vicksburg and the mouth of Red River, with which I was most familiar.

From the year 1867 until 1882 most of the levees constructed within the State of Louisiana were what was called "low grade," being about 3½ feet below the level of the old levees built from 1851 to 1861, or 3 feet below high-water mark. This class of levees was adopted for want of funds with which to construct higher, stronger, and more permanent works, and it was imagined by those who had not studied the subject that so long as the great Ashton Crevasse remained open, and some others in the State of Arkansas, there would be a favorable margin of about 3 feet in the height of the floods in the river between the Arkansas line and the mouth of Red River.

It soon became apparent, however, that the effect of these outlets was to cause a filling up of the bed of the river, and a corresponding elevation in the level of its floods.

The foregoing statement of facts can be confirmed by some of the oldest and most experienced steamboat captains on the Mississippi River. In proof of this I would call your attention to letters written by Capt. Thomas P. Leathers, of the steamer Natchez, and Captain Aiken, president of the New Orleans and Red River Transportation Company, and addressed to the Hon. E. W. Robertson, in 1878.

In a speech delivered in the House in June, 1878, Hon. E. W. Robertson introduced testimony to the same effect, as follows:

As regards the effect of closing the outlets and repairing the levees, I desire to read the opinions of two steamboat captains of many years' experience and practical observation on the Mississippi. No more reliable or competent authorities can be cited on this subject. Captain Leathers, in a letter addressed to me a few weeks ago, says:

"I came on the river in 1836. The river was very low that year. The average depth of water on the shoalest bars from the mouth of the Ohio to the mouth of the Arkansas, a distance of about 450 miles, was about 4 feet. From the mouth of Arkansas to the mouth of Yazoo, about 225 miles, there was about 5 feet. From that to the mouth of Red River, about the same distance, the average depth on the shoaled bars was 7 feet. Below Red River levees had been built, I do not know how long, but thence to the Gulf there was deep water.

"Then levees began to be built above Red River, in the parishes of Concordia, Tensas, Madison, and Carroll, the result of which was that in 1857, a period of twenty-one years, while the river was 20 inches lower in its banks, there was not less than 8½ feet of water on the shoalest bars in the formerly unleveed district between the Red and Arkansas Rivers, showing an increased depth of 4 feet scoured out by the current created by concentration of the water.

"I am convinced from my observations that if the levees were rebuilt and kept up on the low lands, the concentration of volume, and consequent accelerated current, would soon wash out a channel large and deep enough for any purposes of commercial navigation. I am thoroughly satisfied that in the last ten years the frequent breaks in the levees and crevasses, dispersing the waters over the country and diminishing the current, have caused the river to begin to shoal again. It always shoals near these breaks, evidently in consequence of the slackened current and natural deposit of sediment on the bottom which follows.

"I am confident that the only way of deepening the channel and getting reliable navigation is to concentrate the current, and if the great river accommodates itself by scouring out the bottom, there will be no necessity for higher barriers at the top, and the levees will become more solid and reliable, because relieved in a measure from the great pressure to which they are subjected."

The other authority, Captain Aiken, who is president of the New Orleans and Red River Transportation Company, says in a recent communication to me, as follows:

"Red River, from Shreveport, La., to its mouth, distance about 500 miles, was, previous to the building of levees along its banks, a shoal stream, having a rise and fall of from 8 to 12 feet, overflowing its banks during every high water and inundating the country for miles on either side. As the country became settled the planters built levees to protect their lands from the annual overflows. At about the year 1860 these levees, from Loggy Bayou to Alexandria, distance 220 miles, had become connected and continuous, presenting an unbroken line on each bank. It was soon found that the concentration of the water and increased current caused by the levees was washing out and lowering the bed of the river, and the effect has been so great that along this section of the river the rise and fall is now as much as 25 to 30 feet, and the lands have not been inundated for years. There are levees standing to-day 4 feet high above their base, that the highest floods have not touched for years. Since the war the levees have been extended above Loggy Bayou to Robinson's, distance about 12 miles, and the same deepening or lowering of the river bed has been the result.

"From Robinson's to Shreveport, distance about 90 miles, there are outlets on either side; the levees are not continuous and connected as they were below; the lands still overflow, and the river is gradually shoaling. Below Alexandria the river is in about the same condition as when first navigated by steamboats, namely, no perfect system of levees, no lowering of its bed; open outlets and annual overflows.

"Red River runs its entire course below Shreveport through alluvial soil similar in all respects to that of the Mississippi. There can be no disputing the facts as to the Red River levees having lowered the river bed and deepened the channel as above described. There are thousands of people living on its banks to testify to the truth of

this statement, and as the Mississippi and Red Rivers are similar in all respects, except as to the volume of their waters, it seems reasonable to expect that a perfect system of levees on the Mississippi would deepen that river and improve its navigation. In fact, it is known to old Mississippi steamboat men that the permanent depth of water on the shoalest bars had been increased by several feet along the sections of that river that had been leveed, and that since the breaking of the levees this deepening process has ceased. It is also known to them that bars form opposite and the river shoals below any permanent break or crevasse in a levee.

"As to the effect of jetties on river bars we state that Snaggy Point bar, on Red River, 75 miles above its mouth, and Alexandria bar, 3 miles below the town of that name, had always until recently been almost impassable obstructions to boats in low water, seldom in these seasons having depths over them of more than 15 to 24 inches. During the low-water seasons of 1876 the New Orleans and Red River Transportation Company placed jetties made of willow mattresses on Snaggy, and in less than fifty hours the depth of channel had increased from 20 inches to 5½ feet. After the high water of the following year had subsided, the jetties were found intact and the channel so deep and well defined that not a single boat had a moment's detention at that place throughout the entire season (fall of 1877), which was one of unusual low water. During the fall of 1877 this same company placed jetties on Alexandria Bar when there was but 16 inches water and boats had, after putting off all cargo, found it impossible to pull over. The channel immediately deepened, and although the river continued to fall for several weeks afterward there was at no time throughout the season less than 4½ to 5 feet water. Freight charges by the boats were lowered one-third at once in consequence of this improvement."

It will be observed that the above letters were read in the House of Representatives one year before the act of Congress was passed creating the Board of Engineers known as the Mississippi River Commission, and long before the plans of the Commission could have been known and become a subject of discussion.

There are engineers eminent in their profession who do not consider crevasses or breaks in levees injurious to the navigation of the Mississippi River, and the fact that crevasses frequently cause an increase in the velocity of the current in the river, immediately below them, has been cited to show that a fill in the channel of the river could not occur from these breaks.

The cause of this accelerated motion in the current of a river below a large crevasse has not been satisfactorily explained and accounted for.

In April, 1867, when the great Kempe Crevasse was discharging a large volume of water, I noticed that the velocity in the current through the crevasse was very great compared with that near the middle of the river. A larger body of water seemed to move with increased velocity toward the crevasse than could pass through, and the part of this volume that rushed past the Crevasse and down the river in whirls, boils, or eddies had considerable velocity. I also observed that this increased velocity did not extend from the bank below the crevasse to the middle of the river, and was lost or seemed to check up at a point about a mile below the crevasse.

The conclusion arrived at, therefore, was that this increase of velocity in the current of the river was the "lateral communication of motion in the fluid" produced by the volume rushing towards the crevasse.

In October, 1867, when making a survey for the police jury of the parish of Tensas, of the crevasses in this parish, and estimates for closing same, I noticed some of the changes that had taken place in the channel of the river during the flood of this year, and would state that an increase of deposit on the bars below the large crevasses was very perceptible.

At the large Kempe Crevasse there was an increase of depth in the channel of the river close to the bank at and immediately below the crevasse, but on the sand-bar farther down the river, where the current

was said to have "checked up dead" during the flood, there was found a fill or elevation of several feet, and the bar had increased in area.

The plan adopted by the River Commission of closing crevasses in the levees as a means of improving navigation, at all stages of the river, has been objected to, under an impression that a little elevation in flood-level will cause a corresponding elevation in the channel where the river is wide and obstructed by shoals and bars. The observed "cutting out" of low-water channels through these bars at low stages of the river and filling up at higher stages has had a tendency to confirm this impression. But soundings made at different stages of the river have shown that these low-water channels quit filling as soon as the river has risen a little, and reached that elevation at which they began to scour, and an additional rise in the flood does not produce a corresponding elevation in the bed of the river.

Should a crevasse occur, however, immediately above a wide and shallow section of the river, an increase of deposit is the result and sometimes of material too heavy to be easily removed by the feeble energy of a low-water current.

It must be observed that nearly all temporary low-water channels are tortuous or have a winding course, and that a change in the direction of the current as the river rises is the principal cause of their filling up; in other words, the flood-current assumes or takes a more direct course, and crossing the crooked low-water channels a fill is the consequence.

Now, if the low-water current could be induced to scour out a channel, the direction or bearing of which would coincide with that of the flood current, a deep and permanent channel might be secured, provided a crevasse did not take place to check the current or change its course.

A plan has recently been proposed to improve the navigation of the river by increasing the number of outlets; in other words, it is proposed to increase the depth of the channel by letting the water out of it. This plan is too absurd for serious consideration.

It must be admitted that during flood stages the river will get local and temporary relief from an outlet; that, is the river will "quit work," but a deposit in the channel will commence immediately, and navigation will be one of the first interests to suffer.

In forming plans for improving the navigation of the river, the importance of confining its floods at all times to the channel cannot with safety be overlooked.

Concentration, therefore, and not dispersion, is the true theory. One is union, strength, and life, the other, disunion, weakness, and death, to navigation in a sediment-bearing river.

Reasoning from first principles, reasoning from experience, from experiments and observed facts, I find every conclusion is in favor of the plans that have been adopted by the River Commission for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River.

In investigating the river problem, I never have entertained a plan of improvement not sustained by science, nor have I any pet theory to advance.

Born near Londonderry, Ireland, I studied civil engineering in that country—was employed as an assistant engineer in the years 1847 and 1848 in constructing macadamized roads and river embankments under a government appropriation granted as a loan for the purpose of giving employment to the laboring classes during the famine. I then commenced the study of river hydraulics. I am yet a student—there is yet much to learn. The science of hydraulics in many of its

departments is very imperfectly understood. Enough is known, however, to sustain the plans adopted by the Commission. Those who believe that the Commission is only experimenting have not investigated the subject.

Those who have taken the trouble to peruse most of the standard works that have been published in the past two hundred years, on channel improvements, or the improvement of the navigation of rivers, must have learned that the plans adopted by the Commission have been recommended and adopted by a majority of the most respectable hydraulicians of every nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMYTH, C. E.

Hon. B. F. JONAS,

Senate Committee, Washington, D. C.

NATCHEZ, MISS., November 8, 1883.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM T. MARTIN.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What is your occupation or profession?—Answer. Planter, president of a railroad company, and lawyer.

Q. How long have you lived on the Mississippi River, and been acquainted with its navigation?—A. Fifty years.

Q. Do you know anything about the improvements that have been made, the works that have been constructed by the Government?—A. Yes, sir; I have been watching them.

Q. State what effect you think the work so far as prosecuted has had upon the navigation of the river.—A. I think where it has been faithfully done the work has had a good effect.

Q. Of what character has been the effect? Has it been in the depth of the river or in confining the water to a channel?—A. The effect so far as I have observed it has been in scouring out the channel.

Q. As far as your observation has gone, what is the character of the work that has been done? Is it of a substantial character, such as you would call a good work or otherwise?—A. I do not think it is as good as it ought to have been done. I think it could have been done more efficiently; but where the work has been done I think it has had the effect of scouring out the river and improving the navigation.

Q. Do you know anything about the economy of the work; that is to say, the expensiveness of it?—A. I do not know anything about that—nothing whatever.

Q. What is your view in reference to the prosecution of the work in the same direction in which it has been commenced, as to its final result upon the navigation of the river, and the effect of it?—A. My opinion is that if the work is carried out as it has been started, and if it is done effectively and carefully, it will improve the navigation; that it will clean out the bars, scour out the river, and give us good navigation.

Q. Is there any particular work needed in this vicinity that you regard as important—anything that looks as though something was required to effect a check in the river or change its current in any way for the protection of the navigation of the river?—A. We are threat-

ened right here with an interference with our business by reason of the river going into Lake Concordia.

Q. That is on the Louisiana side?—A. It is on the Louisiana side.

Q. How far is that from the river?—A. The river has gone into it. It is the old channel of the Mississippi River, you may say, above here.

Q. How far is it from here?—A. The point where the river went into it is about six miles.

Q. Up the river?—A. Yes, sir. It went into that which used to be a western channel of the Mississippi River. They have been at work at two points, at Gibson's Landing, which is on the Louisiana side, and on the opposite side about two miles above, attempting to control the river, but I cannot say what the effect has been. I do not know and I cannot state it. I am interested; I am planting over there right opposite where all these works are going on, but I have not seen what the effect has been.

Q. Is there anything that you wish to suggest in connection with the improvement of the river, that we have not asked you about?—A. I have simply one suggestion to make. For some forty years I have been planting on the Mississippi River bank. I have had levee contracts; I have built levees, and I have watched other people building them. I believe that the Mississippi can be confined to its channel. If it is not, I believe for a great many years that it will amount to nothing in the way of a navigable stream. All my experience is that wherever there has been a break in a levee we have had a bar below the break, a deposit of sand. My experience in 1882 was that the Mississippi River, from here to New Orleans, was a lake without a current. That condition of things, as compared with the rapid current that we used to have in the Mississippi River, resulted from the fact that the levees were not kept up so as to confine the water and make it scour out the bottom of the river. In all my travels from here to New Orleans, talking with the pilots on the river, I have learned that, instead of the current going at the rate of five or six miles an hour, the river was a lake with scarcely a perceptible current. My opinion about all that, watching and seeing it, was that it was simply because the flood-water ran over and deluged the land on each side of the river, instead of being kept in the channel, and thus the river became practically a lake, and there was not sufficient current to scour out the bars, or, in other words, to keep the sediment in motion. If it had only kept the sediment moving, and carried it along as used to be the case before the war, when we had the levees, it would have answered, and we would have had a navigable channel in the river, but it became almost a lake with scarcely a current at all. The consequence was that everywhere along the route from here to New Orleans there was a deposit of sediment; that immediately below any material break in a levee there would be a bar right across. The effect of every break in the levee has been to check the current of the river and make a deposit of sediment. It is a thing that everybody along the banks of the Mississippi has known all the time, that there never was a break in a levee anywhere when there was not a bar formed right below across the river, because the current ran out and that checked the current below, and the moment you check the current of the Mississippi River there is a deposit of the sediment that it carries with it. It was a thing remarked and talked over, the lake appearance of the Mississippi all along down here. Take it here at Natchez, the current had been all the time here in high water from five to six miles an hour. I doubt if it was two miles in 1882; you could scarcely see that the water was going by.

Q. Is that all you desire to state to the committee?—A. Yes, sir; that is all I desire to say on the subject.

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. LYNCH.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State what your business is.—Answer. I am a planter; I raise cotton.

Q. How long have you resided on the Mississippi River bank and had a knowledge of the navigation of the river?—A. I have resided on it all my life. I have had some knowledge of it for about twenty years, I suppose.

Q. State if you know anything about the condition of the river prior to the commencement of the work by the Government, and its effect upon the current and navigation? Just state it in your own way.—A. Of course I cannot speak professionally.

Q. No; all we want is your judgment.—A. My judgment is that the plan recommended by the Mississippi River Commission is the most feasible and practical. I consider any plan an experiment, but that, to my mind, is the most practicable that has been suggested. I think that the principal difficulty about the channel of the river is the overflows, the expansion of the waters over a vast territory. Of course if the water expands over a vast amount of country, it weakens the force of the channel, and that increases the chances of having shallow water. If it is possible or practicable for any plan to be devised or adopted by which the water can be confined within any limited space, it will increase the force and velocity of the current, and that, of itself, will deepen the channel and improve navigation. That is simply my theory in regard to it, and, in the absence of a better plan, that is the one which commends itself to my judgment as the best. As to whether that can possibly be done, that is a matter of conjecture, I believe an experiment, because the river changes its course so often, and the character of the soil down here is so soft that it may be open to debate as to whether it would be possible to construct a levee that would withstand the force of the current when the banks cave up to the levee. At any rate, of all the plans that have been suggested, that seems to be the most practicable to my mind; but all of them, at best, are experiments.

Q. Have you discovered any perceptible change in the depth of the water in the river since the works have been constructed above here by the Government?—A. The works that have been constructed about here, I think, are very imperfect. I think that all that has been done in this immediate neighborhood has been with a view of preventing the water from going into Lake Concordia, and that has not been a success. That is the only thing that has been done in this immediate neighborhood. The failure of that, perhaps, has been due to the insufficiency of the appropriation. That is one reason that has been assigned why it has not been a success.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any of the other works?—A. None, except what I hear of and read about.

Q. Is there anything further that you wish to suggest about the works?—A. No, sir; that comprehends about all that I have to say.

STATEMENT OF S. PRENTISS NUTT.

By Mr. JONAS:

Question. How long have you lived on the banks of the Mississippi?—Answer. All my life.

Q. In this neighborhood?—A. Yes, sir; up and down the river.

Q. Engaged in planting?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of the works which have been constructed or are being constructed by the United States Government under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission, in or about this city?—A. Some experiments were attempted a few miles above Natchez under an appropriation made a few years ago in the river and harbor bill, with which the Mississippi River Commission had nothing to do. It was very inefficient, and I and all with whom I have ever talked regarded the work as having been very badly done. It was simply the sinking of a few mattresses, which were very imperfectly laid down, and the first high water swept them away.

Q. When was that?—A. That was about three years ago. I do not regard that as having had any effect whatever upon the river here.

Q. That work was not done under the direction of the Mississippi River Commission?—A. No, sir; It was done under the United States Engineers, but I believe under the immediate supervision of Captain Dabney, of Vicksburg, a local engineer.

Q. Do you know anything of the plans or works of the Mississippi River Commission? Have you seen anything of their works here or elsewhere?—A. I have. I have studied them both in print and by observation at Plum Point and Lake Providence.

Q. What has been the effect or result of those works, if any, to your knowledge, on the navigation of the river?—A. I do not think that a sufficient time has elapsed to develop any real effect. I think it is very clear though to an ordinary mind to see what the effect will be. Where those works are the river is very broad and very shallow, and both above and below the works the river is narrow and deep, and the effect of the work will be to confine the water in the narrower space and wipe out the shallow bank, so to speak, which stretches across the river in deep navigation and at the same time lower the flood height of the river.

Q. Have you any views as to future work on the river, and what plan should be adopted for the further improvement of the river? If so, state them to the committee.—A. None that I would be willing to place in opposition to the views of the Mississippi River Commission. I am entirely satisfied with the work that they are doing, and I think they are fully competent to carry it on. The only question is, Will Congress appropriate sufficient money to carry on their work? I think the idea that we in this part of the country are more interested in levees than any one else is a mistaken one entirely. I believe that the Mississippi River Commission in carrying out their plan will find levees necessary to their plan of operation. Until they are able to reduce the flood height of the river I do not think they will find it necessary to build levees along the whole stretch of the river. So far as building levees is concerned, the planters who live along the immediate banks of the river can well afford to build their own levees and maintain them against the ordinary occurrences of weather, &c., provided the banks were permanent. But the banks of the river are continually caving in, and hence we are compelled to build levees. Every five or six years the whole system of levees has to be rebuilt, and that is a tax that we cannot very well afford. Back from the river a few miles on the lakes and in other localities some planters have surrounded their whole plantation with a mud bank or a levee. They have been well able to do that; it has not cost them too much; and the only objection to it is that when the country is overflowed they are, so to speak, on an island or in a hollow, and the water percolates through those levees and drowns them out; it sours the soil and ruins

the growing crop. The Mississippi River Commission, I think, is pursuing the proper plan in building the levees where they are needed to hold the water within the channel.

Q. To restore the banks?—A. Yes, sir. We could well afford to build those levees if we had any guarantee that the banks would stay where they are.

Q. Have you anything else to suggest?—A. Nothing else.

STATEMENT OF JOHN RAWLE.

By Mr. JONAS:

Question. How long have you been living on the banks of the Mississippi River and in its vicinity?—Answer. I have lived on the banks of the Mississippi River forty-five years. Most of the time I was in New Orleans. I have only been living where I have been looking at the Mississippi River for about sixteen years.

Q. You have been engaged in planting all that time?—A. Yes, sir; near Natchez and in Louisiana across the river here.

Q. Will you give your views briefly in your own way as to what you know of the work that has been done for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its results and effects, and what you think should be done for the future?—A. The work that has been done here, as was stated by the witness preceding me, was a failure, in my opinion, for want of a sufficient appropriation. In reference to this work across the river here, I had the assurance of Captain Dabney himself while he was working at it, that he would have to stop for want of funds. I said to him, "Then your work will all go to pieces." He said, "I suppose it will." That was due to the want of the means to carry it on. Whether, if the means had been forthcoming the work would have been successful I am not competent to judge. The trouble over here is that the river has been working its way into the old bed, or what is known now as Lake Concordia. In former years, as you are aware, all the lakes that are meandering along here on the coasts of Louisiana back, about six or eight miles long, were the old river, and now the channel has left those in the form of lakes. Nearly all of them are horseshoe-shaped all the way along, showing they were bends of the river. The banks here at this point commenced caving and the river tried to get into its old bed. There was some effort made to stop it, but, as I stated, it was unsuccessful. Now the river has got into Lake Concordia, and there was some fear that the river when it rose would make its way through from Lake Concordia and wash away this point, and coming through the mainland, would leave us in Natchez as an inland town. There was considerable anxiety on that point, but we were perfectly willing that the Commission should take it in hand. As far as I am concerned, I am in perfect accord with the River Commission. I believe it is a self-evident fact that in order to secure a river navigation you must confine the water to the bank, and deepen the river. As far as the levees are concerned, I hope there will be no need of levees to scour out the channel deep enough, though it may be found necessary to build levees until that scouring has taken place. In my experience, wherever we had a break to come, that is, a crevasse, as we call it, immediately below the crevasse for about two miles the first twenty-four hours the water fell, and then it came right to a dead level with the water where the crevasse was, which showed that the formation of a bar had taken place within that twenty-four hours. Of course where the current turns it forms a sort of eddy, and the sediment that is in solution falls right to the bot-

tom of the river and forms a bar, on the same principle of a dead space in a steam-pipe. They have dead spaces for the sparks to fall in; when they come there they just drop, and no sparks are emitted from above. There is very much the same principle about the river. The formation of bars, of course, interferes with the navigation of the Mississippi River, and the breaking of levees causes the formation of bars. That is the whole story, and when we have bars navigation is impeded, as I happen to know a good deal about in the last forty or fifty days. I have been shipping a good deal of stuff from the West out here, and we could not very well do it by the river; this great river could not carry it; it had to go by rail.

Mr. MARTIN. I might say, as president of the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad Company, that our receipts have doubled during the past month in consequence of the insecurity and uncertainty of the river navigation. They have tumbled away up yonder and pretty nearly doubled within the last thirty days in consequence of our connection with the Illinois Central at Jackson, and we have been bringing down the freights. I suppose you know, major, we have been doing that?

Mr. RAWLE. I know you have brought down a great deal for me.

Mr. MARTIN. We had not rolling stock enough to bring down all the freights.

Mr. RAWLE. There is no doubt that the navigation of the Mississippi River has been very much impeded by bars forming. I believe, and I believe that the River Commission must realize the fact, that the existence of bars impedes navigation, and that the breaking of levees causes the bars to form. There is the whole story in a nutshell. So far as levees are concerned, if you just deepen the river we may need no levees at all. What we want is to keep the water in the river, and that can be done.

Mr. MARTIN. Did you ever know of a break in the levee and a crevasse without a bar forming below?

Mr. RAWLE. No, I never did; I stated that I feel perfectly satisfied that the River Commission is fully capable to solve this great question. It only rests with the honorable Congress of the United States to enable them to carry it out. I believe that there is nothing more that I could state.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *November 10, 1883.*

STATEMENT OF B. M. HARROD.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State your residence.—Answer. My residence is New Orleans.

Q. State generally, without any questions, if you were acquainted with the river prior to this work, and the effect it has had.—A. My professional occupation for the past seven years has been almost exclusively on the Mississippi River, first as State engineer of Louisiana, and since that as a member of the Mississippi River Commission. I want to call the attention of the committee, first, to what I believe is a misapprehension in their minds as to the extent of the report of the Commission concerning the construction of levees. I have marked down in red pencil on Plate 2 of Humphreys and Abbot some lines that indicate the entire scope of any recommendations that the Commission

have contemplated making. It is not recommended that continuous lines of levees be made down both banks of the Mississippi River from Cairo to the Gulf. Over a great part of the river the hills on one or the other side sufficiently restrain the river to get the benefits of the full discharge. The river has, first, on its right bank the Saint Francis basin, about 300 miles long. Near the foot of this basin, and on the left bank, commences the Yazoo basin, and about two-thirds of the way down the Yazoo basin, again on the right bank, commences the Tensas basin. It will be observed that from Cairo to a distance 25 miles below Memphis, a distance totally of 250 miles, no levees are contemplated on the left bank, while on the right bank from Helena down to Arkansas City there is no continuous line of levees contemplated. Again, on the left bank, from above Vicksburg to Baton Rouge, a distance of 300 miles, there are none contemplated. The idea, as I understand it, in the minds of the Commission, is to exclude from these three great basins, as I have mentioned them, the Saint Francis, Yazoo, and Tensas, the overflow of the river. In entering those basins it would deplete the river in each case for a distance of 300 or 400 miles. In the work of the River Commission for channel improvement, which the members of the committee have already examined, they have observed that a large part of our work consists in closing island chutes and confining the water of the river to one channel where at certain points two or more exist. This levee proposition simply contemplates the carrying out on a large and complete scale of the idea that is now being put in execution locally. The effect of the river escaping at the heads of these basins and depleting the channel for a length of 300 miles or more would have precisely the same effect, but intensified in proportion to its volume and distance as it has on this small scale at the localities where we are closing island chutes. The principle is precisely the same, but I conceive that the importance of the exclusion of water from these basins is in proportion to the magnitude. It is observed by us constantly in our surveys that the bed during floods fills up. It is frequently the case that the bed of the river during floods is found to be above the low-water surface, so that there would be no channel whatever found at low water if the cutting out of a channel did not occur during the fall. I believe that this filling up of the bed is consequent upon the general loss of velocity throughout the stream, which is the consequence of the decrease of volume; and the work required from the falling river is made greater by the deposits which are made during flood. If a velocity is maintained during the flood that will prevent much deposit, then the following low water will have little work to do in cutting out a channel. On the other hand, if the deposits during the flood season are very great the work required to cut out the channel by the low water will be greater and more prolonged. This loss of velocity has been observed at nearly every series of observations that we have taken on the river. It is found that as soon as the water is above her bank stage a serious loss of velocity occurs. I can exhibit, if the committee desires it, diagrams that I have here showing this effect. I should like to show one of them. [Exhibiting.] This is a plotted record of the observations taken in the flood of 1882 at the mouth of Red River. Vertically at the left you have the gauge-readings, and horizontally at the bottom you have the daily discharge of the river. Here, for instance, you have the gauge-reading and here a discharge. By taking the gauge-readings and the discharges they plot up; you see an intersection there, and by continuing it up you get this curve. The higher up the gauge goes the greater the discharge becomes.

You notice these little points [indicating]. That makes a tolerably clear curve. When you get up here [indicating] the curve falls back and assumes this shape [indicating]. That is bank height, as that represents what occurs in the river when it gets to a point in rising where a large escape takes place over the bank. As the gauge goes up so does the discharge increase until the escape of water occurs. Then the velocity and discharge immediately fall off. This is not an exceptional case. The same fact again recurs in a different shape, which I should like to submit. I would refer to the observations taken in the same year at Hay's Landing, where we find that as the river was rising its discharge, while within its banks, was greater by 40,000 cubic feet per second than after it had risen to the top of the flood, or 5 or 6 feet higher, and obtaining the maximum flood height. While within its banks the velocity considerably exceeded 6 feet per second, but after rising to the maximum flood height it was $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second.

Q. If I understand you correctly, this is the theory upon which the Commission goes?—A. Yes, sir; as I understand it.

Q. That is, when the water spreads out and goes over the bank it loses its velocity?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And upon that the idea of the levee is based?—A. Yes, sir. It is an extension simply of the principle you have seen applied at Plum Point and Lake Providence of closing up an island chute. The escape of the water into these basins, instead of making an island two or three miles long, makes an island three or four hundred miles long. The water, for instance, escaping into the Saint Francis basin goes back into the Saint Francis River, comes down here [indicating] and makes an island of the dimensions I speak of. The same thing occurs in the Yazoo bottom. The water escapes into the Yazoo basin, comes down here [indicating] and you have an island chute, only a great one instead of a small one. I should like to mention another fact in connection with the increase of velocity established and maintained by levees. In 1882, during the great flood, the water at Helena exceeded 47 feet on the gauge. The river at that time was discharging, at our observation stations above, over a million and a half cubic feet per second. During this flood the upper end of the Yazoo basin was broken open and the levees were breached, and upwards of seven hundred thousand cubic feet per second escaped from the river into the Yazoo basin and was returned to the river through the mouth of the Yazoo River. So the river proper carried only about nine sixteenths of the total flood discharge. In the following year, 1883, we had at Helena the same gauge-reading within three inches. This year the Yazoo bottom was securely leveed and all the water was confined to the channel; but notwithstanding that fact there was a gauge-reading at Vicksburg in the present year, when all the water was confined to the channel, five or six feet less than during the previous year when so large a portion of it escaped through lateral channels. From such facts as I have mentioned, I believe the maintenance of the river is largely dependent upon the entire control of its flood-waters. In connection, again, with levees, I should like to give some partial figures that I have regarding their cost. These figures are based on surveys that the Commission ordered for the purpose of obtaining such an estimate. The entire amount for the Saint Francis basin from Cairo to Helena, a distance of about 300 miles, is about ten and-a-half million yards, or, in dollars, at 25 cents a yard, a little over two and-a-half million dollars. The Yazoo bottom is comparatively in good order, and no such amount would be required to put

the levees in such condition as the Commission recommends in their last report.

Q. Have you any estimate for that now?—A. I would not like to say so officially, but my impression is that that is nearly up to the grade that we recommend.

Q. For which levee?—A. The Yazoo bottom levee.

Q. Now?—A. Now, sir.

Q. That is from where?—A. From 20 miles below Memphis to Vicksburg. My impression is that that is up to the grade that was contemplated by the commission in their last report.

Q. What distance is that?—A. That is, say, 350 miles. The White River and Tensas swamps in the State of Arkansas would require much new leveeing, which, from surveys and information, I do not believe would exceed 5,000,000 yards, or \$1,250,000.

Q. That is, Bayou Macon, from Gaines's Landing to the Louisiana line?—A. Yes, sir; say from Arkansas City to the Louisiana line. That distance is about 75 miles, I think. Below that the Louisiana levees are continuous on the right bank to the lower extremity near the forts below New Orleans. They are also continuous on the left bank from Baton Rouge, where they recommence, to the lower end. These levees, however, would require raising. I believe that the cost of construction of all new levees and the raising of all old levees to the grade recommended by the Mississippi River Commission would not exceed \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000.

Q. Taking all the levees, you mean?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. The whole thing?—A. I mean building those that are not built at present, and raising any grades that might be required.

Q. What is the distance from Baton Rouge around this right-hand levee? [Indicating]—A. It is 200 miles from Baton Rouge to the lower end of the levees.

Q. How far is it from the Louisiana line around this other way? [Indicating]—A. It is about 540 miles.

Q. One thousand four hundred and sixty-five miles in all?—A. I have been generally calling it 1,500 miles.

By Mr. SAWYER:

Q. That is from Cairo?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is about 1,050 miles down?—A. It is about 1,050 miles to the lower end of the levees. It is about 970 miles to New Orleans. We have just finished a very careful survey. The distance from Cairo to New Orleans has been called for some years back 1,020 miles. Our survey, following the mid-channel between the banks, makes it about 50 miles short of that, or about 970 miles. From Saint Louis to Cairo the distance is about 190 miles. The hills are sufficiently near the river to serve the purposes of levees from Cairo to Norfolk Landing, a distance of about 265 miles, and from Chotard's to Baton Rouge, a distance of about 300 miles.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. What is the size of the levee that runs down the right from the Louisiana line to the terminus of the levees?—A. I should think it averaged 8 feet in height.

Q. How broad is it at the base?—A. It generally has a base of about six times the height.

By Mr. SAWYER:

Q. That would be a 48-foot base?—A. Yes, sir.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Do you think that is sufficient to resist the water-flood?—A. Yes, sir. The universal experience with levees is that, if constructed according to the specifications adopted by the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, they never fail from pressure. A reconnaissance was made during the flood of 1882 of all the breaks in the Yazoo bottom, and (I speak from memory now, but I am pretty sure I am right) of 149 breaks 147 were caused by the water going over the top. A levee built with slopes of three to one with a crown equal to its height and well sodded, is safe against pressure.

By Mr. SAWYER:

Q. Where so many tributaries come in I cannot see, unless you levee up the tributaries, how you are going to prevent the water from going over behind them.—A. I would refer you to the treatment of the Yazoo basin for an answer. That is leveed down to within about 20 miles of its lower end.

Q. Within twenty miles of the time you strike the stream, you mean?—A. Here is the stream running parallel to the Mississippi the whole length of the basin and discharging into the Mississippi at the lower end of the basin just above Vicksburg. The levees come from the hills above Norfolk Landing below Memphis down the bank to within about twenty miles of the lower end of the basin. That opening is left to carry off the natural drainage of the basin. During great floods, of course, the water from the Mississippi backs up the Yazoo for a certain distance. That evil is submitted to, and lands subject to this backwater overflow are abandoned, but practically the water is excluded from nearly the whole basin. The backwater, of course, has no up-slope; it strikes a level and cannot go very far up. Exactly the same thing would occur in the Saint Francis bottom, where the Saint Francis River comes out at its extreme lower end.

Q. Do not many little tributaries, small streams, come in all along?—A. From the physical conformation of these three great basins no tributary can come from any of them, except at their extreme lower end, for the banks on both sides of the Mississippi River slope back, giving a drainage away from the river.

Q. How much money has the commission asked for from Cairo down?—A. In the report that was made to the Secretary of War last June, according to a custom of the Department, the commission estimated that \$3,000,000 could be judiciously expended in the continuation of the works already undertaken, with the view that if it was desirable that any new work on any new reach should be commenced, it would require for each one from three-quarters of a million to a million dollars more, thus leaving the extension of the work to the discretion of Congress.

Q. In your estimate of \$3,000,000, or thereabouts, did you include what you wanted for levees?—A. My recollection is that in that estimate there was \$600,000 for leveeing the head of the Tensas basin.

By Mr. JONAS:

Q. Is that a series of breaks?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From Arkansas City down?—A. Down to where the Mississippi levees begin continuously.

By Mr. WALKER:

Q. Have you any further statement to make?—A. I think of nothing else.

Schedule of expenditures by Capt. Clinton B. Sears, executive officer, construction department, Mississippi River Commission, on account of appropriation for improving Mississippi River from November 30, 1882, to October 1, 1883.

FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

Office:		
Pay-roll	\$7,721 33	
Furniture and outfit	382 95	
Stationery	360 74	
Transportation and traveling expenses	1,365 60	
Ice and water	73 91	
Rent and repairs	609 50	
Gas and fuel	168 59	
Telegraphing	311 96	
Mileage	1,177 38	
Fuel for Capt. C. B. Sears	136 88	
		\$12,308 84
Coal fleet:		
Material and supplies	369 57	
Cost of plant and outfit	336 93	
Transportation	174 84	
Labor	16 00	
Ice	2 74	
Care of public property	3,747 75	
Repairs	30 33	
		4,678 16
Stone depot:		
Inspection and administration	13 50	
Material and supplies	338 06	
Plant and outfit	1,335 65	
Transportation	14 35	
Labor	2,251 33	
Subsistence	29 00	
		3,981 89
Steamer Mississippi:		
Office expenses	42 55	
Material and supplies	1,699 01	
Fuel	33 21	
Plant and outfit	219 37	
Transportation and steamer expenses	12,809 25	
Repairs	1,159 76	
Labor	690 09	
Subsistence	4,693 74	
Care of public property	221 50	
		21,568 48
Steamer Emma Etheridge:		
Office expenses	61 35	
Material and supplies	2,094 19	
Plant and outfit	1,373 50	
Transportation and steamer expenses	12,151 51	
Repairs	1,003 94	
Labor	493 20	
Subsistence	3,438 37	
Care of public property	197 33	
		20,818 39
Steamer John Dippold:		
Office expenses	5 45	
Material and supplies	989 68	
Fuel	3,374 09	
Repairs	14 36	
Transportation and steamer expenses	5,934 76	
Labor	23 50	
Subsistence	861 18	
		11,203 01
Steamer Jack Frost:		
Office expenses	10 75	
Material and supplies	1,675 68	
Fuel	160 00	
Transportation and steamer expenses	1,686 75	
Labor	6 00	
Subsistence	490 08	
		4,039 26

Schedule of expenditures by Capt. Clinton B. Sears, executive officer, &c.—Continued.

Steamer Reindeer:	
Material and supplies.....	\$3 92
Fuel.....	109 50
Labor.....	8 00
Transportation and steamer expenses.....	459 98
Subsistence.....	79 05
	<hr/>
	\$660 45
Steamer Minnetonka:	
Office expenses.....	5 00
Material and supplies.....	280 16
Transportation.....	2 35
	<hr/>
	287 51
Total account, general service.....	<hr/>
	79,545 99
	<hr/>
FOR NEW MADRID REACH.	
Inspection and administration.....	461 07
Office expenses.....	3 00
Plant and outfit.....	187,195 63
Transportation.....	1,870 66
Material and supplies.....	686 18
Labor.....	20 00
Repairs to plant.....	9 50
Care of public property.....	18 50
	<hr/>
	190,264 54
FOR PLUM POINT REACH.	
Inspection and administration.....	1,383 42
Office expenses.....	145 15
Material and supplies.....	62,972 08
Fuel.....	1,765 26
Plant and outfit.....	88,088 73
Transportation.....	5,295 55
Repairs to plant.....	6,639 50
Labor.....	399 49
Subsistence.....	28,537 66
Care of public property.....	562 60
	<hr/>
	195,789 44
FOR MEMPHIS REACH.	
Inspection and administration.....	1,250 16
Office expenses.....	2 00
Material and supplies.....	12,563 08
Plant and outfit.....	121,791 54
Transportation.....	5,634 24
Repairs to plant.....	221 57
Labor.....	115 50
Subsistence.....	1,277 92
Care of public property.....	230 95
	<hr/>
	143,086 96
FOR LAKE PROVIDENCE REACH.	
Inspection and administration.....	1,934 49
Office expenses.....	13 10
Material and supplies.....	29,853 49
Fuel.....	150 00
Plant and outfit.....	144,152 84
Transportation.....	12,815 08
Repairs to plant.....	2,373 07
Labor.....	432 54
Subsistence.....	25,675 13
Care of public property.....	527 06
	<hr/>
	218,026 80
	<hr/>
General service expenditures.....	747,167 74
	<hr/>
	79,545 99
	<hr/>
Grand total.....	826,713 73

Schedule of expenditures on account of appropriation for improving harbor at New Orleans, La., from November 30, 1882, to October 1, 1883.

Inspection and administration	\$299 67	
Office expenses	10 00	
Material and supplies	3,176 18	
Plant and outfit	24,460 97	
Transportation	127 50	
Repairs to plant	159 30	
Labor	168 97	
Subsistence	497 45	
Care of public property	6 00	
		\$28,906 04

Schedule of expenditures on account of appropriation for improving mouth of Red River, Louisiana, from November 30, 1882, to October 1, 1883.

Office expenses	\$10 00	
Material and supplies	260 77	
Fuel	614 62	
Plant and outfit	4,524 00	
Labor	23 90	
Subsistence	574 50	
Care of public property	10 00	
		\$8,017 79

Consolidated summary.

Expended for—		
Plant and outfit	\$573,479 16	
Material and supplies	117,062 05	
Subsistence	66,154 08	
Transportation	60,362 42	
Labor	12,374 85	
Repairs to plant	11,611 32	
Fuel and gas	6,512 15	
Care of public property	5,521 69	
Inspection and administration	5,342 31	
Mileage	1,177 38	
Rent and repairs	609 50	
Furniture and office outfit	382 95	
Stationery	360 74	
Telegraphing	311 96	
Office expenses	308 35	
Ice and water	76 65	
		\$861,637 56
Account improving Mississippi River	826,713 73	
Account improving harbor at New Orleans, La.	28,906 04	
Account improving mouth of Red River, Louisiana	6,017 79	
		\$861,637 56

Statement showing the receipts of cotton at the port of New Orleans for ten years ending September 1, 1883, together with the various sources thereof, compiled from the official records of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	1880-'81.	1879-'80.	1878-'79.
BY RIVER.	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Red River.....	193,456	121,157	196,585	144,616	145,119
Ouachita River.....	154,661	84,510	152,167	129,456	119,941
Arkansas River.....	16,833	12,411	24,205	17,706	17,057
Mississippi River.....	598,499	581,102	694,203	795,734	617,250
Total by river.....	963,449	799,180	1,057,160	1,067,512	899,376
BY RAIL.					
Jackson Railroad.....	427,110	285,565	423,210	401,537	275,518
Morgan's Railroad.....	141,285	92,342	105,708		
Texas and Pacific Railroad.....	144,867				
Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Mobile and Florida.....	223,910	134,072	201,479	167,277	177,874
Morgan's Railroad from Galveston and Indianola.....	98,967	48,392	72,530	56,673	73,813
Total by rail.....	1,036,139	560,371	802,927	625,487	526,705
Total receipts at New Orleans.....	1,999,588	1,359,551	1,860,087	1,712,999	1,426,081
Total crop of United States.....	6,949,756	5,456,048	6,605,750	5,761,252	5,074,155

	1877-'78.	1876-'77.	1875-'76.	1874-'75.	1873-'74.	Total.
BY RIVER.	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Red River.....	193,800	147,554	167,410	146,435	170,852	1,616,984
Ouachita River.....	132,217	73,762	135,441	70,072	102,827	1,155,054
Arkansas River.....	37,009	10,721	44,078	22,136	45,936	248,092
Mississippi River.....	676,422	649,902	747,806	500,414	589,449	6,450,790
Total by river.....	1,039,448	881,939	1,094,735	739,057	908,064	9,470,920
BY RAIL.						
Jackson Railroad.....	333,512	300,418	306,828	243,363	277,891	3,274,452
Morgan's Railroad.....						339,335
Texas and Pacific Railroad.....						144,867
Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Mobile and Florida.....	178,576	85,624	67,612	137,688	107,939	1,482,051
Morgan's Railroad from Galveston and Indianola.....	119,580	109,125	112,768	24,467	27,617	743,447
Total by rail.....	631,668	495,167	487,203	405,538	412,947	5,984,152
Total receipts, New Orleans.....	1,671,116	1,377,106	1,581,938	1,144,595	1,322,011	15,455,072
Total crop of United States.....	4,773,865	4,474,069	4,632,818	3,827,845	4,170,368	51,725,441

Total receipts at New Orleans by river for ten years, 9,470,920 bales.
Average price, \$50 per bale. Total value, \$473,546,000.

JOHN PHELPS,
President.
HENRY G. HESTEN,
Secretary.

STATEMENT OF JOHN COWDON.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I regard the improvement of the Mississippi River more of a practical than a scientific question, and shall consider it in that light, and at the outset propose to lay down some general propositions which I call on the enemies of the outlet system proposed by myself to answer, or cease trying to deceive Congress and the country with such assumptions as that the outlet system proposed and here explained is one of diffusion, and that the levee system unaided by such an outlet as the one proposed at Lake Borgne is one of concentration.

First. I maintain that the mouth of the Mississippi River was once at the locality of the present city of New Orleans, and when that was the case, the river did not rise and fall any more there than it now rises and falls at its present mouth, for no matter where the river enters the Gulf, it cannot rise above the Gulf level.

Second. That when the mouth of the river was at New Orleans, the flood line of the river was fully 16 feet below the present flood line at that place, and from 12 to 15 feet below the present flood line all the way to Cairo and above, and that as the river has extended itself out into the Gulf, its banks have been raised higher by natural and artificial means to hold the water of the river.

What I mean by "natural means" is the banks being raised by the sediment deposited by overflow, and what I mean by "artificial means" is levees built on the top of these natural banks.

NATURAL BANKS.

Third. If the Lake Borgne outlet be made, say, ten feet deep below low water mark, by 4,000 feet wide, or a mile wide if found necessary, the entire floods of the river will escape through that outlet with a fall of 15 feet to the Gulf level in going five miles. This will restore the flood level, not only at New Orleans, when the mouth of the river was there, but restore the flood line of that period all the way to Cairo. This will increase the current in the whole river from its mouth to Cairo, and above, enabling the river to discharge the water of the valley as fast as it flows in from above, confining the water to and within the natural banks of the river, which will lower its bed and deepen its channel in high as well as low water.

This is a common-sense plan and in accordance with natural laws, and will change the régime of the Mississippi River from filling up as it has done since it started to form thirty miles above Cairo—to deepening out as long as its muddy waters flow to the Gulf.

The accompanying diagram will tell more truth than has ever been learned from the reports of engineers:

Line A is the present flood line flow from Cairo to the river mouth. Line C represents the flood line of ages ago, when the mouth of the Mississippi River was at New Orleans; and this can be restored by the making of the outlet at lake Borgne, which can be made in sixty days, time. Line B, on the accompanying diagram, represents where they would raise the flood line to protect the country from overflow, at a cost of \$50,000,000, as a mere start, for the two main levees on the Mississippi, and nothing said about the tributaries which will also have to be leveed.

Their own facts, as seen on the diagram, show that there is about double the fall and current in the upper section than there is in the

lower section of the river. This shows that the water runs in faster at the upper end than it discharges at the lower end, which is the real cause of overflows, and the only disturbing element to good low-water navigation. This evil they want to increase by placing obstructions in the river, preventing the outflow of water and the building of levees on the banks of the river, which raises the flood line, decreases the angle of the fall, slackens the current, and makes the overflows greater and navigation more difficult, as all experience proves; when, on the other hand, by my plan the angle of fall is increased, the current accelerated, and the flood line lowered, the river's low-water channel deepened, and the valley freed from overflow.

My plan can be tested in 60 days' time. Their plan is all guess-work, and, according to the sworn testimony of members of the River Commission, may cost \$50,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000, and no telling how long a time and no guarantee of success.

Here are the two plans before Congress and the country. They want millions and millions of dollars every year for fifty years, as stated by an ex-member of the Commission; when, on the other hand, we only ask permission to try our plan at our own expense, and but small compensation, comparatively, if successful.

I shall now proceed to place before your committee more of their own facts, which I call on them to answer before they try to convince Congress and the country that they can confine the floods of the valley to the Mississippi River by levees alone, and thereby improve the navigability of its low-water channels.

From the reports of General Humphreys and the Board of Engineers of 1875, acting under his direction, we learn that in such a high water as 1858, the inflow of water at Cairo was 1,475,000 cubic feet per second, when, by the same report at the same time, the outflow of the Mississippi River at New Orleans was 1,100,000 cubic feet per second, or in other words 375,000 cubic feet more inflow than there was of outflow, and this multiplied into an average high-water period, which according to General Humphreys' report is 147 days, gives an overflow of about four trillion cubic feet, or $47\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide by 9 feet deep extending from Cairo to near the Gulf. This was from the upper watershed of 850,000 square miles where the annual average rainfall is $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the square mile. To this must be added the rainfall of the more southern watershed of 340,000 square miles, where the average annual rainfall is 39 inches to the square mile, which, according to the ratio of the upper shed, would give an additional excess of overflow over the outflow of two trillion cubic feet more, or in all an overflow of 12 feet deep with other dimensions as above.

This is proven to be true by General Humphreys, where he gives the average depth of the overflow of 1858. See pages 609 to 613, inclusive, cross-sectional surveys.) The high water of 1867 and many subsequent years of overflow has been much greater than that of 1858.

Now, these are their own facts, and I ask them to show how they can confine such a sea of water, 47 miles wide by only an average depth of 12 feet, as shown in 1858, to the river by levees, unless the current be increased by an outlet near the lower end of the river, which will lower the flood line and increase the angle of fall, and thus accelerate the current, thereby enabling the outlet at Lake Borgne and the river's mouth to discharge the flood waters into the Gulf as fast as it can flow in above, instead of all over the valley. This, as before stated, will stop overflows, confining the water of the valley to and within the natural banks of the river, all the time lowering its bed and deepening

its low-water channel. WE ALL CLAIM AND AGREE THAT IF WE CAN CONFINE THE WATER TO THE RIVER WE CAN DEEPEN ITS CHANNEL; THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS IN THE METHOD OF DOING IT. AND RIGHT HERE LET ME ASK, IF THEY CAN DEEPEN THE CHANNEL BY LEVEES AT A FIRST COST OF \$50,000,000, ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN REPORTS, WHY CAN WE NOT DEEPEN THE LOW-WATER CHANNEL IF WE CONFINE THE WATER TO AND WITHIN THE NATURAL BANK (NEEDING NO LEVEES) BY THE MEANS OF AN OUTLET 100 MILES ABOVE THE RIVER'S MOUTH DIRECT TO THE GULF, HARMING NO LEGITIMATE INTEREST—AND THIS DONE AT OUR OWN EXPENSE, ASKING NOTHING FROM THE GOVERNMENT UNLESS WE ACCOMPLISH RESULTS BENEFICIAL?

To oppose such a proposition would look as if those who do so have other matters than the improvement of the Mississippi River and the reclamation of its valley from overflow at heart.

As regards the levee system and its history, I quote from Chief Engineer's Report, on page 150, which says:

"The river banks, from its earliest history, *have been under the high-water grade.* The first levee was commenced with the founding of New Orleans in 1718, was 5,400 feet long, and was 10 years in the course of construction. In 1728 thirty miles of levees were built by planters. In 1735 the levees extended 12 miles below and 35 miles above New Orleans. These levees were found insufficient, and in 1734 orders were made by General O'Riley to build levees under penalty of confiscation. In 1838 they were in many places built as high up as the mouth of Red River, and in 1844 they had been extended up as far as Napoleon."

The cost of these mud walls can only be estimated by hundreds of millions. Built first by individuals, until the expense became too heavy for private enterprise, they were then carried on by county or parish taxation, which soon became unbearable. In 1850 it was undertaken by four great States, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, *aided by land grants* by the Congress of the United States amounting to 26,772,379 acres. With all this concentrated wealth and power the great work was begun, and by 1858, as we learn from the report of the Chief Engineer of the Army, who says: "The river was leveed, with few exceptions, on both sides, averaging 4 feet in height, from Cape Girardeau to New Orleans."

Now, let me ask, did all this do any good? Not a particle, for, as already shown, the overflow of that year, with this perfected levee system, was greater than ever before; besides all experience shows, that as the levees are built higher the overflow becomes worse by more crevasses. Here again I call your attention to the following facts taken from the report of General Humphreys:

BREAKS AND CREVASSES.

"In 1850, from Red River to New Orleans, there were 8 breaks, and in 1851, from Baton Rouge to Carrollton, there were 8 breaks in the levees." (See page 390, Engineer's Report.)

In 1858 (same report) he says: "From Helena to New Orleans there were 45 crevasses, aggregating a width of 23 miles." In 1859 (page 186, same report) he says: "There were 32 crevasses from the mouth of the Saint Francis to Bonnet Carré." The last report of the Engineers, for 1875, says: "In 1874 the breaks in Arkansas and Missouri are too numerous to mention; their total width was 130 miles, while in Mississippi and Louisiana there were 48 breaks, and if the levees did not break the water would run over them." Report of Engineers for 1875 says: "The levees are under grade, averaging from 6 to 7 feet from Cairo to New Orleans." (See page 21.) On page 428, Chief Engineer's Report says: "Crevasses have always relieved the river of large volumes of water in great floods, and have notably reduced the high-water level, and that owing to this they never have been able to get a proper grade of the river."

On page 439 he says: "Levees raise the water, but shorten its duration."

When this statement is compared with the facts, it does not prove true, which will be shown by reference to the following table on page 438, compiled from his report.

At Carrollton or New Orleans—

“The duration of high water for 1850 was 172 days.

1851 was 125 days.

1852 was 108 days.

1853 was 170 days.

1854 was 111 days.

1858 was 199 days.”

By this table it will be seen that in 1858 the high water was of the longest duration, 199 days, which was the year the Chief Engineer says “the levees were completed, and a continuous levee was had from Cairo to New Orleans, except where the high lands rendered them unnecessary.” (See pages 152 and 153.)

With such an array of facts coming from their own reports, all proving the absurdity of their present positions, it is amazing how such men can pretend to believe what they say, and is beyond the comprehension of all fair-minded men, unless it be from other motives than the good of the country.

But a better knowledge of these men may be derived by reading the following publication I made some time ago about this River Commission :

In their first report they said the Bonnet Carré outlet had caused the river to shoal below that outlet, and the same would occur below the Lake Borgne outlet when made.

This was not only proven to be untrue by the report of General Humphreys and a board of engineers of 1875, who made a special report on that matter, but when asked by a member of a Congressional committee, they replied they had no data.

In the same report they charge that I was trying to make water run up a hill 60 feet high in diverting the floods of Red River to the Gulf via the Calcasieu, and when questioned by a member of a Congressional committee as to the route I proposed to conduct the water from Red River to the Gulf they replied they had no data. They charged that the Jump outlet some 20 miles above the head of the passes have caused the river to shoal below, when the United States coast survey show that the river is deeper below than above that outlet.

They also stated that the Jump, at its intersection with the river, had shoaled up to 4 feet, when it is a proven fact that there is a depth of 30 feet at that place.

Major Suter in one of his reports said that the difficulties of improving the Mississippi below Cairo were so great that only a moderate amelioration could be expected there until after the tributaries were first improved.

Let me ask what use to improve the tributaries unless the lower river is first made accessible? This kind of twaddle is just what pleases the cross railroads, but is not very cheering to the planter who is overflowed, and the steamboatman whose boat is aground on the sand-bars. This same Mr. Suter signed a report that to improve the lower river it might require \$70,000,000, and when before the Burrows committee showed what he knew about the Mississippi River, when he said that the channel deepened in high water and filled up in low water, when the facts are the channel fills up in high water and deepens in low water.

General Comstock, the acting head of this Commission, said before a

Congressional committee that he did not think the Treasury of the United States was adequate to the work of improving the Mississippi on the plans of the Commission; that it might cost \$50,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000, and that he did not know when the the new fangled celebrated scour would take place—that it might be 15 years.

Dr. Taylor, the member from some little town in the interior of Indiana, said at the Saint Louis Convention that he knew nothing about the river, and he fully proves that by an article he had published in the North American Review, where he said "the levee system was one of concentration and that the outlet system was one of diffusion."

So much for what they have said. I will now refer you to what they have done.

Since they have commenced protecting the delta point opposite Vicksburg the river has washed off that point fully three-fourths of a mile and gone that much farther from Vicksburg.

The dredging of the basin in front of Vicksburg was commenced at the wrong end. They have spent \$40,000 dredging and done no good.

Just above Natchez they spent \$80,000 and there is nothing left to show for it.

At the mouth of Red River, where they have spent \$500,000 is now impassable for dugouts, and steamboat men have to haul freight two and one-half miles from the Mississippi River—20 miles above the mouth of Red River—to a bayou where boats can enter from the Red and Ouachita Rivers. As regards the work at Plum Point and at Lake Providence, an old steamboat pilot tells the truth in an article published in the *Avalanche* of the 20th of this month which shows that the river has gone where it pleased in spite of the Commission's trap stick work.

At other places above Cairo the results have been the same.

ENGINEERING FACT.

As regards the outlet at Lake Borgne, the River Commission, in their first report said:

"As a portion of the volume of the river is drawn by the crevasse, it is impossible that the current below the crevasse can then be as rapid as it was before its occurrence. Being less rapid, it is unable to sustain the whole quantity of matter held in suspension by the more rapid current above the outlet, and consequently its surplus sediment falls to the bottom below the crevasse."

In other words, they mean to say the channel of the river below the outlet will fill up. When they wrote and signed that report they knew better, for they could not have been ignorant of the report of General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, who, with reference to the Bonnet Carré outlet, on pages 418 and 419, said:

"The mean discharge of the river above the outlet was 1,100,000 cubic feet per second, while the mean velocity of the river was 5.45 feet per second above, when below the crevasse the velocity was 6.66 feet per second, while the corresponding velocity at the bottom was 4.72 feet per second above the crevasse and 5.50 below; the velocity of the current below the break being more than one foot per second greater than above, and actually an increased velocity of 6 per cent."

This was a very natural result, for it was a demonstrated fact that by the discharge of one-twelfth of the volume of the river through the crevasse, the flood line was lowered three feet at New Orleans, 40 miles below, in as many days, and in consequence thereof the current in the whole river, both above and below the outlet, was increased precisely as above stated by General Humphreys. In order that there shall be no mistake made as to what General Humphreys did say on this subject,

I quote his exact words as found in the Engineer's Report upon the Saint Philip Canal and construction of the jetties for improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi, page 12:

"The statement concerning a deposit below the Bonnet Carré crevasse is in direct conflict with ascertained facts. (See pages 387, 388, 389, 390, and 393, report on Mississippi). This statement concerning a deposit formed below the Bonnet Carré crevasse was made just before the survey of the Mississippi delta was begun, and was carefully investigated in the course of that survey. The subject had an important bearing upon the question of using outlets to reduce the floods. It was found there had been no deposit whatever below the Bonnet Carré crevasse, and that the bottom of the river there was composed of blue clay of older formation than alluvial, and that the cross-section had unquestionably remained unchanged."

Under ordinary circumstances the above extracts from the report of the Chief of Engineers would be deemed sufficient to refute this groundless assumption of this Commission. But as I do not intend to leave them any further chance to mislead Congress and the country, I will now refer them to what was said on this point by a board of engineers in 1875, appointed by Congress to examine into and report on "the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River." On page 9 of their report they say:

"But, it is alleged, actual measurements have established that great crevasses do create bars in the river below them, and the several breaks at Bonnet Carré Bend are cited in support of this statement. This is an error of fact. No such evidence really exists. The mistake has been caused by the discovery from soundings made after the crevasse had ceased to flow that the channel below is smaller than that above, and it has been assumed that the difference is due to crevasses. The truth is, there is a natural contraction in the channel at this point, which has remained unchanged for at least a quarter of a century, and it is highly probable that this contraction, combined with the sharp change in the direction of the river and the excessive height and sandy nature of the levees, is the cause of the many breaks at this locality. To put this matter beyond cavil, a resounding of the old lines, as nearly as the want of exact bench-marks would permit, was made for the Commission by Mr. G. W. R. Bailey, of Louisiana, in September, 1874. He made a map of five cross-sections of the river, which were carefully compared with the original plates now on file in the Bureau of Engineer Department of Army, at Washington."

"The results are presented in the following table, which, considering the fact that the high waters of different floods are used as the data, shows a surprising accordance, and puts this vexed question forever at rest."

So much for the river just below the crevasse, and as a further proof that the crevasse has not caused the river to shoal at its mouth, I will now refer to the report of Maj. C. W. Howell, for 1877, who in the following table gives the depth of the channel in Southwest Pass, then the main and deepest outlet to the Gulf, where there are no jetties:

	Feet.	Inches.
Page 423, February, depth of channel.....	20	0
Page 423, March, depth of channel.....	20	6
Page 424, April, depth of channel.....	20	0
Page 424, May, depth of channel.....	20	6
Page 424, June, depth of channel.....	21	0

This important testimony does not close here, for I will again refer you to what General Humphreys said when before the House Commerce Committee, on the 5th of April, 1882 (see page 66 of that report):

Mr. REAGAN. There is a question of fact, General Humphreys, that we wanted to get your views about, as to whether, where outlets are formed on the river, there is a shoaling of the channel below those outlets, whether such an outlet slackens or accelerates the current, and shoals or does not shoal the river below.

General HUMPHREYS. That matter was very carefully examined into by myself when I took charge of the surveys of the Mississippi River in 1850. There is not a single fact that goes to show that any shoaling whatever has been made below any of those crevasses. The Bonnet Carré crevasse was a great one, and it was stated that the river had shoaled below the crevasse, but the measurements showed that it had not, and

that the bottom there was of hard clay, and was permanent. Those cross-sections have been repeated from time to time, and have been found substantially the same. The river has eaten a little into the east bank, but the cross-sections remain of the same dimensions, character, and depth. That whole discussion as to the shoaling of the river below an opening grew out of certain theoretical views propounded by Italian professors some centuries ago, in the consideration of questions connected with the Po and the Adige. They assumed that the river always carried a maximum amount of sediment, the greatest amount that it was possible for a river with that velocity to carry, and that if from any cause the velocity was decreased the current would immediately drop this earthy matter until the surplus amount of sediment in the swifter current was deposited. So far as the Mississippi is concerned, the quantity of earthy matter per cubic foot of water carried in suspension by the river when it was highest and the velocity of current greatest, both in 1851 and 1858, was found to be but little more than the quantity it carried at dead low water, when the velocity was least, and when the soundings of the survey proved that the river made no deposit in its channel. Hence, if enough water had been taken from the river at the date of those floods to reduce its velocity nearly to that of the lowest stage no deposit in the channel could have occurred. The exact figures of sediment and velocity I do not now remember, but they are given in our report. That was true not only at one point, Carrollton, where these observations were made for several years, but also at Columbus, near the mouth of the Ohio. In other words, we found that there was no fixed relation whatever between the velocity of the current and the quantity of earthy matter carried in suspension by the river. With the same velocity at different times very different quantities of earthy matter were found to be held in suspension.

Mr. RICHARDSON. If the outlet into Lake Borgne should only take out the overflow, would it, in your judgment, injure the navigation of the river above or below?

General HUMPHREYS. No.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And if it only took out the overflow, the surplus water, it would relieve to that extent?

General HUMPHREYS. It would relieve to that extent, of course; but in saying that it would relieve the overflow to that extent in that locality, I do not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion about the capacity of such an outlet or the difficulty of constructing it.

In the discussion of this subject, General Humphreys, on page 419 of his report, said:

The facts above cited establish that there is no evidence that any filling up of the bed ever did occur in consequence of a high-water outlet; and moreover that it is impossible that it ever should occur, either from the deposition of sedimentary matter held in suspension or from the accumulation of material drifting along the bottom. The conclusion is then inevitable that so far as the river itself is concerned they are of great utility. Few practical problems admit of so positive a solution.

And that . . . If outlets are to be made, Lake Borgne is the place to try them.

I trust the above will satisfy all fair-minded men that there is no truth in the assumption that the Lake Borgne outlet would cause a shoaling of the river below, and on that ground they cannot further urge such objection to the construction of that outlet.

In conclusion, I will state that if Congress will give me the authority to make the Lake Borgne outlet, together with a fair compensation for the work, to be paid after it may be done and in proportion to the relief it may afford the people and success in the deepening of the low-water channel of the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans, I can make the outlet next spring in time to prevent another overflow that may be as disastrous as that of 1882, which cost the State of Louisiana \$60,000,000.

If I am correct as to the results, it solves not only the great problem of the Mississippi River and valley but the improvement and the reclamation of all the great tributaries and their valley lands.

The difference between the plan I propose and those of the engineers is that I would let the water out directly into the Gulf, which will drain the country and deepen the low water channel, while on the other hand they dam it up and overflow the country, and fill up the low water channel.

I have no objection to the building of levees by the Government or

any other authority, but unless the outlets are made near the lower end the levees will not protect the valley lands from overflow nor improve the low-water channel, for the reason that they cannot confine to the river the flood waters of the valley unless relieved by lower outlets, and when made there will be no need of levees on the banks of the Mississippi or tributaries to confine floods to rivers for the reason that the water will run out so fast that it cannot rise to the surface of the natural banks.

But should I be mistaken, no one outside of those who have the faith in my plans to put up the money to make the test will lose a dollar; neither will it in any way interfere with any work that may be done for the improvement of the river. But it will interfere with the jobbery now going on by the River Commission, as it will accomplish the work they pretend to be doing, and the country will soon see the uselessness of that Commission.

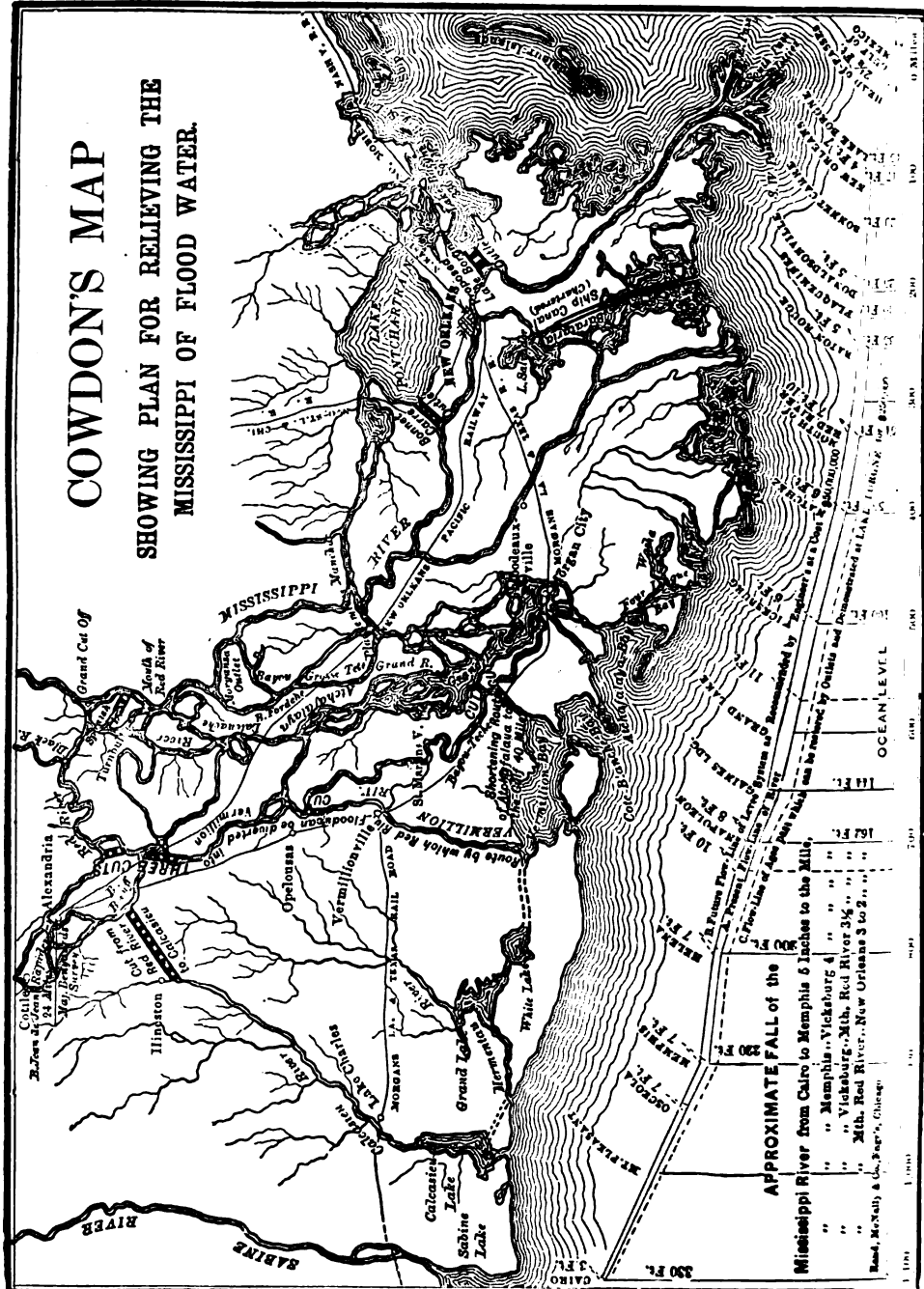
Levees have been tried one hundred and fifty years on the Mississippi, and the overflows have become more disastrous every year, and the channels of the Mississippi and its tributaries are growing worse all the time. Is it not time to try something else that costs the Government nothing to make the trial, while millions are being dumped into the river and pockets of contractors and others by the Commission?

This conflict of opinion as to the effect of the Lake Borgne outlet will go on as long as time lasts until a trial is made, and that will settle the matter one way or the other in sixty days' time after the outlet may be opened.

With the facts above presented it will be difficult for men to find sustaining reasons for refusing to let the trial be made as proposed.

COWDON'S MAP

SHOWING PLAN FOR RELIEVING THE MISSISSIPPI OF FLOOD WATER.



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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 376.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 376) for the relief of Henry McGowan, having carefully considered the same, report as follows:

On the morning of the 8th of February, 1881, the United States steam-tug *Electra* was torn from her moorings at Harrison's Island, in the Missouri River, by a sudden rise of that river, and carried down stream with no person on board. Telegrams were at once sent to various points below, but owing to the masses of floating ice which covered the river it was impossible to reach the boat. The *Electra* had floated down as far as Booneville, Mo., distant some forty miles from Harrison's Island, when she was boarded by the claimant, Henry McGowan, who swung himself down from a span of a railroad bridge at that place and sprang upon the boat as she passed under the bridge. McGowan was able, with some assistance, to bring the tug to shore at a point some four miles below Booneville, where he afterwards delivered her to officers of the United States Engineer Corps.

The committee are of the opinion that McGowan incurred considerable danger in boarding the *Electra*, and that without his exertions the boat would probably have been lost or seriously damaged. McGowan also incurred some expense in the keeping of the boat. The value of the boat is stated by the War Department to have been \$5,000. It seems to the committee that the claimant is entitled to some compensation in the way of salvage, and they think \$500 a proper and sufficient sum. They therefore report the bill with the following amendment: In line 5 strike out the word "thousand" and insert the word "hundred," so that the whole shall read, as amended, "five hundred dollars," and recommend the passage of the bill as amended.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 735.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 735) for the relief of Charles S. Mills, have considered the same, and report as follows:

Charles S. Mills was collector of customs in and for the district of Richmond, on the 18th of August, 1877, having held that office since January, 1873. On the date referred to he discovered certain irregularities in the accounts and transactions of Charles B. Vaden, special deputy collector. Thereupon Vaden was arrested, and an investigation of the accounts of the custom-house was begun by a special agent of the Treasury. The investigation revealed a deficit of \$3,196.77. Afterwards a further deficiency of \$235.87 was discovered. Vaden pleaded guilty to embezzlement. Upon the discovery of the amount of the deficit the claimant deposited the amount to the credit of the Government from his own funds. He now asks to be reimbursed the amount of money embezzled and paid by him.

It is urged on behalf of the claim that Vaden, the deputy collector, was a man of exemplary habits, was diligent, capable, and bore an excellent reputation for honesty and veracity. He had, moreover, been in the custom-house for four or five years. It is claimed that his embezzlement was, therefore, something which could not have been foreseen or guarded against, and that the claimant should be relieved from responsibility for his acts.

While this may be true, the committee are brought to the conclusion that Mr. Mills did not exercise so careful a supervision of the records of his office as he should have done, and as he must show he did to establish his claim. The report of the special agent who examined the custom-house, contains the following passage: "I then discovered that the tonnage column in the 'daily register' was a blank for months." This excited the agent's suspicions and led to the discovery of the deficit. Had Mr. Mills at any time for months back given the books of his office his personal supervision, as he should have done, he would have made the same discovery made by the special agent long before. Vaden's embezzlements extended over a considerable space of time, and the committee are of the opinion that with ordinary prudence and judgment they would have been discovered much earlier. The case is not, in their opinion, one which presents sufficient equities to warrant the allowance of the relief asked.

The committee report back the bill and recommend that it do not pass, and that the claim be disallowed.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

MR. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 307.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 307) for the relief of Lewis D. Allen, have duly considered the same, and submit the following report :

Mr. Allen alleges that in 1863, being a loyal man, he followed the Army of the United States to Corinth, in the State of Mississippi, said State being then in rebellion and the theater of war; that he there opened a store, in which was a valuable stock of goods; that he was compelled to go to Saint Louis by the dangerous illness of his son; that while absent he was charged, 1st, with disregarding General Grant's order; 2d, with smuggling goods through the lines; 3d, with obtaining passes under false pretences; that his goods were seized by the military authorities; that on his return a military commission was ordered, who found in his favor, but the record of its proceedings, if one were ever made, was lost; that his property never was restored.

There is some evidence tending to corroborate Mr. Allen's affidavit to these allegations, but not enough to warrant the committee as finding them to be proved. If they were proved they do not, in our judgment, establish a claim against the Government. Among the incidents of war is the liability to hasty, erroneous, oppressive, and wanton action of military officers. Citizens suffering either in person or property by such action within the theater of war are without redress unless it be afforded by the military authority or there be a personal resort to the wrong-doer.

The claim was first presented to the Senate in the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress. An unfavorable report was made March 31, 1880. We recommend that the bill do not pass.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 392.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 392) for the relief of Joseph Kinney, administrator of David Ballentine, of Missouri, report as follows:

This claim was presented to the Senate many years ago, and on June 17, 1874, there was a favorable report, but the bill reported did not pass the Senate. It was reported favorably a second time on June 19, 1876, and again on February 6, 1878. Accompanying the latter report was a minority report, written by the writer of the present report, signed by four members of the committee.

The Senate has never acted upon the case; but since the last report the committee has, in repeated cases, adopted the principles relied on by the minority, and in the present session of Congress they were unanimously affirmed by this committee in the case of the bill for the relief of the city of Glasgow, in the State of Missouri, and citizens thereof (S. 382), reported January 9, 1884, by Mr. Dolph.

The committee adopt said minority report as expressing the opinion of the entire committee, and annex it for the information of the Senate. We recommend that the bill do not pass.

[Senate report 77, part 2, Forty-fifth Congress, second session.]

May 23, 1878.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, asked and obtained leave to submit the following as the views of the minority to accompany bill S. 235:

The undersigned, members of the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 235) for the relief of Joseph Kinney, administrator of the late David Ballentine, cannot concur in recommending the passage of the bill.

The petitioner seeks compensation for a foundry, the property of his intestate, destroyed by order of the commander of the forces of the United States to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The foundry was in Missouri, a State not in rebellion, but in territory actually the theater of war. The circumstances authorized the commander to use his discretion in giving this order, otherwise the commander would have been a trespasser, liable to the owner's suit, and no claim against the Government would exist. (*Mitchell vs. Harmony*, 13 How., 118.)

The destruction of the property was a lawful act of war, and must be presumed to have been proper and necessary, as the officer in command so determined. The question is of the duty of the Government to make compensation.

We deem it quite clear that this is not a case of taking private property for public use within the meaning of article 5 of the amendments to the Constitution. That

amendment was not intended to apply to or regulate the operations of war. The taking of private property for public use, to which the Constitution here refers, is illegal unless the same law which provides for the taking provides for and secures compensation to the owner. It will not do to take the property first and pass a law giving indemnity afterward. The military commander would have a right, notwithstanding this clause of the Constitution, to arrest and imprison, anywhere within his lines, a person whom he suspected of being a spy, without any process of law whatever; and he has the same right to destroy property within the field of his military operations, if its continued existence be, in his judgment, a military danger.

The claim for compensation, then, does not rest upon the Constitution of the United States. It must be established, if at all, by other considerations. We have no doubt that there are obligations resting upon the United States as a civilized nation toward its own citizens, not expressly declared in the Constitution, but growing out of the laws and usages of nations or out of the plain dictates of justice, and that these obligations must operate as a constraint upon Congress to pass the legislation needed to give them effect. But of the existence and extent of these obligations Congress is the sole judge. The opinions in regard to them of writers on public law, or even of judges, are entitled only to the respect due to the individual judgment of their authors. Except in the cases in which by express statute jurisdiction has been given to judicial tribunals of claims against the Government, opinions expressed by courts upon these questions must be not only mere *obiter dicta*, but *dicta* in regard to matters solely cognizable by another department of the Government. Of this class is the remark of Taney, Ch. J., in *Mitchell v. Harmony*, 13 How., 13, and that of Clifford, J., in *United States v. Russell*, 13 Wallace, 624, so far as it relates to the obligation of the Government to make compensation for property destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

This is not the case strictly of a *use* of property by the public. Neither is it the case strictly of a *taking* of property by the public. By the act of the enemy, for which no fault can be imputed to the petitioner, he being a loyal citizen of a State not in rebellion, his property became itself a public danger, and it was destroyed as such. The act which caused the loss was the destruction of the enemy's resources. It was done in the discretion of the commander, who had been placed by the Government at the head of an armed force for that very purpose. It is difficult to draw a line which shall distinguish, in principle, the partial deprivation of the owner of the benefit of his property by occupying it with an army to prevent a like occupation by the enemy, and a total deprivation with the same purpose by its destruction.

There are two classes of cases in which Government, for public ends, deprives the citizen of his property either in war or peace. One is the exertion of the right of eminent domain by which property is taken for public use. This may be for a military use as well as for a peaceful one, as to build a fort or ship, or supply an army. It is, under our Government, exerted by the legislative authority, either directly or by delegation. The other is the right of necessity, where property is used or destroyed to avert an imminent danger, or supply an immediate and pressing necessity of such a character that private interests must yield to it. Of this class are the destruction of dwellings to prevent the spread of a fire, the building of bulwarks on private ground, the entering houses to prevent felonies or arrest offenders, and the like. We think the error of those persons who insist on the obligation of Government to make compensation in cases like the present, is in placing them in the first of these divisions. They seem to us to belong to the second. The conflagration of Moscow, the laying Holland under water by destroying the dikes, the destruction of Athens when her people took to their ships, were not process of law or exercises of the right of eminent domain. They were the acts of self-defense of nations in a death struggle, justified only by that overwhelming necessity of self-preservation which for the time being exonerates individuals and nations from all legal restraint whatever.

These considerations make it our duty to refuse our assent to a bill which provides for payment of damages to this individual as a claim, concerning which Congress has no moral right to exercise a discretion.

We do not mean to call in question the power of Congress, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to make some compensation to individuals whose property has been sacrificed for the public good, and who have thus borne a share of the burden of the war beyond that of their fellow-citizens at large. But this discretion should only be exercised, if at all, by a general law, after carefully ascertaining the number of cases to be affected, and with full knowledge of the extent of the pecuniary burden to be assumed. The amount of loss should never be left to be shown by *ex parte* testimony alone. It does not come within the scope of the authority of this committee to frame or consider such a measure.

GEO. F. HOAR.
S. J. R. McMILLAN.
ANGUS CAMERON.
H. M. TELLER.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 491.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 491) for the relief of John W. Franklin, executor of the last will of John Armfield, deceased, have considered the same, and respectfully submit the following report :

This claim, under a bill similar in all respects to the present, was before the committee for consideration at the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress ; was then fully investigated and a favorable report made thereon.

Upon a re-examination of the claim your committee have reached the same favorable conclusion, and as the facts and conclusions of law are fully set forth in their former report, which is again adopted as the report of your committee in the premises, as follows :

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report to accompany bill S. 2213.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2213) for the relief of John W. Franklin, executor of the last will of John Armfield, deceased, make the following report :

That at the commencement and during the continuance of the late war, John Armfield, a citizen and resident of Grundy County, Tennessee, was an infirm old man who remained quietly at home during the war ; that he gave no aid, comfort, or encouragement to the rebellion or to persons engaged therein, but throughout the war remained loyal to the Government of the United States. He was a depositor in the Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, and in August, 1863, there was to his credit in said bank the sum of \$30,000 in the notes or issues of the bank, and \$1,239.65 in Confederate treasury notes, arising from collections made for his account before the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the Federal military forces. On the 17th of August, 1863, Major-General Banks, then in command of the Department of the Gulf, issued order No. 202, requiring the several banks and banking associations of New Orleans to pay over without delay, to the chief quartermaster of the Army, or to such officers of his department as he might designate, all money in their possession belonging to or standing upon their books to the credit of any person registered as an enemy of the United States or engaged in any manner in the military, naval, or civil service of the "so-called Confederate States, or who should have been or might thereafter be convicted of rendering any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States." The order declared that all such funds would "be held and accounted for by the Quartermaster's Department, subject to the future adjudication of the Government of the United States." Under and in obedience to this order the Bank of Louisiana, in September, 1863, paid over to Capt. J. W. McClure, assistant quartermaster (the officer designated by the Quartermaster's Department to receive the same), the money or funds standing upon its books to the credit of John Armfield. The funds thus turned over by the bank consisted of \$30,000 of its own notes or issues and \$1,239.65 in Confederate currency. Shortly after the receipt of the money, the chief quartermaster, Colonel Holabird, sold the notes of the bank at 60 per cent., receiving the sum of

\$18,000. It does not appear what disposition was made of the Confederate currency. In 1866 said Armfield made application to the Secretary of War for the restoration of this \$18,000, the proceeds of his funds. By order of the Secretary of War, dated the 20th of November, 1866, the claim and papers relating thereto were referred to the Quartermaster-General for action required for reimbursement of claimant. The Quartermaster-General, on the 28th November, 1866, referred the matter for examination and settlement to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, who, on the 14th December, 1867, made his report to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, setting forth the facts of the case and his reasons for rejecting the claim, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, December 14, 1867.

SIR: I herewith submit for your consideration a claim of John Armfield to be reimbursed certain moneys seized at New Orleans, La., by the military officers of the United States. It appears that there was to the credit of this claimant in the Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, La., \$30,000.36 in the notes of said bank and \$1,239.65 in Confederate notes, the proceeds of collection by said bank for claimant; that orders were issued by the military authorities of the United States in that department for the seizure of property in the possession of disloyal persons, &c.; that in pursuance of these orders this bank, on the 8th and 11th of September, 1863, paid over this money (in kind as above stated) to Capt. J. W. McClure, assistant quartermaster; that he soon afterward turned over this money to Col. S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster of that department; that Colonel Holabird sold the notes of the Bank of Louisiana at 60 per cent., realizing the sum of \$18,000.21. The disposition made of the Confederate notes is not shown, but as they had no legal value the question is immaterial.

In view of the recommendations made in this report, a detailed statement of the testimony is deemed unnecessary, but a general examination of it is believed to disclose the following facts, viz: That claimant had been a resident of Tennessee for some years next preceding the rebellion, and continued so to be during the war; that he remained in Tennessee during the entire war; that he was an aged and infirm man, and was for that reason unable to participate actively in the war either for or against the United States; that he never gave any assistance to the rebel enemies further than he was obliged to do by the actual presence of armed rebels, and that he took the amnesty oath prescribed by the proclamation of the President, dated December 8, 1863, as soon as the state of his health would permit him to go to the headquarters of the Federal forces after their arrival in his neighborhood. As this seizure appears to have been substantially an appropriation of personal property at New Orleans, La., in September, 1863, the claim therefore appears to have originated during the war of the rebellion, and in a State which had enacted an ordinance of secession, and which had been declared by the proclamation of the President of July 1, 1862, to be in insurrection. It would therefore appear that any settlement of this claim is inhibited by the act of February 9 (or 19), 1867, which construed the act of July 4, 1864. But if it be decided that the settlement of this claim is not inhibited by that act, then there appear to be other reasons why no settlement can be made by this Department: 1st, no general appropriation or provision of any kind for refunding of moneys seized in the manner in which this money was taken has ever been made by Congress; and, 2d, it cannot be ascertained what appropriation had the benefit of the expenditure of any part of claimant's money, and therefore no particular appropriations can be designated as properly charged with the duty of refunding. (After discussing these points the report concludes:) It is therefore submitted, first, that settlement of this claim is inhibited by the act of Congress of February 9 (or 19), 1867, which construed the act of Congress of July 4, 1864; and, second, that the jurisdiction of this office does not extend to the settlement of this claim because no fund has ever been appropriated and no provision of any kind ever made by Congress for the settlement of claims of this character. It is therefore recommended that the claim be disallowed.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN WILSON,
Auditor.

HON. JOHN M. BRODHEAD,
Second Comptroller.

The Second Comptroller, under date of March 8, 1868, gave a written opinion in the case, concurring with the Auditor in the conclusions stated by him, and suggesting that "the remedy of claimant lies elsewhere than at the Treasury. His application should be made to Congress or the Court of Claims."

John Armfield some time after this died, and John W. Franklin, the duly appointed and qualified executor of his will, seeks by the present bill to have Congress return or repay to him, for the benefit of said Armfield's estate, without interest, said sum of \$18,000, which the United States Government received and appropriated as aforesaid. The single question presented in the case is, whether there is now any legal obligation or equitable duty on the part of the Government to make such restitution. No

judicial proceedings were ever instituted by or on behalf of the United States to confiscate or condemn either the funds of Armfield received from the bank of Louisiana or the proceeds thereof. The object and purpose of said military order No. 202, under which Armfield's deposit was taken possession of by the military authorities, was not to supply military wants and necessities, but simply to impound and confiscate the moneys of public enemies. By reason of his residence in Tennessee, John Armfield occupied (till December, 1863,) constructively the relation of enemy, but was in fact loyal to the Government. He did not, therefore, fall within either the letter or the spirit and intent of the order; neither were his funds subject to lawful seizure and confiscation under the confiscation acts of Congress. But assuming that his technical enemy relation by residence in a rebellious State would have authorized the confiscation of his funds on deposit in New Orleans, the question is presented whether the commanding general of the department could, by military order, enforce such confiscation.

This is not an open question. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *Planters' Bank vs. Union Bank* (16 Wallace, p. 494 to 497), had occasion to pass upon the validity of order No. 202; and it was there decided that General Banks had no authority to make said order, and that it was wholly invalid and worked no divestiture of the owner's right and title to the funds seized thereunder. The following extract from the opinion of the court will show the reasoning and principle on which its decision was rested:

"The validity of the order (No. 202) is, therefore, the first thing to be considered. It was made on the 17th August, 1863. Then the city of New Orleans was in quiet possession of the United States forces. It had been captured more than fifteen months before that time, and undisturbed possession was maintained ever after its capture. Hence, the order was no attempt to seize property '*flagrante bello*,' nor was it a seizure for immediate use of the Army. It was simply an attempt to confiscate private property, which, though it may be subjected to confiscation by legislative authority, is, according to the modern law of nations, exempt from capture as booty of war. Still, as the war had not ceased, though it was not flagrant in the district, and as General Banks was in command of the district, it must be conceded that he had power to do all that the laws of war permitted, except so far as he was restrained by the pledged faith of the Government or by the effect of Congressional legislation. A pledge, however, had been given that rights of property should be respected. When the city was surrendered to the army under General Butler a proclamation was issued, dated May 1, 1862, one clause of which was as follows: '*All the rights of property of whatever kind will be held inviolate, subject only to the laws of the United States.*' This, as was remarked in the case of the *Venice*, only reiterated the rules established by the legislative and executive action of the National Government in respect to the portions of the States in insurrection, occupied and controlled by the troops of the Union. That action, it was said, indicated the policy of the Government to be not to regard districts occupied and controlled by national troops as in actual insurrection, or their inhabitants as subject, in most respects, to treatment as enemies.

"Substantial, complete, and permanent military occupation and control was held to draw after it the full measure of protection to persons and property consistent with a necessary subjection to military government. We do not assert that anything in General Butler's proclamation exempted property within the occupied district from *liability to confiscation* as enemies' property, if in truth it was such. All that is now said is, that after that proclamation private property in the district was not subject to military seizure as booty of war. But admitting as we do that private property *remained subject to confiscation*, it is undeniable that confiscation was possible only to the extent and in the manner provided by the acts of Congress. Those acts were passed on the 6th August, 1861, and on the 17th July, 1862. No others authorized the confiscation of private property, and they provided the manner in which *alone* confiscation could be made. They designated Government agents for seizing enemies' property, and they directed the mode of procedure for its *condemnation in the courts*. The system devised was necessarily exclusive. No authority was given to a military commander, as such, to effect any confiscation. * * * It is therefore of little importance to inquire what, under the general laws of war, are the rights of a conqueror, for during the recent civil war the Government of the United States asserted no general rights in virtue of conquest to compel the payment of private debts to itself. On the contrary it was impliedly disclaimed except so far as the acts of 1861 and 1862 asserted it. These enactments declaring that private property belonging to certain classes of persons might be confiscated, in the manner particularly described, are themselves expressive of an intent that the rights of conquest should not be exercised against private property except in the cases mentioned and in the manner pointed out. * * * It follows then that the order of General Banks was one which he had no authority to make, and that his direction to the bank to pay to the quartermaster of the Army the debt (or deposit) due to the Planters' Bank was wholly invalid."

The Supreme Court having thus declared that the attempt of the commanding general to enforce by military order the confiscation acts of Congress against the property and effects of even actual enemies of the United States was without authority and invalid, and it further appearing that there has never been any judicial procedure for the condemnation of the funds seized, as directed and required by the confiscation acts of 1861 and 1862, so as to divest and defeat the private rights of the owner, it follows that the United States never acquired any valid interest or title to the money of Armfield turned over to the Government under said order 202. Under an invalid and unauthorized order of its commanding general the Government simply got possession of the fund, and placed itself in position to enforce against it the confiscation acts of 1861 and 1862, provided the owner had subjected himself to the penalties of said acts by aiding and abetting the rebellion. But Armfield was actually loyal, and his money could not lawfully have been condemned and confiscated under said acts.

At the close of the war Mr. Armfield was an old man, completely broken up by the casualties and disasters of war. He was in feeble and infirm health; moved about with difficulty and with pain to himself. He lived in a remote section of the State, and for years after the close of the war he diligently prosecuted his claim before the Departments of the Government, which at that time were supposed to have the proper authority, if not the sole jurisdiction, to adjust and settle the matter. After the disallowance of his claim by the Treasury Department, on the grounds already stated, which did not go to the merits of the claim, he departed this life before he had time or opportunity to apply elsewhere for relief.

It is suggested, in the opinion of the Third Auditor of the Treasury (above quoted), that the claimant's remedy was either in the Court of Claims or to Congress. If the military authorities had seized the funds under the act of Congress of March 12, 1863, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States," the claimant could have resorted to the Court of Claims within the time prescribed by law for relief. The claim does not, however, fall within the provisions of, or originate under, that act. But, as stated by the Supreme Court in the case cited, the order under which the funds were taken possession of was an unauthorized attempt by the military commander to enforce summarily the confiscation acts of 1861 and 1862.

In the opinion of your committee no jurisdiction was conferred upon the Court of Claims to grant relief in such cases, and the claimant has been guilty of no laches in failing to seek redress in that direction. The claim being a just and meritorious one, the Government should not refuse relief.

Your committee, therefore, consider that the money belonging to said Armfield to the amount of \$18,000, received in par funds and appropriated as aforesaid by the Government, should be restored to his estate, but without interest; and they accordingly report back the bill with a recommendation that it be passed by the Senate.

C

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 767.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 767) for the relief of Columbus F. Perry and Elizabeth H. Gilmer, have considered the same and respectfully report as follows :

This claim under a bill similar to the present was before the committee for investigation at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress; was then fully considered and a favorable report made thereon. Said report (No. 573) correctly sets forth the facts, and your committee, after a re-examination of the case, adopt said report as follows :

Mr. PUGH, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report to accompany bill S. 956:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 956) for the relief of Columbus F. Perry and Elizabeth H. Gilmer, of La Fayette, Chambers County, Alabama, having considered the same, beg leave to make the following report :

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Gilmer on the 18th day of June, 1866, made a deed of gift for a tract of land in Montgomery County, Alabama, containing 3,000 acres, more or less, to her adopted son, Columbus F. Perry. Mrs. Gilmer was sixty-eight years old, and had no children, but did have nieces and nephews, and after the making of the deed became known to them, and before Perry went into possession of the land, or received any benefit from it, or exercised any acts of ownership over it, the nieces and nephews were so offended at the execution of the deed that they threatened resistance and litigation as heirs at law of Mrs. Gilmer should she die without a will, and the making of the deed created such a state of feeling in the family that Perry determined not to accept the gift; and the committee find that in fact the gift never was accepted, and the intention of the parties as expressed in the deed never was in fact carried into execution; and that the reconveyance by Perry to Mrs. Gilmer was made within three months of the date of the first deed, and was executed on the advice of their attorney that it would be best to reconvey to avoid any trouble about the paper title.

On this state of facts the internal-revenue officers of the second district of Alabama, where the land was located, assessed a succession tax of \$2,220 on each conveyance, which the claimants were required to pay and did pay to the revenue collector under protest. Fourteen hundred and forty dollars of the \$4,440 was returned to the claimants as an excess in the assessment, and the claim is for the balance, \$3,000.

Your committee are satisfied from the evidence and the law that it was an unauthorized assessment, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill without the preamble.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 339.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 339) for the relief of the State National Bank, Louisiana, have considered the same, and respectfully report as follows :

This claim was favorably reported upon by the committee at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress. That report (No. 393) correctly states the facts of the case and the legal questions involved, and your committee again adopt said report and the recommendations thereof, as follows:

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report to accompany bill S. 1647.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred "a bill for the relief of the State National Bank of Louisiana," having examined the same, make the following report :

That the State Bank of Louisiana, a banking corporation chartered by the laws of Louisiana, and located at the city of New Orleans, in 1863, while said city was in the permanent occupation and control of military forces of the United States, through its agents, contracted with various parties residing in Upper Louisiana and Arkansas, who had raised and were the private owners thereof, for the purchase of several hundred bales of cotton. At the dates of these contracts of purchase the venders resided within the lines of the Confederate forces, and commercial relations between the bank and themselves were prohibited, both by the general and statute laws of the Government and by the proclamation of the President of the United States, made under and in pursuance of said laws. The cotton thus purchased or contracted for remained in the possession of the several venders until after the 30th June, 1865, when, hostilities having ceased, it was delivered over to the agent of the bank, and by said agent collected together at different points preparatory to shipment to New Orleans.

After the cotton had thus reached the possession of the bank, and while awaiting shipment to New Orleans, special Treasury agents of the United States, on the 27th and 29th July, 1865, and the 18th November, 1865, seized the same and caused it to be shipped to Simeon Draper, the agent of the Treasury Department at New York, by whom it was sold, and the proceeds paid into the United States Treasury. The State Bank of Louisiana, after the close of the war, having been merged into the State National Bank of Louisiana, the latter, as the successor to all the rights and interests of the former bank, made claim to the proceeds of this cotton, but its claim was rejected by the Treasury Department. The bank thereafter, on the 21st September, 1877, instituted an action in the Court of Claims for the recovery of said proceeds, and was defeated in said court by the plea of the statute of limitation. The object of the present bill is to allow the bank to have its claim referred to the Court of Claims for trial and adjudication, just as though the action had been filed in said court within the time authorized by law. Its claim before the Department was not finally determined until after the law of the statute had attached. The rejection of the claim by the Department was based upon the ground that its purchases having been made in 1863 from parties occupying an enemy relation, the bank failed to acquire

title to the cotton, and had therefore no valid claim to its proceeds. If the case stood alone upon the contract for the purchase of the cotton in 1863 the correctness of this ruling could not be well questioned. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Montgomery vs. United States*, 15 Wallace, 395, and *Mitchell vs. United States*, 21 Wallace, declare that such contracts of purchase would fail to confer a valid title to the property, and your committee at the present session of Congress have reported against a bill granting relief as to the proceeds of property in a case where the party, by his purchase from inhabitants of insurrectionary districts in violation of the non-intercourse laws of the United States, failed to acquire a valid title. So that if nothing appeared in the present case except the bank's purchase of the cotton in 1863 from vendors residing within the Confederate lines, it could not be distinguished from the Mitchell claim, and would be controlled by the principles applied in that case.

But there are important particulars in which the present differs from the Mitchell case. The bank's contract for the purchase of the cotton was not completed in 1863, or during the period of actual war. It had paid and the vendors had received the purchase money, but the cotton remained in the possession of the vendors under an agreement for its *future delivery*. If the vendors had subsequently refused to make delivery and complete the contract, and the bank had tried then, either during or after the war, to recover the cotton, it would have been non-suited in any court of the United States if the illegality of the contract had been pleaded, or if the same had appeared to the court in the course of the trial. The planters did not, however, avail themselves of the illegality of the contract, but on the contrary, recognizing the moral obligation which rested upon them, after receiving the purchase money, they voluntarily completed the contract and delivered the cotton over to the possession of the bank after the war had actually closed. Was this delivery which appears to have been made subsequent to June 30, 1865, in contravention of law or of the non-intercourse acts and regulations of the Government? If the parties could at that time have lawfully made an original contract with each other for the sale and purchase of the cotton in question, it is difficult to see any valid reason why they could not *then*, without violation of law or public policy, recognize as binding and complete a contract previously entered into, no intervening rights having attached. Sunday contracts are generally prohibited or forbidden by law; but, when completed on Monday, by delivery, their validity cannot be impeached. The controlling question, therefore, in the present case is, could these parties lawfully hold commercial intercourse with each other when the cotton was delivered; or rather, was such delivery, either as an original transaction or as the consummation of a previous agreement, in violation of law?

On the 24th June, 1865, the President of the United States, by proclamation issued under authority of law, expressly ordered that "*all restrictions upon internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the purchase and removal of products*" lying west of the Mississippi River (excepting those relating to property *heretofore* purchased by the agents or captured by or surrendered to the forces of the United States) are *annulled*. Under this express authority given by law, the bank could legally have purchased this cotton. The vendors could lawfully have sold or given it to the bank. When the vendors after this proclamation delivered the cotton to the bank, it was in effect either a *new sale* based upon the valuable consideration previously received or a voluntary relinquishment and donation of all their rights and title to the property. But suppose it is treated as the affirmation or confirmation of the contract of purchase made in 1863, what rule of law or principle of public policy forbid the *ratification* of that contract after June 24, 1865, before the Government had seized or captured the cotton? As a general proposition, *void*, as distinguished from *voidable*, contracts cannot be confirmed, for the reason that the same legal objections arising from positive law or public policy continue to operate when the confirmation is attempted which existed at the formation of the original contract. But when that is not the case, when the law or public policy that originally vitiates the contract has been changed, when the legal objections to such contracts have ceased to operate, there is no reason why the parties thereto may not lawfully ratify or reaffirm their agreement. If this position is correct, the act of the vendors in ratifying and completing their contracts by delivery of the cotton after the restrictions upon commercial intercourse had been removed, conferred upon the bank a title to the property just as valid as though the contract had been *first* entered into at the date and place of delivery; so that the case is narrowed down to this, that after all hostilities had terminated and the President had, by his proclamation, removed all restrictions upon trade in the districts formally declared to be in insurrection, the bank applied to the planters who agreed to sell it their cotton in 1863, and requested them to recognize and complete their agreement and confer upon the bank the possession and ownership of the cotton. This they might have refused to do, but feeling the *moral* obligation arising out of the receipt of the money the bank had paid them, they freely delivered the cotton to the agent of the bank, when it was lawful for them to hold intercourse, and before any intervening rights of the Government had attached.

Under those circumstances the transaction may well be termed either a valid confirmation of a former contract, or a new sale as of the date of such delivery, or a gift. When the cotton was so received in 1865 it must be admitted that the *possession* which the bank thereby acquired was a legal one. The cotton had never been captured "*flagrante bello*;" it had never been abandoned nor seized as such, consequently the United States never acquired the right of seizure coupled with possession before the bank perfected both its title and possession. Whether the agents of the Treasury Department had any authority in law for seizing this cotton in the possession of the bank at the several dates already given is, in the opinion of your committee, a matter of such grave doubt, to say the least of it, as to make this a proper case for the decision of some competent judicial tribunal. What the bank now asks is that it may be permitted to sue in the Court of Claims, and that said court shall hear and adjudicate the case as though it had been instituted within six years after the seizure of the cotton by the officers of the Government. The proceeds of the cotton are in the United States Treasury, placed there by the alleged wrongful acts of special agents of that Department. The bank prosecuted its claim to these proceeds before the Department, hoping for a favorable decision, until its remedy in the Court of Claims was barred by the statute of limitations. Again, claimants in this class of cases were not supposed by the legal profession to have any remedy in the Court of Claims until the Klein case was decided in December, 1871. Under those circumstances the bank, having been guilty of no "*laches*," should not be deprived of the opportunity to have its claim passed upon by the Court of Claims. It would certainly be against conscience for the Government in a case like the present to keep this money and deny to the bank the privilege of establishing its superior right thereto. Your committee accordingly recommend the passage by the Senate of the accompanying bill.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 167.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 167) for the relief of John Thorns, of Fayette County, Kentucky, have considered the same, and make the following report:

The claimant sets forth the fact in affidavit, dated February 18, 1878, that "he has a just claim against the United States, amounting to \$62,050, for quartermaster stores and commissary stores taken for the use of, and used by, the Army during the war of the rebellion."

There is nothing before the committee to show the nature of this large claim against the Government, what property was taken, by whose order, its kind or value. The only affidavits supporting this general indefinite demand of claimant are one from General S. S. Burbridge, that "a large quantity of quartermaster stores was taken from him (John Thorns) at different times for the use of the Government," and one from Joseph Thompson, who says that "during the war he was acting as superintendent of the post at Lexington, Ky., and, acting in that capacity, took a large quantity of quartermaster stores from John Thorns." By whose order, what right, or for whose use the stores were taken by Thompson does not appear.

During the Forty-fifth Congress, and at the second session thereof, this claim was before the Senate Committee on Claims, which apparently had at that time the benefit of more proofs than are now filed in support of this bill. The committee made report May 9, 1878. (Report No. 361, to accompany bill S. 66.) It carefully reviews all the testimony in regard to the loyalty of claimant and concludes that it is not established.

On May 8, 1876, the claim was *disallowed* by the Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army., because the proofs did not convince that officer of the loyalty of claimant. In the affidavits now before your committee, one G. E. Billingsley says that, as attorney for claimant, in the taking of proofs by the agent of the Quartermaster's Department, he admitted that his client, Thorns, had the reputation of being a Southern sympathizer, and gives the very same excuse for such admission that he thought Thorns' own affidavit upon that subject made years after the war had closed would be the best evidence of his feelings toward the Confederacy during the war.

Another witness, George Stoll, swears that he knew claimant, and that he was regarded by the community in which he lived as a rebel sympathizer. Your committee therefore report the bill back, recommend that the claim be disallowed, and the bill be indefinitely postponed.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 410.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 410) for the relief of the Sone and Fleming Manufacturing Company, limited, of the city of New York, having duly considered the same, make the following report :

The claim upon which this bill is based was considered by the Committee on Claims of the Senate at the Forty-seventh Congress, first session, and said committee, on February 18th, 1882, made a full and clear report in favor of the allowance of the claim in the following words :

[Senate Report No. 177, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TELLER, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report, to accompany bill S. 31 :

The Committee on Claims to whom was referred the bill (S. 31) for the relief of the "Sone and Fleming Manufacturing Company, limited," of the city of New York, having duly considered the same, make the following report :

That the Sone and Fleming Manufacturing Company were refiners and exporters of petroleum during the years 1876-'77, carrying on their business at the city of New York, and it appears from the evidence that it was their habit to pack the oil for exportation in cans manufactured from imported tin. At the time of the exportation, under the provisions of section 3019 United States Revised Statutes, they were entitled to the drawback duties on said imported tin ; but in order to obtain this drawback it was necessary to enter the tin for drawback.

The Sone and Fleming Company had at that time in their employ a clerk whose duty it was to file these drawback notices in the New York custom-house and to pay the small fee required for its entry. It appears from the evidence that the clerk so employed had long attended to his duties faithfully, ingratiating himself into the confidence of the company. During a term of about three months the clerk drew the notices, had them verified by the treasurer of the company, and obtained the several amounts from the cashier of the company necessary to pay these small fees, then left the office for the express purpose of filing the notices of drawback and to pay the fees of the same, but he never filed the notices and he embezzled the fees.

The collector, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, says "the exporters called at this office, as customary, to sign the bonds," but inasmuch as their clerk had never filed the entry papers and never paid the fees, no bond had been given. Immediately upon the discovery of these facts the company applied to the collector for relief, and the matter was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary held that his power in the premises was limited by section 3037 of the United States Revised Statutes to such cases as have been "entered" for drawback and some subsequent formality has been omitted, while in this case the clerk did not file the notices of entry, and that there was no law which empowered the Secretary of the Treasury

to authorize the payment of the drawback money. The original landing certificates, signed by the United States consul or vice-consul at the several ports of landing, are in evidence, covering the fourteen lots of tin cans, also the original entry certificates drawn by the company. The amount of the drawback duties which under the Revised Statutes the company was entitled to is \$5,265.73.

Congress has considered it appropriate to give relief in similar cases in several instances. (See p. 467, chap. 231, 1st sess., 44th Cong., app. July 25, 1876; p. 437, chap. 124, 1st sess., 44th Cong., app. June 12, 1876; p. 529, chap. 112, 2d sess., 45th Cong., app. May 25, 1878.)

The bill provides for the payment of money by the Government to the claimants which fairly belongs to them. The evidence is clear that the Government is to-day in possession of the money by a mere technicality of the law. The high standing of this company is mentioned in the letter of the collector of the port at that time—Mr. Arthur—to the Secretary of the Treasury, on file with the papers, and it seems hard that they should lose so large an amount on account of the embezzlement of a few dollars of their own money by a long-trusted clerk.

Your committee are of the opinion that the money of the company at present withheld from them on account of their failure to file drawback notices justly belongs to them, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment: Strike out, in line 7, the words "in gold coin of the United States," and, in lines 7 and 8, strike out the words "in currency."

Your committee fully concur in the statements and conclusions of the above quoted report, and do therefore recommend that the claim be allowed, and the passage of the bill (S. 410) without amendment.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 399.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 399) for the relief of Albert H. Emery, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

Favorable reports in this case were made by the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress, at its second session (see Report No. 1584); by the same committee of the House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh Congress, at its first session (see Report No. 226); and by the Committee on Claims of the Senate of the Forty-sixth Congress, at its second session (report not printed); and again by the same committee of the Senate of the Forty-seventh Congress, at its first session. (See Report No. 17.)

The merits of the claim of Mr. Emery are so distinctly, fully, and clearly set forth in these reports (which are substantially alike) that the committee adopts much of Report No. 17, as follows:

[Senate Report No. 17, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

DECEMBER 21, 1881.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FAIR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report, to accompany bill S. 111:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 111) for the relief of A. H. Emery, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

That, on careful examination of the papers in this case, they find that the House Committee on Claims made a report, dated June 3, 1880 (Report No. 1584, Forty-sixth Congress, second session), in which the merits of this case are very distinctly and clearly set forth, and which was as follows:

[Report No. 1584, Forty-sixth Congress, second session.]

Mr. BOWMAN, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report, to accompany bill H. R. 6373:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5990) for the relief of A. H. Emery, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

By an act approved March 3, 1873, Congress appropriated \$25,000 for improved machinery for testing American iron and steel. (17 Stat. at Large, p. 547.) Under this appropriation the Ordnance Department ordered of A. H. Emery, civil engineer, of New York, a testing machine, to be designed and built by him, and erected at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., as will more fully appear from the memorial of the claimant accompanying the message of the President to the House on the 16th of April, 1880. (See Ex. Doc. No. 74.)

2. The papers contained in said Ex. Doc. No. 74 show that under this order the claimant diligently and continuously proceeded with the designing and construction of the said machine. During the progress of this work Congress passed an act, approved March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., p. 399), appropriating \$50,000 for "experiments in testing iron and steel, including the cost of any machine built for the purpose," and the above appropriation of \$25,000 made by the act of March 3, 1873, was made available as a "further sum" for the purpose of building such machine. (See section 4.) This section also provided that the President should appoint a board, consisting of one engineer and one ordnance officer of the Army, one line officer and one engineer of the Navy, and three civilian experts, for the purpose of making tests of the strength and value of all kinds of iron and steel and other metals, and for the building of a *suitable machine* for establishing such tests. The President appointed on this board General Q. A. Gillmore, Engineers, United States Army; Col. T. T. S. Laidley, of the Ordnance Bureau; Commander L. A. Beardslee, United States Navy; David Smith, Chief Engineer, United States Navy; General William Sooy Smith, civilian, civil engineer; A. L. Holley, civilian, civil engineer; R. H. Thurston, civilian, civil engineer.

3. Under this act, which placed the board above named in the position formerly held by the Ordnance Office as regards this machine, the said board made a new contract with the claimant after he had been at work upwards of a year and a half under his original contract. By the said new contract the board required certain additional apparatus, which increased the weight of the machine about ten per cent., and for this additional apparatus added \$6,500 to the original contract price, thus changing the price to be paid from \$25,000 to \$31,500.

4. Under this contract the work was continued unremittingly until the 8th of February, 1879, when the machine was completed and accepted.

5. From statements of the claimant, which there is no reason to doubt, it appears that his inventions embodied in this machine were for the most part matured prior to the date when the machine was ordered, to wit, the 24th of December, 1873. The papers show that at that time no design of the machine had been made, and that the claimant pursued with untiring industry and skill the designing, constructing, testing, and perfecting of this machine, which proved to be an unexpectedly difficult and expensive task. Colonel Laidley, president of the board above alluded to, says in regard to this, in a letter addressed to the President of the United States, dated February 10, 1879, two days after the machine had been accepted by the board, as follows:

"In the plans designed by Mr. Emery he adopted new principles, in the working out of which he met, as is always the case under such circumstances, with great and unlooked-for difficulty. In overcoming these difficulties, Mr. Emery has spent more money than he has received for the entire machine, to say nothing of his other expenses, time, labor, &c. He has throughout, in the performance of his part of the contract, shown a greater desire to make the machine perfect in all its details than to complete the work and obtain his money. The result of this unusual devotion is that the United States has at this time a more perfect machine than was called for by the terms of the contract."

And in the same report to the President, in speaking of the character of the machine, he uses the following language:

"This machine combines the qualities of power and delicacy to an extent hitherto unknown, and is equally adapted to the testing of the ultimate strength of an iron bar 30 feet in length and 5 inches in diameter, and of a piece of wire of the finest size drawn, 1 inch long, and is capable of giving the exact strain of rupture of each. This is more than can be said of any other machine now in existence; in fact its capabilities and the ease with which the greatest strains are applied are such as to pass even the bounds of belief of those who have not witnessed its operation."

6. At the time of the acceptance of the machine, and prior to this report of the president of the board to the President, attention was called to the fact that the cost of the machine was vastly in excess of the contract price. The claimant, without examination of his accounts, stated that the cost was at least \$100,000. One member of the board then recommended the payment of not less than \$45,000 additional compensation, while five other members of the board recommended the payment of \$70,000 additional, which latter amount, added to the contract price, would only have reimbursed him for actual outlay as then estimated without any compensation for his own time and skill or for the use of his inventions.

7. The said members of the board, while recommending the payment of \$70,000 additional compensation, state that as the board did not intend the machine should be made without a reasonable profit they would, had the contractor asked it, have recommended that he be paid for his time as well as disbursements.

8. The above-referred to report and letters of recommendation were made the subject of Senate Ex. Doc. No. 68, parts 1 and 2, Forty-fifth Congress, third session, which reached Congress so near the close of the session that no action was taken thereon.

9. Since that time the claimant has accurately ascertained the cost of the machine, and has furnished a detailed statement thereof, certified by affidavits of himself and of

the parties who furnished the labor and materials. His memorial setting forth the history of the case, with proofs of the cost of the machine, were inclosed in his letter to the President dated March 27, 1880, which papers, with the indorsements thereon, were made the subject of a special message of the President to the House, dated the 16th of April, 1880, and found in Ex. Doc. No. 74, present session.

10. The documents further show that before the machine was designed it was expected to contain, when completed, about 80,000 pounds of finished metal work, whereas it really contains about 170,000 pounds, and more than twice this quantity (or upwards of four times the amount it was originally expected to contain) was put into the furnaces and forges to produce it.

11. It further appears from the documents on file that in order to produce such a machine as the Government and the board required, many parts, though constructed with great care, had to be made over and over again; and without entering into details as to changes, enlargements, new inventions and devices that were made and used to perfect the machine, it is sufficient to say that the proofs show the actual cost of the machine to have been upwards of \$129,000, for which he has received \$31,500, exclusive of interest. These proofs as to cost and other details were submitted to Colonel Laidley, president of the board, and carefully examined by him, and will be found in detail in Ex. Doc. No. 74, above cited.

12. This cost does not include any allowance for the value of the invention used in the machine, nor is there embraced in it anything for profits; both which items should be considered in fixing the amount to be paid, for no one could wish the Government to use this machine, even at cost, without compensation to him for his inventions and his time, nor that he should assume the heavy expense and risk involved without a fair profit.

13. The above would have been a reasonable basis of settlement but for the fact that in the sundry civil bill, approved June 20, 1878, Congress enacted—

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause the machine built for testing iron and steel to be set up and applied to the testing of iron and steel for all persons who may desire to use it, upon the payment of a suitable fee for each test; the table of fees to be approved by the Secretary of War, and to be so adjusted from time to time as to defray the actual cost of the tests as near as may be; and, in order to make the final payment on contract for the construction of this machine, the sum of six thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and forty-eight cents of the unexpended balance now remaining on the books of the Treasury of the appropriation for this purpose is hereby reappropriated and made available therefor."

This act, passed while the claimant was setting up his machine, virtually deprived him of the proper use of his inventions, most of which he had matured before the machine was ordered for the use of the Government, and in the development of which he had spent, as has been shown, more than five years of time. The use of the machine by the Government for the benefit of the public for merely nominal fees, manifestly deprives the claimant of any considerable market for the sale of these machines.

14. It is not the Government only which is interested in testing the strength of materials, but manufacturers, constructing engineers, builders, and in general the whole public, who are constantly exposed to peril from the treachery of metallic structures of uncertain strength.

15. A letter from members of the board, dated February 17, 1879 (see Senate Ex. Doc. No. 68, Forty-fifth Congress, 3d session), says:

"He has spent every dollar he asks and more, we believe, on this machine, and the Government has got the value of the expenditure tenfold as compared with the value of any other known testing machine."

16. The Secretary of War, in his letter to the President, informs him that this is the most perfect testing machine in the world, and that Colonel Laidley and other members of the board recommend the payment of \$200,000 to the contractor.

17. The following are the communications of the President and Secretary of War on the subject embraced in Ex. Doc. No. 74, before referred to:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"Washington, D. C., April 16, 1880.

"To the House of Representatives:

"The board for testing iron, steel, and other metals, appointed under the authority of 'An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes,' contracted with Mr. A. H. Emery, of New York, for a testing-machine, to be paid for out of the appropriation made for the purpose. That machine has been completed and accepted, and is now in position at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts. It is spoken of by the members composing the late board as the most perfect and reliable machine in the world, embodying new mechanical principles and combinations not heretofore used in any other constructions.

"In designing, perfecting, and making this machine, the contractor has expended

large sums of money over and above the contract price, besides giving years of labor for which he has received no compensation. He now appeals to Congress for relief, and the papers herewith exhibit a case that calls for Congressional action. It is respectfully submitted to the House of Representatives, recommending speedy and favorable consideration.

"R. B. HAYES."

"WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 14, 1880.

"SIR: I have the honor to return the papers in the claim of Mr. A. H. Emery.

"These papers have been referred to the Chief of Ordnance, and your attention is invited to his indorsement, and to that of Colonel Laidley, president of the late board on steel and iron, as well as to the views of some of the members of the board.

"This is a case that calls for Congressional action. These papers show that it is one deserving favorable consideration.

"The country is now in possession of the most perfect testing-machine in the world. The use of metals in all kinds of constructions, both private and public, demands so accurate a knowledge of their qualities as can only be determined by just such a machine as this, and its determinations will be of the greatest value to one of the most extensive industries in which our people are engaged.

"It appears to me that liberal action on the part of Congress towards one of our citizens who has lost so much in faithfully carrying out his contract, would be but proper and equitable.

"Colonel Laidley and other members of the board, who are thoroughly cognizant of all the facts, name \$200,000 as not excessive, 'or more than sufficient to pay the contractor for his unusual devotion to the interests of the Government.'

"I respectfully recommend reference of these papers to Congress with request for speedy and favorable action.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ALEX. RAMSEY,
"Secretary of War.

"The PRESIDENT."

18. Accompanying this executive document will be found the letter of the claimant to the President of the United States, inclosing his memorial and exhibits showing the cost of the testing-machine, which received the following indorsements, in which the Chief of Ordnance and president and other members of the board recommend the payment of this sum:

"[Indorsements.]

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"March 26, 1880.

"Calls attention to letter of president of board for testing steel and iron, recommending an appropriation to reimburse Mr. Emery for loss, allowance, and use of patent, &c., and incloses additional papers upon the subject.

"Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

"By direction of the President.

"W. K. ROGERS,
"Private Secretary.

"[First indorsement.]

"ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
"Washington, March 26, 1880.

"Respectfully referred to Col. T. T. S. Laidley, president of the late board on steel and iron, for remark.

"1st. Mr. Emery now claiming compensation from the United States not only for the actual cost to him of the machine over and above the contract price, but for the use of his patents, and for consequential damages caused by the free use of the machine to all persons, as given by Congress, &c.

"2d. Is the amount of \$200,000, if now paid by Congress, excessive or more than sufficient to compensate Mr. Emery for losses and allowance on the contract, and for his time and labor and use of patents and damage from the free use of machine, &c., for all or any of these?

"3d. Colonel Laidley will submit any papers bearing on this case.

"By order of the Chief of Ordnance.

"S. C. LYFORD,
"Major of Ordnance.

"[Second indorsement.]

"WATERTOWN ARSENAL, March 30, 1880.

"Respectfully returned to the Chief of Ordnance.

"The inclosed papers, which have been carefully examined by the undersigned, show that the testing-machine invented and constructed by Mr. A. H. Emery for the Government has cost him much more than had been supposed in February, 1879, when, without going into an examination of books and papers, the cost was set down at \$100,000. The undersigned thought, from a report made by the contractor in 1877, that the cost, when figured up, would be probably less.

"The act of Congress, approved June 20, 1878, which directs that this machine shall be applied to the testing of materials for all persons who may desire to use it upon the payment of the actual cost of making the tests, which action virtually destroys the business of the inventor of building testing-machines, in that no one will purchase a machine when he can have the work of testing done by the Government at less cost than he could do it himself if a machine were furnished to him free of charge, gives the inventor a strong claim for greatly-increased damages, and causes the undersigned to modify and increase the sum which, in his opinion, the Government could well afford to pay for this machine and the losses its action has inflicted.

"When the contractor undertook to build this machine he confidently expected that it would be completed within six months, whereas nearly five years were consumed in its perfection. This is nearly one-third of the entire life of his valuable patents, and involves a loss to him, without any fault of his, which though doubtless great, it would be difficult accurately to estimate.

"It rarely happens in the development of any new invention that the first construction does more than show what may be accomplished in succeeding efforts. In the present instance, however, so thoroughly were all the details digested; and such frequent changes made in drawings before they passed into the hands of the workman, that this first machine forms a marked exception to the general rule, and is more perfect in all its parts than could have been reasonably expected under the terms of the contract. This result, however, has not been accomplished without long and laborious study, and a corresponding increase of expense to the contractor. Since the Government is thereby the gainer, it can well afford to offer a substantial compensation therefor. Had the contractor failed to raise the necessary funds to complete the machine in accordance with his high standard of excellence, the undersigned, though conversant with the testing-machines used by the principal nations, knows of none which could have been procured combining all of the desired qualities to the extent of that the United States now possesses. No one who has witnessed the facility of its operation, and understood the principles upon which it is based, has failed to appreciate and be impressed with the delicacy and accuracy of its determinations. This is a matter of no small importance, since it is to form the standard throughout the country for measuring such strains as are ordinarily determined by testing-machines. Its reputation is not confined to this continent, but wherever a knowledge of its capabilities has extended it reflects credit upon the American name.

"Under these circumstances the Government can well afford to be liberal with the contractor and make a fair compensation to him for his great creative power and unremitting labor during the five best years of his life.

"The amount of \$200,000, if now paid by Congress, would not, in the judgment of the undersigned, be excessive, or more than sufficient to pay the contractor a fair equivalent for his unusual devotion to the interests of the Government, the work performed by him, and the losses sustained during the time that he has given up his undivided energies to this undertaking.

"T. T. S. LAIDLEY,

"Colonel of Ordnance, Commanding."

"We, the undersigned, formerly members of the United States board for testing iron and steel, had supposed that the testing-machine had cost the sum stated by the contractor, and no one who has seen the machine will be surprised to learn that it has really cost a larger sum, as ascertained by the contractor in making up his accounts. We fully agree with Colonel Laidley in all his remarks with regard to the quality and value of the machine and the services rendered by Mr. Emery in designing and constructing it. And we think that he is justly entitled to compensation for its cost as shown and the allowance he asks as a contractor, and that he should be paid for his time and the use of his patents in the construction of said machine. We also think that Congress and the country can well afford to pay him the sum of \$200,000 to settle his claim, and should any part of the cost of the machine or other part of his claim be for any cause disallowed, we would still recommend that a sum not less than \$200,000 be paid him in recognition of his genius, fidelity, and services; and if not paid now we would recommend a larger sum hereafter as including compensation for delay.

"WM. SOOY SMITH, C. E.

"A. L. HOLLEY.

"Q. A. GILLMORE,

"Lieut. Col. Eng., Bvt. Maj. Gen."

"[2d indorsement.]

"ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

"Washington, April 13, 1880.

"Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, inviting special attention to the indorsement of Colonel Laidley, president of the late Board on Steel and Iron, and the views of a majority of the members. The other members of the board, being absent or sick, have not been consulted.

"As stated in my indorsement of February 18, 1879, herewith, I know nothing of the merits but what is made to appear by these papers. The inventor has produced a testing-machine believed to be the most reliable and perfect in the world, and reflecting the greatest credit on the inventive genius and mathematical skill of one of our citizens. No one can question the fact that in the laudable desire to do his whole duty to the country, and give it the master-piece of his designing and constructive faculty, he has seriously involved himself pecuniarily, and has not received any compensation for his very arduous labors. In the construction of this machine he has expended large sums over and above the amount paid him under the contract.

"It is a case that appeals strongly to our sympathies, and to our sense of justice equitably rendered. In this view I respectfully recommend this matter to favorable consideration.

"S. V. BENET,

"Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance."

"20. The documents before us show that the claimant has not only been waiting for the money equitably due him since the time when the machine was accepted, but that a large part of the disbursements now to be refunded were made during the period from 1873 to 1879; and it would have been but reasonable, in a work of this magnitude, that payments should have been made by the Government from time to time as expenses occurred.

"20. It will be seen that the President, Secretary of War, Chief of Ordnance, and president and members of the board all recommend speedy and favorable consideration.

"21. Your committee recommend an appropriation of \$200,000, as provided for in House bill No. 5990.

"22. Legislation in reference to this machine may be found in the regular appropriation bills (*vide* Army bill, approved March 3, 1873; sundry civil bill, approved March 3, 1875; sundry civil bill, approved June 20, 1878; Army bill, approved May 4, 1880, appropriating money for the use of this machine.)

"Your committee therefore report the accompanying bill as a new draft of the one committed to your committee, and recommend that the same do pass."

The bill having been placed on the Calendar near the close of the long session, was not reached during that or the succeeding short session.

On the same date, June 3, 1880, Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, who had examined this case in the Senate Committee on Claims, offered an amendment to the "sundry civil bill," providing that \$200,000 be paid to settle this claim as provided in House bill No. 6373, which accompanied the above report of the House committee. This Senate Committee on Appropriations, to whom this amendment was referred, while acknowledging the justice of the claim, declined to report it simply because it was a claim, and, therefore, should go in a bill by itself.

A similar amendment, providing for the appropriation of \$200,000 to settle this claim, was proposed to the deficiency bill by Senator Booth on the 9th of June, 1880, and was also referred to the Committee on Appropriations; it was not reported for the same reason.

On the same day Senator Kernan introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for an appropriation of \$20,000 for continuing tests of iron and steel with this machine for the coming year.

The Secretary of War, in recommending this appropriation, wrote as follows:

"I am satisfied, from the opinions of experts, that the determinations of formulas and facts in regard to metals will be of great value to the industrial interests of the country. Miscellaneous Document No. 38 of Forty-fourth Congress, second session, gives the written opinions of scientific and industrial associations in favor of an appropriation of \$50,000 to be used in experiments. It is stated by reliable authorities that two hundred railroad bridges have fallen within ten years; a single one of these, the Ashtabula bridge, caused an estimated loss of about \$2,000,000—over \$750,000 having been paid for loss of life and limb alone in that accident. These trials and tests of metals are absolutely necessary to determine the strength of material and prevent such accidents—the tests with this machine showing that large bars break under a much less strain than has heretofore been accepted as their actual strength, many breaking with from six to eight tenths of the load they were expected to bear." (Congressional Record, June 10, 1880, page 52.)

In the discussion on this amendment Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, said :

"I regard this as a most meritorious invention, one that has not been equalled in the history of this country in regard to its value. Its inventor has, at large expense to himself and at the request of officials of the Government, created and constructed this machine. It is now in the custody of the Government and very valuable results are coming from it."

And Senator Eaton said :

"In my opinion this appropriation ought to be made. This is the most extraordinary machine in this or any other land. I undertake to say that in the great works the Government now has in hand, in the \$100,000 of iron that it is about to purchase for use here in Washington City, it ought to know the strength of the iron that it puts in its new buildings here and everywhere else where we are building, so as to know exactly the resistance which the iron which we shall purchase to-morrow will bear before we buy. Let us know it; let us test it. This machine will do it. It will test the strength of a bar of iron as large as the body of any man in the world, or the strength of the finest needle that can be made out of steel, so fine is it in its operations as that.

"Sir, I hope we shall use this machine; let us use it. If it be necessary to use it for the benefit of the people let us do it. As we appropriate gladly money to take care of the cotton-worm in the South or the bug of the Rocky Mountains, let us do this for the benefit of all the people of the land." (Congressional Record, June 11, 1880, pages 36 and 37.)

The report of the Secretary of War of November 19, 1880, page 22, referring to the report of the Chief of Ordnance, says: "He reports the successful operation of the United States testing-machine at the Watertown Arsenal, adding that this machine is considered the most perfect testing-machine in the world; equally able to test a single hair and the largest column or specimens by either tension or compression with any load desired, from one to eight hundred thousand pounds, being of any length from one inch to thirty feet. Its determinations are of great value to the departments of the Government and to the scientific and industrial interests of the whole country. The memorial of its inventor, asking for additional compensation and reimbursement, is commended to the favorable consideration of Congress."

The Secretary of the Treasury in transmitting the estimates of deficiencies in appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1881, includes in the estimates of the Secretary of War \$200,000 to settle this claim as follows:

"To pay to Albert H. Emery, of the city and State of New York, in full settlement of all claims, legal or equitable, which he has in any way against the United States on account of the cost of the testing-machine built and erected by him for the United States, including the time spent by him in designing and constructing the said machine, together with the use of all patents and inventions used therein: *Provided*, That said machine, together with the full right to the use therein of all patents and inventions used in its design and construction, shall belong to the United States.

"NOTE.—The Chief of Ordnance 'reports the successful operation of the United States testing-machine at the Watertown Arsenal, adding that this machine is considered the most perfect testing-machine in the world; equally able to test a single hair and the largest column or specimens, by either tension or compression, with any load desired, from one to eight hundred thousand pounds, being of any length from one inch to thirty feet. Its determinations are of great value to the Departments of the Government and to the scientific and industrial interests of the whole country. The memorial of its inventor, asking additional compensation and reimbursement, is commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.'—(*Extract from report of Secretary of War Nov. 19, 1880, page 22.*)

"Attention is also invited to the message of the President of the United States, dated April 16, 1880 (House Ex. Doc. No. 74, Forty-sixth Congress, second session), recommending favorable action in this case, and the report (No. 1584) of the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives, dated June 3, 1880, to accompany bill H. R. 6373, Forty-sixth Congress, second session."—(H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 44, 46th Cong., 3d sess., p. 17.)

The House Committee on Claims passed unanimously a resolution recommending that the above sum of \$200,000 be included in the deficiency bill, as recommended by the Secretary, for this purpose; but the Committee on Appropriations, while admitting the justice of the claim, declined to include it in the deficiency bill.

To show the estimation in which this machine was held by the industrial and scientific world, your committee quote the following from the New York Times of November 18, 1881:

"MR. EMERY'S TESTING-MACHINE AWARDED THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR AT A BOSTON FAIR.

"The managers of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association Fair, which closed in Boston last Saturday afternoon, after an unusually successful season, have

announced but one award, that of a grand medal of honor, which was made to Mr. Albert H. Emery, a civil engineer, of this city, for his great testing-machine, which was on exhibition at Watertown Arsenal, in connection with exhibits of specimens tested thereon, which were shown at the fair. This medal is an elaborate piece. It consists of a shield of gold resting above a circle of white enamel, within which is a field of deep blue enamel, with the words 'Medal of honor.' Around the circle is a laurel wreath in gold, with the raised arm—the emblem of the association—between two laurel branches, while below on a scroll of emerald green, are the words, "Be just and fear not." The other inscriptions upon the circular band and the shield are the name of the association and the date of the award. The medal is said to have cost \$500. Its principal value is derived not from its material or artistic design, but from the sources through which it was awarded. It was provided by the fair association, but was awarded by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences for that 'exhibit most conducive to human welfare,' which was the highest requirement that any exhibit could be called upon to sustain. The high standing of this body, including as it does many of the most noted scientists in this country and Europe, is too well known to require comment here, and it gives great force to that part of the judge's report which refers to the machine as 'the greatest invention in mechanism of the present century.' The exhibits shown from this machine embraced various specimens for tension and compression—those for tension including a forged bridge link of wrought iron of 20 square inches section, steel boiler plates, cables from the East River Bridge, &c. Those for compression included specimens of large wrought iron and wooden columns, which were crushed, down to specimens so feebly in resistance as eggs, some of which were tested by compression to show the strength of the shell. There was included in this exhibit one of several gun-blocks, 11 inches in diameter and 22 inches long, which were burst in this machine.

"Attention has already been called in a number of articles in the Times to the remarkable construction of this wonderful piece of ingenious mechanism, which now, after nearly three years' use in crushing and breaking large specimens with loads up to 800,000 pounds, the shock of which is received on the scale, appears wholly uninjured, and still shows distinctly the strain on a single horse-hair. This machine is in constant use, and its determinations are invaluable to the engineering, mechanical, and scientific world."

This grand medal of honor which was thus awarded for the "exhibit most conducive to human welfare," is, so far as your committee are informed, the only one of the kind ever granted in this country, and confers great honor on the machine and its inventor.

The estimate of the cost of the machine was made to January 1, 1880, and the board recommending the appropriation of \$200,000 to pay for it said that, if not paid at that time, they would recommend a larger sum thereafter as including compensation for delay.

The bill before your committee, while identical in all other respects with that recommended by the House Committee on Claims in 1880, increases the amount to \$225,000.

Should this bill pass and the money be paid by the 1st of February, 1882, two years and one month will have elapsed from the 1st of January, 1880, to that date, for which time the interest on \$200,000, at 6 per cent., is \$25,000, while we are credibly informed that the claimant has to pay 7 per cent. on most of this sum. This takes no account of his expenses and loss of time, and the derangement and injury to his business from the lack of this money and the time spent in endeavoring to collect it.

Not only would it be of great advantage to the claimant to have this claim settled very promptly, but it would be of benefit to the country in enabling him to complete and introduce his valuable inventions.

Your committee therefore report back the bill without amendment, and recommend that the same do pass.

Your committee fully indorses the views expressed in the former reports from the Committee on Claims of the Senate and House of Representatives, hereinbefore referred to, and believing that the claimant should speedily receive the sum of \$200,000 claimed by him, report back the bill (S. 399) without amendment, and recommend that the same do pass.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 253.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 253) for the relief of John Leathers, having considered the same and accompanying papers, submit the following report:

A bill identical with the present bill was referred to, considered, and reported by this committee to the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress. (Report No. 676.) The facts are correctly stated in that report, which is as follows:

The record shows that on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1879, John Leathers was duly indicted by the grand jury of the United States for the district of Nevada, under the Revised Statutes of the United States, "of fishing within an Indian reservation, to wit, in Pyramid Lake, in the State of Nevada;" that on the 1st day of July, same year, he was regularly convicted by a trial jury in the district court of the United States for the district aforesaid of said offense, and was sentenced to pay a fine and costs, amounting to \$744.90, which amount was covered into the Treasury of the United States by miscellaneous warrant No. 1397, first quarter 1881; that immediately thereafter the pardon of said John Leathers was recommended by the district attorney and the judge for the district of Nevada; for which transgression the President of the United States granted to him, on the 28th day of February, 1891, a full and unconditional pardon.

The effect of a pardon upon the condition and rights of its recipient is established by the following decision, from which extracts are given:

Case of *Oshorn v. The United States*. United States Reports Supreme Court, Otto, vol. 1, pp. 474, 475, 476, 477, and 478.

A pardon by the President restores to its recipient all rights of property lost by the offense pardoned. * * * The pardon of that offense necessarily carried with it the release of the penalty attached to its commission. * * * It is of the very essence of a pardon that it releases the offender from the consequences of his offense.

* * * The penalty of forfeiture annexed to the commission of the offense must fall with the pardon of the offense itself, provided the full operation of the pardon be not restrained by the condition upon which it is granted. * * * The pardon, in releasing the offense, obliterating it in legal contemplation (*Carlisle v. United States*, 16 Wall., 151), removes the ground of the forfeiture upon which the decree rests.

* * * But, were this otherwise, the constitutional grant to the President of the power to pardon offenses must be held to carry with it, as an incident, the power to release penalties and forfeitures which accrue from the offenses. * * *

Without authorization by Congress the President has no power to render to the claimant the moneys derived on account of "fine and costs in case of United States v. John Leathers." There was no penalty attached other than the fine, which was paid. There was no imprisonment attached and no penalty not executed; therefore the pardon could only act upon the original conviction, vacating it, and this necessarily carried with it a remission of the penalty.

Your committee are of opinion that owing to the slightness of the offense, and the offender being released by a full and unconditional pardon, relief should be granted to the extent of remitting the fine but not the costs, and your committee hereby report said bill with the recommendation that it do pass as amended.

The petition for pardon appears to have been forwarded to the Attorney-General by the United States attorney for the district of Nevada, with favorable recommendation, July 25, 1879, less than a month after the conviction.

The pardon was granted February 28, 1881. The granting of the pardon appears to have been a proper exercise of Executive clemency, but it came too late to avail the claimant, as before it was granted he had been compelled to pay into court the amount of the fine and costs. \$744.90. Although the effect of a pardon by President may be to remit a pecuniary penalty accruing to the United States, yet if the penalty has been paid and the money actually came into the Treasury of the United States it cannot be drawn therefrom without appropriation by act of Congress. (8 Op. Attorney-General, 281.)

The United States attorney recommended the granting of the pardon upon condition that the claimant should pay the costs of the prosecution.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill be amended by striking out the words "seven hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety cents" and inserting in lieu thereof the words five hundred and one dollars, being the amount of the fine, and that the bill do pass when so amended.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 16, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of the personal representatives of Irvine & Field, asking compensation for cotton sold under a decree of a United States court, having considered the same, submit the following report:

That David Irvine and C. I. Field were joint owners of a plantation lying in Bolivar County, Mississippi, and in February, 1863, had thereon 67 bales of cotton; that at that time they were seized by the naval forces of the United States belonging to the gun-boat Conestoga; that the following receipt was given for them, to wit:

U. S. GUN-BOAT CONESTOGA,
Mississippi River, Feb. 20, 1863.

Took on board at Kentucky Landing 67 bales of cotton belonging to Col. C. I. Field, for which did not receive compensation.

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lt. Commander, U. S. Navy.

That said cotton, with other cotton, was transferred the following day to the steamer Rose Hambleton, and was sent to Cairo, Ill., by order of Admiral Porter, to Capt. A. M. Pennock, commanding post; that it was received by him on or before March 2, 1863; that Capt. Pennock turned all said cotton over to the United States marshal for the southern district on the 9th April, 1863; that on the 17th day of said month the United States district attorney for said district filed in the district court in said district a libel of information in behalf of the United States, and said Capt. Pennock against the same, under the act of July 13, 1861, ch. 3 (12 Stat. Law, 257); that on the 22d of the same month an amended libel was filed under the act of July 17, 1882, ch. 195 (12 Stat. Law, 589), asking that said cotton might be condemned and sold, and that of said lot so libeled sixty-seven bales be'onged to said Irvine & Field, who are now deceased, and who were loyal citizens of the United States.

That subsequent proceedings were had in admiralty, and said cotton was sold by order of court; that on the 16th day of June, 1863, one B. F. Compton filed a claim in said court, alleging himself to be the owner of the same, and the judge of said court ordered the entire proceeds to be paid over to him; that the same were paid to him, and that the proportional part of said proceeds derived from the 67 bales of cotton, owned by said Irvine and Field, deceased, was \$10,454.

That the said libel was filed without any previous seizure of the property under any order of the President, nor did the libel allege any Executive order.

This claim has been presented to the Court of Claims and heard by it; the above is a brief statement of the facts as found by said court.

As a conclusion of law, upon the foregoing findings of fact, the said court held that the claimants were not entitled to recover, and upon the ground that no part of the proceeds of the 67 bales of cotton ever reached the United States Treasury. The court in its opinion say:

But Congress, by the passage of the abandoned or captured property act of March 12, 1863 (12 Stat. Law, 820), availing to some extent the severer laws, undertook, through this court, to restore to loyal citizens the proceeds of their captured or abandoned property, which actually reached the public Treasury. But it went no further. It gave no remedy to those whose property, although seized by officers of the United States, was lost, or otherwise so disposed of that no proceeds ever reached the Treasury. (*United States v. Ross*, 92 U. S. R., 281.)

The petitioners represent, that there is a large fund in the Treasury of the United States, the proceeds of captured and abandoned cotton, and as they were deprived of the 67 bales of cotton in question, by the wrongful act of a judge of a United States court, they are justly and equitably entitled to the amount so improperly paid over to said B. F. Compton.

The committee are of the opinion that this furnishes no just or equitable claim against the United States. They consider the decision of the Court of Claims in this case, above quoted, as conclusive. Owners of captured or abandoned cotton had no claim upon the United States except by force of the above statutes. They do not bring themselves within their provisions. In the case above cited, *United States v. Ross*, Justice Strong, speaking for the court, says—

It is incumbent upon claimants, under the captured or abandoned property act, to establish by sufficient proof that the property captured or abandoned came into the hands of a Treasury agent; that it was sold; that the proceeds of the sale were paid into the Treasury of the United States; and that he was the owner of the property and entitled to the proceeds thereof. All this is essential to show that the United States is a trustee for him, holding his money.

As has been said, the proceeds of the cotton in controversy did not reach the Treasury, but were paid over to a claimant by order of court.

It does not seem to the committee that it can be seriously urged that an erroneous or wrong or even corrupt decision of a judge of a United States court furnishes any ground for a claim against the Federal Government. It is contrary to all authority and hostile to every principle of a just and wise responsibility.

In the above cited case (*Ross v. United States*, 92 U. S. R., 282), Justice Strong, speaking for the court, further says, which seems to dispose of the petitioners' claim:

That there is in the Treasury a fund arising out of the sales of property captured or abandoned, a fund held in trust for somebody, and the claimant's property, after capture or abandonment, came into the hands of a quartermaster of the Army, or a Treasury agent, is not sufficient. There must be evidence connecting the receipt of it by the Treasury agent with the payment of the proceeds of sale of the *identical* property into the Treasury.

Counsel for the petitioners, in support of their claim, have cited *Winchester v. The United States* (14 Ct. Cls. R., 13), and *Cook v. The United States* (9 Ct. Cls. R., 288).

The committee are unable to find anything in either of those cases justifying the allowance of this claim. On the contrary, the holding in both of them supports the doctrine above stated. They both find that the proceeds of the captured property actually reached the Treasury. They only hold that the decree of a court, having no jurisdiction, ordering them, or any part of them, out of the Treasury, is no defense to the United States against the claim of the lawful owner.

The committee, therefore, recommend that the claim be disallowed.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 18, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAPHAM, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 420.]

The Committee on Patents, to whom were referred the bill (S. 420) and accompanying papers for the relief of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, having considered the same, report thereon as follows:

The relief sought is compensation by the United States for the use by the Government of a patented invention owned by said company for a new and improved method of forming the heads of metallic cartridge shells.

There is no controversy in the case except upon the question of the amount of compensation to which said company is entitled. By the use of this invention a great saving has been made to the Government. Prior to its use only about 500 shells could be manufactured or headed in a day, requiring the labor of one man and two assistants, by the use of the best means known in the art. With the invention owned by said company and so used by the Government from 30,000 to 40,000 shells could be headed in a day, and the process required the labor of only a girl to attend the machine.

Briefly, the invention consists of a mandrel, a die with an aperture through it of the same size as the exterior of the shell to be headed, and a bunter, with proper mechanism for their automatical operation. Shells can be headed by the processes described in this invention with a great saving of expense, and with much greater rapidity than by any previously known method, and at the same time a better and more uniform and perfect heading was formed.

The War Department has admitted the use of the invention and the liability of the United States to said company. The only question which has arisen is as to the amount which ought to be paid by the Government for such use.

Application was made by the said company to the Secretary of War in the year 1875, and at his request the Attorney-General of the United States caused an investigation to be made, the result of which was reported by him to the Secretary of War, to the effect that the patent owned by said company was valid, and the claim for compensation was just; but as the claimants and the officers of the Government differed as to the amount of such compensation, the question was one which Congress would have to determine. The validity of the patent has also been established by a decision of the court in an action brought by said company against the United States Cartridge Company for an infringe-

ment, and the rule of damages for the use of said invention has been fixed by the judgment of the court in said action.

The compensation asked by the bill under consideration is at the same rate thus allowed by the court for an infringement of the company's rights by a private citizen. It appears that the Government has manufactured these shells in very large quantities made beyond its own needs, and that large quantities have been sold at auction from time to time at prices greatly less than the market value, thus putting them upon the market in competition with the owners of the patent. In some cases the shells have been so sold by the Government at less than cost, and said company has been compelled to purchase them from those who obtained them at Government sales in order to save itself from loss. In the judgment of your committee, this fact should be considered in fixing the quantum of compensation, and that an allowance at the rate of damages fixed in the action to which reference has been made is, under the circumstances, but a reasonable rate. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the Government has no right to appropriate to its use an invention for which a patent has been issued, without compensation. To do so would be to take private property for public use without just compensation. (*Campbell vs. James*, 104 U. S. Rep., 358.) The Court of Claims has also decided that the Government should pay at the same rate as an individual. (*Hubbell vs. United States*, 5 Nott & H., Court of Claims Rep., 1.)

Especially, as your committee think, should this be so where the Government, as in this instance, has opened competition with the owners of the patent by sales in the market.

It also appears that during the extension of this patent from the year 1874 the Government had the use of this invention without cost, and the claim is limited to what was manufactured prior to such extension. The quantity thus manufactured is admitted to have been 41,490,174 cartridges or shells at the arsenal at Frankford, Pa. The saving to the Government in the manufacture of this number of shells by the rule settled in the case referred to is \$30,702.60.

The committee therefore recommend that the bill be amended by striking out "seventy-five thousand dollars" in lines 5 and 6 of the same, and by inserting in lieu thereof the sum last aforesaid, and as thus amended do recommend the passage of the same.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 21, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 503.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 1138, "to increase the endowment of the University of Alabama from the public lands in said State," have had the same under consideration, and report the bill back with amendments, and recommend its passage.

The University of Alabama was established in the constitution of the State in 1819, and soon after was incorporated by an act of the general assembly and was put into successful operation as a seminary of learning under acts of Congress of April 2, 1818, and March 6, 1819. Forty-six thousand and eighty acres of the public lands within the State were set apart for the purposes of the university. These lands were sold by the State and realized the sum of \$300,000, which was paid into the State treasury. The constitution of the State requires this fund to "be and remain a fund for the exclusive support of a State university," so that the legislature has no power to lessen the fund by trenching upon the capital. The State pays to the university annually the sum of \$24,000, which is the interest on \$300,000 at 8 per cent. The State has aided the university with other appropriations, by means of which it erected buildings, accumulated cabinets and scientific apparatus, furniture, and a library of 30,000 volumes, many of which were books of extraordinary value.

On the 4th of April, 1865, during military operations at Tuscaloosa, Ala., the university buildings and property described in the following list were destroyed by fire, viz:

Rotunda (including library and exhibition halls).....	\$50,000
Madison College	20,000
Franklin College.....	20,000
Jefferson College.....	20,000
Washington College	20,000
Lyceum	15,000
Two professors' residences	10,000
Library. 30,000 volumes	60,000
Chemical laboratory and apparatus	8,000
Physical apparatus.....	2,000
Mineralogical cabinet	5,000
Cabinet of natural history	2,000
Geological cabinet	5,000
Conchological cabinet.....	1,000
Furniture.....	2,000
Total	240,000

The estimated value of the property destroyed by fire is not excessive. Nothing escaped the fire but a few of the professors' houses, an astronomical observatory with its telescopes and other instruments, and a few articles of furniture, which were rescued from the flames.

The State of Alabama has not had the ability to rebuild the university or to restore its library, except to a small extent. It has erected one plain brick building, which is intended for a dining hall and kitchen, in which such of the students as can be so accommodated live, and which is made to answer the purposes also of, a library room, recitation rooms, chapel and audience room, and for the use of the literary societies.

The university has an able faculty, is well and successfully conducted, is greatly appreciated by the people, and is fully sustaining its former reputation as an institution of learning.

The area of public lands in Alabama remaining to be disposed of is 1,500,000 acres, a large part of which was offered for several years at 12½ cents per acre to purchasers, and was not taken up.

It is proposed in this bill to grant to the State of Alabama 46,000 acres of public lands within the State to aid in rebuilding the university and in supplying it with scientific apparatus and a library, and with buildings fit for the purposes of a seminary of learning.

The Territories of Utah, New Mexico, and Washington have grants for as much land as Alabama has for university purposes, while Florida and Iowa have received grants for 92,100 acres each, Ohio for 69,120 acres, and Minnesota for 82,640 acres. The States of Colorado, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nevada, and Nebraska, and the Territories of Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming have each received grants of twice the area of lands for common-school purposes that has been granted to Alabama. Aside from the loss by fire of the buildings and other property of the University of Alabama, and the present inability of the State to restore its university, there is good reason for the claim that a more equal allotment of lands for university and common-school purposes should be made among the land States.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. OULLOM, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 494.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 494) for the relief of Nancy Miller, having considered the same, make the following report:

That the application for a pension made by Nancy Miller, widow of Thomas Miller, said to have been a member of Company M, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, was rejected by the Commissioner of Pensions on the ground that no proof that said Miller was in the military service, as alleged, was found in the records of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, the adjutant-general of Tennessee, the Paymaster-General of the United States Army, or the Hon. Second Auditor of the Treasury Department. On all other points the Commissioner reports the case as complete.

That in proof of said Miller's service claimant submitted the affidavit of Nelson McLaughlin, who was captain of Company M, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, and who testified that he recruited Thomas Miller, August 27, 1863, in Washington County, Tennessee, into said company and regiment; that Miller drew rations and served and did duty as a private in said company and regiment from the date of his enlistment until October 19, 1863, when

He was granted leave of absence on furlough to go to Yancey County, North Carolina, and on his return back to his command he was attacked by the rebels, or enemy, and by them killed on the 6th of November, 1863.

That Frederick Ledford and James R. Anderson, citizens of Yancy County, North Carolina, certified, under date of December 2, 1867, that they knew the said Miller, "late a private in Company M, Thirteenth (Eighth) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry"; that they saw him a corpse a few minutes after he had been shot; that the rebel soldiers present said they had killed him; and that said Ledford and Anderson assisted in making Miller's coffin, and in burying him the next day.

That since the rejection of this claim by the Commissioner a statement has been submitted, which was sworn to August 18, 1882, by Samuel Miller, Peter Peterson, John Miller, and J. G. Cooper, residents of Hollow Poplar, N. C., which furnishes an explanation for the failure to find Miller's name on the muster-rolls, and for the fact that Captain McLaughlin should have sworn that he enlisted Miller before the company was organized, according to the records, and should have failed to give in Miller's name.

From this statement it appears that in November, 1863, while the

Eighth Tennessee Cavalry was being formed, it was assigned to guard duty at Mossy Creek, Tennessee; that Colonel Patton gave the recruits ten days' furlough, by general order, for the purpose of visiting their homes and procuring necessary clothing, with orders to report at Jonesborough for duty; that about this time General Burnside's command fell back to Knoxville, to which place Longstreet laid siege; that the Eighth Tennessee, not having been organized, and being engaged in recruiting, did not go to Knoxville, but during the siege marched, under orders, to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, where the regiment was organized, and then marched to Nashville; that said Miller, with many others who enlisted about the same time, was cut off from his company, and was not able to reach Jonesborough, where the recruits had been ordered to report, because of the occupation of the country by the enemy; that during the said siege the Union men of that locality were exposed to great danger from the enemy, and on this account no regular muster-rolls of enlisted recruits were kept by the enlisting officers, but affiants affirm of their own knowledge that Miller performed the services claimed in his widow's application, and that prior thereto he was enlisted as all other men were enlisted throughout that section at that time; that Miller was enlisted August 27, 1863, and went into camp at once; that in a few days the company went to Mossy Creek, Tennessee, and remained on guard duty until November 19, 1863, when the recruits were furloughed by general order by Colonel Patton, and that Miller was killed while on the way to rejoin his command, about November 25, 1863.

Therefore, believing that the fact of said Miller's service has been sufficiently well established, and that this claim is one that calls for the favorable action of Congress, the committee recommend that the bill do pass.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CULLOM, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 473.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 473) for the relief of Francis Hall, having had the same under consideration, make the following report:

That said Francis Hall, who was a private in Company B, Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, claims that about December, 1862, while on the march, he was taken sick and sent to the convalescent camp at Nashville, Tenn., and that while there he contracted scurvy, which terminated in anchylosis of the left knee-joint; that his knee first became affected in January, 1863, and continued to grow worse until his discharge, finally becoming stiff in January, 1866.

That there is no record of Hall having been treated while in the service, and the evidence submitted in support of his claim is unsatisfactory; that investigation developed the fact that Hall, some two months after his discharge, received a cut on the left knee with a drawing-knife; that the testimony of the examining surgeon was to the effect that said cut was the exciting cause of the inflammation, which resulted in anchylosis; and the primary cause, bad diet in the Army; that the medical referee of the Pension Office held that the cause of disability was clearly the wound and not scurvy; and declared that the fact that the anchylosis of the knee resulted from the incised wound was so very apparent as to be indisputable, in his judgment; that the decision of the Commissioner of Pensions in rejecting this application has twice been sustained by the Secretary of the Interior on appeal; and that it has not been satisfactorily shown that Hall's disability is in any sense due to his service in the Army.

The committee therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 465.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the bill (S. 465) for the relief of Mary L. Walker and Ella Walker, and petition therefor, having considered the same, report as follows :

That this case was considered by this committee at the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and report thereon (No. 963) made as follows:

The claimants, Mary L. Walker and Ella Walker, are the sole surviving daughters and children of Lieut. Col. Calvin Walker, late of the Thirty-third Regiment of New York Volunteers. Colonel Walker applied for a pension on account of disabilities received in the service and in the line of duty, and completed his proofs during his lifetime.

The case in the Pension Office was submitted for admission on the 8th of May, 1882, and was subsequently allowed at the rate of \$7.50 per month from the 4th day of October, 1861; but the certificate therefor was not issued until the 27th day of May, 1882. Colonel Walker died on the same day, and about four hours after the certificate in his case was issued, as aforesaid. The Commissioner of Pensions construes the law, governing the payment of pensions, to be that the representatives of a pensioner, in case of death, are not entitled to receive the pension granted the decedent, unless the check for the amount allowed is received and indorsed by the pensioner.

The committee are of the opinion, however, that in cases where the pension certificate has been actually issued before the death of the person found to be entitled to a pension, there is equity and justice in paying the amount so allowed to the needy children of the pensioner, as in the present case.

The committee, upon a careful examination of all the facts bearing upon the case, deem it a deserving and meritorious one for special legislation.

The present bill is in the exact language of the one then reported.

Your committee, believing that the above report correctly sets forth the material facts in the case, adopt it and recommend the passage of the bill.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 361.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 361) granting a pension to John C. Hargrave, have considered the same, and report:

That the claimant has an application, No. 202765, now pending in the Pension Office, filed April 12, 1875. This claim was rejected by the Commissioner of Pensions on the ground that there was no official evidence of service or that the claimant received the alleged wound in the service.

A bill was introduced for his relief in the Forty-seventh Congress, and this committee, in an exhaustive report, recommended the passage of the bill. (Senate Report No. 108, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.)

Your committee are now in receipt of a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions, in which he states that upon a re-examination of the papers in this case it is believed that the claim can be admitted under the general law. It is therefore recommended that this bill be indefinitely postponed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 82.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred bill S. 82, for the relief of George Frick, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

That on the 19th November, 1840, George Frick enlisted as a private in Company D, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, for the term of five years; that he was discharged from the service April 10th, 1842. On the 2d April, 1881, he filed his application for invalid pension, alleging as the basis of his claim that some time during his service he contracted "deafness of left ear" from cold and exposure, which disability, he says, has continued since his discharge. It appears from the records of the Adjutant-General's Office that the claimant was discharged on surgeon's certificate, for the following reasons, viz: "Bodily infirmity and deafness dependant upon organic disease of the ear." There is no evidence on file to contradict this certificate on which he was discharged, or to show that the deafness in left ear originated in the service and in the line of duty. In 1851 the claimant made application for bounty-land, and, in support of that claim, stated that he was discharged from the service "by reason of sickness and disability; a part of such sickness was occasioned by the climate and a part by being struck a severe blow on the head by a soldier, and from the effects of which blow he has not yet fully recovered, and the continued effects of which has, in a great measure, impaired, injured, and enfeebled said deponent's recollections so that he cannot be exactly precise as to dates." This recital suggests the probability that the "severe blow," rather than exposure in the service, may have produced whatever of deafness actually existed. Whether that blow was received in the line of duty does not appear. The evidence fails to sustain this claim made nearly forty years after the origin of the alleged disability, but the Commissioner of Pensions rejected it on another ground, viz, that the certificate of the examining surgeons showed there was no existing "pensionable disability." The claimant was examined in 1881 by examining surgeon Dr. G. W. Van Voart, who reported as follows: "In my opinion the said George Frick is not incapacitated for obtaining his subsistence by manual labor from the cause above stated. I do not think applicant entitled to a pension. Claimant alleges slight deafness of left ear; that he cannot hear the tick of a watch four inches from said ear. I could find no abnormal condition of external or internal ear." The claimant was again examined by a medical board at Albany, N. Y., on the 28th June, 1882. This board made the following report: "Applicant claims to be

disabled from impaired hearing of left ear, the result of a cold contracted in the old war service in 1840. Upon examination we find a slight impairment of hearing of the left ear, undoubtedly due to the advanced age of the applicant and causing no disability." The claim was accordingly rejected by the Commissioner, and the applicant now applies to Congress for special relief upon substantially the same state of facts. Your committee are unable to see anything in the case that will warrant Congress in overruling the action of the Commissioner of Pensions, or to justify the placing of applicant's name upon the pension roll, and they accordingly recommend that the bill be not passed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 195.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred Senate bill 156, granting a pension to Emily Monroe, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

That Charles D. Monroe, the husband of claimant, Emily, enlisted May 20, 1861, as a private in Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and was discharged August 25, 1862. He filed a declaration for invalid pension October 17, 1862, alleging as the basis of his claim that, "in September, 1861, while in pursuit of a man who had passed one of the sentinels, he slipped into a hole and turned his ankle." On the muster roll of his company he is reported present for duty October, November, and December, 1861; and also in April, May, and June, 1862. In August, 1862, he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, which stated that he was "incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of an injury to the ankle-joint, which existed previous to enlistment." His regimental surgeon certifies that he received "an additional injury since being in the service which has rendered him very lame. He is, in my opinion, wholly unfit for duty. No case for pension." On the 13th December, 1879, while the case was still pending and under investigation in the Pension Office, the applicant died of diabetes following an attack of pleuro-pneumonia. His widow subsequently sought to complete the claim for her own benefit, but her application was rejected in June, 1883, because it was shown by the record of the War Department that the soldier was discharged on account of an injury to the ankle-joint which existed previous to enlistment. The widow is entitled to the accrued pension of the husband if his claim was completed before his death. But in the present case the husband's claim was neither established nor completed, and she could not properly make any claim after his death for the injury made the basis of his application without showing that his death was attributable to such injury. It is not pretended that the disease of which her husband died was due to any disability contracted in the service of the United States. Your committee can see no grounds on which her claim for pension can be supported or recommended. The bill proposes to pension her not only as widow of Charles D. Monroe, but also as the mother of Charles E. Monroe, deceased, late of Company C, Forty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. The papers before your committee do not relate to or disclose any fact connected with her claim as "mother." Your committee accordingly recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill by the Senate.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 1033.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred bill S. 1033, have duly considered the same, and submit the following report :

At the last Congress a similar bill was favorably reported (see Report No. 192, Senate, Forty-seventh Congress, first session) and passed the Senate, but failed to be considered in the House.

Your committee adopt said report, by reference as above, and recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report, No. 192, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

February 21, 1882.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report, to accompany bill S. 1278.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Eliza Francesco, have duly considered the same, and submit the following report :

The facts are that Alexander Francesco was enlisted and sworn into the United States military service as a private in Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, by W. S. Adams, captain of said company, about October 24, 1863, but was not mustered, there being no mustering officer convenient. About November 30, 1863, he was captured and taken to Richmond, Va., and was confined as a prisoner of war on December 8, 1863, in 1863, in Richmond, Va., and admitted to the hospital there February 15, 1864, and died there February 25, 1864, of chronic diarrhea.

Not having been mustered before his capture, his captain, W. S. Adams, did not enter his name on the muster-roll of his company. His mother, the petitioner, applied to Secretary of War for correction of his record, which was refused. She also applied for a pension as dependent mother. Her application was rejected.

Your committee, in answer to a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, received the following :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1882.

• Hon. F. M. COCKRELL,
United States Senate :

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, and the petition, therein inclosed, of Mrs. Eliza Francesco, as dependent mother of Alexander Francesco, and the contemplated joint resolution of Congress thereon.

You ask for my careful consideration of the same, and request that they be returned with the papers in the claim for pension, No. 197622, of Mrs. Francesco. You also ask to be informed, first, whether I "hold record evidence of the enlistment or muster of a soldier a condition precedent to the granting of a pension on account of his

death"; second, whether such condition precedent would apply to a pension claim granted by a special act of Congress on account of the "death of any one who was not shown by record to have been enlisted or mustered"; and, third, whether if in the case of Mrs. Francesco "the records of the War Department had shown the regular muster of Alexander Francesco as a private in Company D, Forty-fifth Kentucky Volunteers, the facts would have justified you (me) in granting a pension to the petitioner, Eliza Francesco."

In reply, you are informed that the first interrogatory is answered in the affirmative. The rule for the guidance of this office on questions of enlistment and discharge is thus laid down by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in his decision dated October 11, 1881, in the case of James H. Carpenter, to wit: "The enlistment and discharge of soldiers, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia, pertains exclusively to the War Department."

"No evidence should be accepted by the Pension Office to controvert the rolls and records of the War Department or to supply defects in such records."

Your second interrogatory is answered in the negative.

As to the third one, I have caused the papers in the petitioner's claim to be carefully considered, and it appears from the evidence therein that her son was recruited for Company D, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, about October 24, 1863, but that the officer who recruited him had no opportunity to have him mustered into the service of the United States before he was captured in an engagement with the enemy, November 30, 1863. The Adjutant-General's report shows that he was "captured at Magoffin, Ky., December 1, 1863; confined in Richmond, Va., December 8, 1863; admitted to rebel hospital, Richmond, Va., February 15, 1864, where he died February 25, 1864, of chronic diarrhea." The testimony was submitted to the War Department, but it was not considered sufficient by that Department to cause the name of Alexander Francesco to be taken up on the rolls of said Company D. This action left no other alternative to this office than to reject the pension claim upon the ground that the decedent was not an enlisted man in the service of the United States.

The testimony on the question of the petitioner's dependence upon her son for support at the time of his death has also been considered, and it is deemed entirely satisfactory on that point.

In view of the foregoing, I have no hesitation in answering your third and last interrogatory in the affirmative; that is, "if the records of the War Department had shown the regular muster of Alexander Francesco as a private in Company D, Forty-fifth Kentucky Volunteers," that the pension claim of his mother, the petitioner, would have been promptly allowed.

The petition and proposed joint resolution are returned to you, as requested. The papers in the pension claim will be forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, under whose name all letters of transmission of pension claims to the committee are indexed on the books of this office.

Very respectfully,

WM. W. DUDLEY,
Commissioner.

In view of all the facts, your committee believe the record of said company should be corrected, and therefore report the accompanying bill for that purpose, and recommend its passage.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Order to be printed.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 543.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 543) for the relief of Martin L. Bundy, respectfully report:

That a bill similar in all respects to this was before the committee at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and was reported favorably.

Your committee adopt the report then submitted, which is as follows:

Major Bundy was appointed additional paymaster, United States Army, on the 31st day of August, 1861, and served as such until the 15th day of April, 1866, when he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service. During the term of Major Bundy's service he disbursed millions of money, and after his discharge he settled his accounts with the Treasury Department, and on the 22d day of May, 1872, received from the office of the Second Auditor a certificate of non-indebtedness, in these words:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
"SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
"May 22, 1872.

"This is to certify the accounts of Maj. M. L. Bundy, late additional paymaster, United States Army, having been finally adjusted in this office and confirmed by the Second Comptroller, show no indebtedness on his part to the United States.

"E. B. FRENCH, Auditor."

About seven years after this, say some time in 1879, upon a readjustment of his accounts by the Second Auditor, it was found that he had received a duplicate credit for the sum of \$528.72, and that sum was due from him to the United States.

By the act of July 17, 1862, officers of Major Bundy's rank were entitled to forage for two horses. From that date to the time of his muster out of the service, a period of forty-four months and twenty-nine days, the value of this forage, according to the regulations, is \$719.47. This forage was never drawn, nor was it ever commuted or paid.

Under the circumstances of this case your committee think it is but just that in adjusting Major Bundy's account he should be credited with the value of the forage which was due him under the law and which he did not receive.

Your committee recommend the following amendment:

After the word "horses" insert the words *to which he was entitled and which was* And when so amended the committee recommend the passage of the bill.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the bill.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 363.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred Senate bill 363, for the relief of Edwin P. Vallum, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report :

A bill in the same terms as this, was before the Military Committee of the Forty-sixth Congress, and again before the same committee of the Forty-seventh Congress. Both of these committees reported the bill favorably, and it was passed by the Senate. The facts are fully set forth in Report No. 51, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, to which reference is made. The committee do not deem it necessary to reprint the facts therein set forth, as that report is still accessible. The passage of the bill is respectfully recommended.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Indian Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 460.]

*The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 460)
"to authorize the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of
the Menomonee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin," have con-
sidered the same, and report thereon as follows:*

The remnant of the Menomonee tribe of Indians are located on a reservation situate in Shawano County, in the State of Wisconsin. The reservation is surrounded by timber lands, which are rapidly being settled upon. A portion of the reservation is covered with valuable pine timber. The reservation has been surveyed into allotments, and many of these allotments have been settled upon by Indians. They have been partly cleared, and are cultivated to some extent by the Indians. Fires from outside the reservation and fires that originated on the reservation are injuring the pine timber year by year. It is estimated that at least one-quarter of all the pine on the reservation has been destroyed by fires during the last five years, and it is only a question of time when the whole of it will be destroyed unless it can be cut and utilized soon.

This bill proposes to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to have the timber on the reservation appraised by two or more disinterested appraisers in 80-acre lots. It also provides that this appraisal shall be filed in the land office at Menasha, Wis., that being the land district in which the reservation is situate, and that such appraisal shall be open for public inspection for at least sixty days before the time appointed for the sale of the timber; also, that one copy of such appraisal shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill further provides that the sale of the timber shall be advertised for not less than two months in three newspapers having general circulation in the State. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, if he deems it for the best interests of the Indians, to employ the Indians to cut the timber and haul the same to the bank of the rivers; that after the timber is so cut by the Indians it shall be advertised, and, after due notice, sold to the highest bidder, at such time and place as the Secretary of the Interior may designate.

If the logs cannot be sold for a price which the Secretary of the Interior deems adequate, he is then authorized to cause them to be run

down the rivers to market and sold in the manner he deems best for the interest of the Indians.

It is estimated that the amount of pine now on the reservation is about 150,000,000 feet, and that it would sell, standing in the tree, at \$5 a thousand. This would amount to \$750,000. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the expense of survey and appraisal, which sum shall be reimbursed to the Treasury from the proceeds of the first sale of timber, and the residue of said proceeds shall be paid to or funded for the benefit of said tribe, in such manner as the President, with the assent of the chiefs and headmen of said tribe, may determine. The number of Indians now on the reservation, as appears by the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is 1,500.

The committee are of the opinion that it would be for the interest of the Indians that the timber be sold and the proceeds invested for their benefit as provided in the bill, and therefore report back the bill, with amendments, and recommend that it do pass as amended.

Amend as follows:

In line 14, section 1, and following, strike out the words "and shall be made with the express understanding that the tops and refuse of the timber to be cut shall be reserved for the sole use and benefit of the said Menomonee Indians."

In line 6, section 2, strike out the words "within the Green Bay Agency."

In lines 11 and 12, section 2, strike out the words "and the tops and refuse of the timber."

In line 18, section 2, strike out the words "within the Green Bay Agency."

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 156.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 156) "to amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia," respectfully report :

That an appropriation, fixed in 1808, to provide arms for seventeen States with a population of eight millions is inadequate to provide arms for thirty-eight States with a population of fifty millions, needs no argument.

The Chief of Ordnance has, for many years, urged Congress to increase the appropriation, and bills for this purpose were favorably reported to the Senate by this committee in the Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh Congresses.

In the reports transmitted to this session of Congress, the Chief of Ordnance again urges the matter; the Secretary of War concurs in his recommendations, and the President, in his annual message, commends it to Congress.

In connection with a favorable consideration of the proposition to increase the appropriation, there are other points connected with it to which the committee deem it proper to call attention.

The existing law is very crude; it simply provides as follows :

SEC. 1661. The annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars is appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia, either by purchase or manufacture, by and on account of the United States.

It will be perceived that no provision is made as to the mode of apportioning the appropriation between the States, no requirements for accountability for the property furnished, or limitation on the disposition that the States may make of it. The greatest defect of the law, however, is that it does not allow the furnishing of tents and other articles necessary to provide for camps of instruction. To this omission of the law is largely due the disparity between the different States in the strength and efficiency of the militia.

The bill under consideration provides for these defects in the existing law.

It is also proper to observe that while this bill increases the annual appropriation, it provides that such State shall be entitled to draw only

such proportion of the amount apportioned to it as the actual number of its active militia bears to a specified maximum.

The Chief of Ordnance makes the following reference, in his last report, to the organization of the militia in the several States:

It is difficult to realize the fact that more than half a generation has passed since the close of the war, and yet that simple fact has a vital bearing for weal or woe on the status of the militia and the arms-bearing force of the country. Recruits for the Army must be between sixteen and thirty-five years of age at the time of their enlistment. In the militia every able-bodied male citizen who is of the age of eighteen and under forty-five years shall be enrolled. The war having lasted four years, the million of men in the service at its close must have been between the ages of sixteen and thirty-nine—those at sixteen being raw recruits, those at thirty-nine being hardened veterans of many campaigns—the mean age being twenty-eight in 1865; if to this be added the eighteen years since the war, the mean age of the soldiers mustered out at the end of the war would be forty-six at the present time, an age about the maximum required for the militia. But even those who were sixteen at the end of the war would now be thirty-four, within one year of the maximum limit required for the Army. It thus appears that in another decade the last remnant of that grand army will have passed beyond the limit of active military service. All the field experiences of the greatest war of modern times will then be lost to the future, and the country's dependence will rest solely on a people whose success in war may have to be gained through reverses and disappointments.

The remedy for this state of affairs is simple and plain. Substantial encouragement should be given to the formation of volunteer organizations in every State, district, and city, by liberal appropriations made by Congress to supply the arms, equipments, tents, ammunition, and other ordnance stores. A well-digested system of organization, and a proper recognition of successful efforts in enforcing strict discipline and perfect drill, would go far to keep such organizations in heart and in the confidence of the country.

The act of 23d of April, 1808, makes an annual appropriation of \$200,000 "for the purpose of providing arms and equipments for the whole body of the militia." The bill (S. 1596) reported from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, during the last Congress, is so liberal and important in its provisions that I venture to insert it here in full, in the hope that it may receive the attention it deserves. I strongly recommend the passage of such a law.

In recommending the passage of this bill, the committee are of the opinion that no money could be appropriated by Congress more advantageously, in view of the fact that the Regular Army, containing only 25,000 men, is scattered over the entire country, and especially in the Territories, so that, in cases of necessity for the rapid assemblage of a large force, reliance would have to be placed in the militia.

A number of the States now have thoroughly-equipped, organized, and disciplined bodies of men, but this is done through annual appropriations made by the respective States, with the exception of the division of the present appropriation of \$200,000 annually, which appropriation was a large one when originally made, but is now wholly insufficient to provide even arms for the militia of the several States.

This appropriation, as shown by the report of the Chief of Ordnance, is divided as follows:

Balances due to (or from) the States and Territories on ———, 188—, under the law for arming and equipping the militia.

Annual quota (credited July 1.)

STATES.

Alabama	\$4, 439 13
Arkansas	3, 107 39
California	3, 551 31
Colorado	1, 331 74
Connecticut	2, 663 48
Delaware	1, 331 74
Florida	1, 775 65
Georgia	5, 326 96
Illinois	9, 766 09

Indiana.....	\$6,658 70
Iowa.....	5,770 87
Kansas.....	3,995 22
Kentucky.....	5,770 87
Louisiana.....	3,551 31
Maine.....	2,663 48
Maryland.....	3,551 31
Massachusetts.....	6,214 79
Michigan.....	5,770 87
Minnesota.....	3,107 39
Mississippi.....	3,995 22
Missouri.....	7,102 61
Nebraska.....	2,219 57
Nevada.....	1,331 74
New Hampshire.....	1,775 65
New Jersey.....	3,995 22
New York.....	15,980 88
North Carolina.....	4,883 05
Ohio.....	10,210 01
Oregon.....	1,331 74
Pennsylvania.....	13,317 40
Rhode Island.....	1,775 65
South Carolina.....	3,995 22
Tennessee.....	5,326 96
Texas.....	5,770 87
Vermont.....	1,775 65
Virginia.....	5,326 96
West Virginia.....	2,663 48
Wisconsin.....	4,883 05

TERRITORIES.

Arizona.....	1,331 74
Dakota.....	1,331 74
Idaho.....	1,331 74
New Mexico.....	1,331 74
Montana.....	1,331 74
Utah.....	1,331 74
Washington.....	1,331 74
Wyoming.....	1,331 74
District of Columbia.....	1,331 74

The committee are of the further opinion that the increase of this appropriation to \$600,000 will encourage the States not now taking an active part in the necessary work of thorough organization in their militia to do so, and that the benefits to be derived by the General Government will warrant the expenditure of the money.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 1056.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred Senate bill granting a pension to Sally Mallory, have examined the same, and report:

That Sally Mallory has been for many years, and is now, on the pension list, receiving eight dollars per month, as widow of Benajah Mallory, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in which he served three years; that he also served during the war of 1812, and was under Harrison at Lundy's Lane. She is now over ninety years of age, and has been for a long time supported by an adopted son who is over seventy years of age, and has in fact not the means to furnish her such support as her age requires. Your committee therefore recommend the passage of Senate bill No. 1056.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 472.]

This is a bill authorizing and directing the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to place to the credit of George P. Webster, late captain and assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers, the amount suspended in his accounts as such quartermaster which was disbursed in payment of rents for certain property in the city of Covington, State of Kentucky, used for military purposes during the period from October 1, 1862, to August 31, 1865, and releasing the said George P. Webster and his official sureties or bondsmen from any liability to the United States on account of the amount suspended.

The report of the Treasury Department upon this bill shows that Captain Webster paid the rents in question under verbal and written instructions from Col. G. V. Rutherford, assistant quartermaster and inspecting officer of the Quartermaster-General's Office, on duty in the West; that he, Captain Webster, had refused to make such payments as long as he felt that he had any discretion in the matter, and that he only paid them after he had received positive verbal orders and written instructions to do so from an officer who came to him from the Quartermaster-General's Office, and assumed to have full authority to control the action of Captain Webster in the premises, which Captain Webster believed that he had.

The payments were at once reported by Captain Webster to General Donaldson, chief quartermaster of the military department in which he was on duty, who, after sending an officer to examine the property for which the rents were paid, and to investigate the subject generally, approved the payments.

The accounting officers of the Treasury do not question that the property was used as alleged, and that the payments for rent were made by Captain Webster as stated in his accounts; neither do they doubt that Captain Webster declined to do so until ordered by a superior officer, having due authority, as he (Webster) and other officers believed.

But the accounting officers object to the *form* of the *written* order given Captain Webster by Colonel Rutherford, and also do not acknowledge that Colonel Rutherford had authority to direct the payments to be made, and therefore have declined to give Captain Webster credit for the amount of these rents.

The Third Auditor says: "It has never been charged, so far as known to the accounting officers, that there was any collusion between Captain

Webster or any other person or persons regarding these payments, or that he acted in any other manner than in perfect good faith in respect thereto," and concludes as follows:

I see no objection to the applicant being afforded such equitable relief as Congress may in its judgment deem proper.

There being no question as to the facts, and no doubt of Captain Webster's entire good faith in the matter, but the accounting officers being of opinion that an act of Congress is required to obviate difficulties of settlement of Captain Webster's accounts, the committee recommend the passage of the bill.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Indian Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom were referred petitions to Congress, numerously signed, praying that the "Oklahoma lands" in the Indian Territory be opened for settlement, have considered the subject, and report thereon as follows :

The country known as "Oklahoma" covers a portion of the lands ceded to the United States, by the treaties of 1866, with the Creek and Seminole Nations of Indians, respectively ; the unassigned portion of which extends from the Canadian River on the south to the Cimarron River on the north, and from the country of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the west to the country occupied by the Iowas, Kickapoos, and Pottawatomies on the east.

The third article of the treaty of 1866 with the Creeks (14 Stat., 786), provides that—

In compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon, the Creeks hereby cede and convey to the United States, to be sold to and used as homes for such other civilized Indians as the United States may choose to settle thereon, the west half of their entire domain, to be divided by a line running north and south * * *

The third article of the treaty of 1866 with the Seminoles (14 Stat., 756) provides that—

In compliance with the desire of the United States to locate other Indians and freedmen thereon, the Seminoles cede and convey to the United States their * * *

These respective articles not only show the object and purpose of the cession, but they fix the status of the land and explicitly define the purpose for which ceded and the manner of its disposition.

In a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated April 25, 1879, the Secretary of the Interior says:

By the intercourse act of June 30, 1834, this tract of territory, with others, was declared Indian country, and for its government the basis was enacted of the present intercourse laws as embodied in the Revised Statutes, sections 2111 to 2157. Since that period, although the boundary of the Indian country has been varied under the operation of numerous laws, the whole Indian Territory has been regarded as Indian country, subject to no State or Territorial laws, and excepted from judicial process except under special enactments providing for a limited and restricted jurisdiction, for the purposes of which it has been, by section 533, Revised Statutes, attached to the western district of Arkansas.

None of the land or general laws of the United States have been extended to any part of the Indian Territory, except as to crimes and punishments, and other provisions regulating the intercourse acts.

This being the condition of things, it is clear that no authorized settlement could be made by any person in the Territory, except under the provisions of the intercourse laws, such persons having first obtained the permission provided for in those statutes.

It may be further stated that no part of said Territory remains free from appropriation, either to a direct trust assumed by treaty, or by reservations thereon under Executive order, except that portion still claimed by the State of Texas, lying between the Red River and the North Fork of the same.

It will be seen by this letter from the Secretary of the Interior that the present legal status of the "Oklahoma lands" is that they are reserved by treaty stipulation for the purpose of settling Indians and freedmen thereon. The fact that no other disposition of them can be made except in violation of treaty stipulations is, in the opinion of your committee, a sufficient objection to granting the prayer of the petitioners.

It may be proper in this connection to state that the "freedmen" referred to in the several treaties of 1866 are held by the Interior Department to be such persons of African descent as were formerly held as slaves by the several tribes or nations in the Indian Territory.

Your committee recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be not granted, and the committee ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENNA, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 8.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8) for the relief of F. W. Peyton, administrator de bonis non of James D. Martin, deceased, respectfully submit the following report :

The claim presented by the petitioner is for the sum of \$6,400, alleged to be due the claimant for a wharf-boat taken and used by the military authorities of the United States at Memphis during the late war, and lost while thus in use.

The claim was originally for \$18,000, the alleged value of said boat. It was presented with evidence to the Treasury Department, duly investigated, and the sum of \$11,600 found due and paid by the authorities of the United States, and the amount received by the claimant.

There is no paper before the committee except the petition and bill. By the petition it appears that certain evidence as to the value of the boat and its dimensions was by some misunderstanding filed before the Comptroller of the Treasury Department, instead of the Auditor, by whom the value was fixed. It seems from the petition that the Auditor had knowledge of said evidence, which consisted of the opinions of two witnesses, and that said evidence was presented at the Department in connection with a request to reopen the case. This request was declined. The matter was fully heard and decided upon its merits. The amount ascertained to be due was duly paid and duly accepted. There seems to be no good reason for Congress to interfere. The committee respectfully report back the bill with the recommendation that it do not pass.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 170.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 170) for the relief of Thomas M. Redd, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

That this claim has been before Congress since 1871. At the second session of the Forty-second Congress the Senate Committee on Claims made a favorable report (No. 51) upon the claim, and the bill for claimant's relief passed the Senate, but failed in the House. At the second session of the Forty-third Congress it was again considered and favorably reported on by the Senate committee. (See Report No. 517.) A third favorable report (No. 397) was made upon the claim by the Senate committee during the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, but no action seems to have been had thereon. At the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress, the claim was again considered by the committee and reported upon adversely. (See Report No. 351.)

Your committee have carefully re-examined the case in the light of these previous reports, and, believing that the proper conclusion was reached in and by the last adverse report, they adopt as their own said report (No. 351) to the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress, as follows, viz:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of Thomas M. Redd, late of Paducah, Ky., praying compensation for the loss of his house and contents, submit the following report:

The memorialist was the owner of a frame residence, well, and coal-houses, situate on the corner lot at the intersection of Walnut and Hospital streets, in Paducah, Ky., about 200 yards distant from Fort Anderson. The fort was situate on the banks of the Ohio River, nothing but Locust street and a small gore of land intervening.

The homestead contained six rooms, was well finished, and was worth, with the outhouses, \$2,791 at the time of its destruction. Mr. Redd's family consisted of himself, his wife, and four children. When General Forrest attacked Paducah, on the 25th of March, 1864, Mr. Redd's family escaped across the river to Brooklyn, taking nothing with them except the clothing they had on, the silver plate, and a set of knives and forks.

A list is appended to the memorial exhibiting in detail the household property left in the house at the time it was vacated by the family, and this is valued by the memorialist at—

Household property	\$3, 182
Value of house	\$2, 389
Value of well-house	150
Value of fence, coal-house, and water-closet	252

Making an aggregate of..... 2, 791

Total amount of claim 5, 973

The attack on Fort Anderson by the forces under General Forrest commenced about 2 o'clock p. m., March 25, 1864, and continued until 6 o'clock in the evening. There was no more fighting after that hour, but the gunboats in the river kept up a slow fire over the city in the direction the rebel forces fell back until 10 o'clock that night. During the attack, the house of Mr. Redd and the high, thick fence on his lot nearest the fort was used as a covert and shelter by the enemy to pick off the Union men inside the fort.

On the morning of the 26th of March, 1864, Col. S. L. Hicks, the Federal post-commander of the military forces at Paducah and in command of the fort, issued the following order:

[Special Order No. 53.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF PADUCAH,
Paducah, Ky., March 26, 1864.

Maj. George F. Barnes, Sixteenth Kentucky Cavalry, will take a portion of his command and burn all the houses in musket-range of the fort from which the sharpshooters of the enemy fired upon us yesterday.

By order of Col. S. G. Hicks, commanding.

A. F. TAYLOR,
Post Adjutant.

The order was carried into effect by Major Barnes about nine o'clock on the 26th of March, and Mr. Redd's house, being within easy musket-range of the fort, was burned, with its contents.

Mr. Redd alleges in his memorial that the Confederate forces had wholly disappeared from Paducah before the morning of the 26th of March, and that at the time his house was burned Forrest's force was at least twenty miles south of Paducah, in full retreat to Tennessee.

Colonel Hicks, by whose order Mr. Redd's house was burned, swears as follows:

"On the morning of the 26th the enemy made their appearance in the distance and commenced taking position. I gave the above order, No. 53, and all the houses that were burned on the morning of the 26th within gunshot range of the fort at that place were burned under that order."

On the other hand, Henry Bartling, at the time of the attack a major in the Eighth United States Colored Heavy Artillery, was in the fort, and helped to defend it against Forrest's attack. On this point he says:

"That at the time said Thomas M. Redd's house and its contents, with those of others, was set on fire and destroyed, as above stated, there were no rebel soldiers in Paducah, Ky., or near Fort Anderson; and, as I have been informed, the advance guard of the Confederates, under General Forrest, was then at least twenty miles south of Paducah, in full retreat to Tennessee."

Joseph H. Wilson and John E. Williamson also make affidavit that at the time of the burning of Mr. Redd's house there were no rebel soldiers in Paducah.

As has already been stated, Colonel Hicks was in command and was responsible for the conduct of affairs. He swears positively that on the morning of the 26th the Confederate soldiers made their appearance near Paducah and commenced taking position; that he was of the opinion that Forrest intended to renew the attack. It clearly was his duty as commander, believing as he did, and as we think with good reason to believe, that the attack would be renewed, to cause the removal of Redd's house, which on the day previous was used as a shelter by the Confederates to pick off the Federal soldiers inside the fort. The probability is, although it is not made to appear clearly by the testimony submitted to your committee, that when Forrest determined to retreat he hurried on the advance, and left some soldiers behind so as to create the impression in the mind of the Federal commander that the attack would be renewed.

Your committee is satisfied that Colonel Hicks was fully justified in making the order for the destruction of this property.

The real question to be considered is "whether the Government is liable to make compensation for the property of a citizen in an adhering State, seized and destroyed or damaged by competent military authority *flagrante bello*, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy or to prevent the enemy from making use of it in an attack where the approach of the enemy is prospectively imminent?"

Although this property was situate in an adhering State, yet it was within the territory where actual military operations were being carried on. We submit that the Government has the clear right to take or use private property or to destroy it under its war power on the theater of military operations, *flagrante bello*, for military purposes.

It has never been claimed that the Government was bound to pay for property taken or destroyed by the enemy in time of war or by its own military forces in actual battle. The property for which this claimant asks compensation was destroyed to prevent the enemy from taking shelter in it when the Federal commander

believed, and had good reason to believe, that the attack made on the 25th of March would be renewed on the morning of the 26th. *The Government ought not to be held liable to make compensation except where it is in the wrong.* Everybody agrees that the Government is not liable for property destroyed in battle or in an attempt to recapture it from the enemy. Now, although this property was not destroyed in actual battle, yet it was destroyed when a battle was imminent and after one battle had been fought, and it had been of material benefit to the enemy and of great detriment to the Federals.

The Government ought not to be held liable to make compensation for property destroyed by it to keep it from falling into the hands of the enemy, if for no other reason, because it is not possible to say what the measure of damages is.

Can any person tell what property is worth which is liable the next day or next hour to be taken or destroyed by the enemy?

It has been said that compensation ought to be made because the property was "taken for public use." The property was not taken at all; it was destroyed, and it was destroyed under those powers which every nation possesses, whether it has a written constitution or not—its war powers.

The practice of Government before and since the late civil war is a denial of this class of claims. Congress has by the law provided for the payment for quartermaster and commissary supplies, but has prohibited the Court of Claims from taking jurisdiction of any case against the Government growing out of the destruction or damage to property by the Army or Navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion.

This rule of law was recognized by the President in the case of J. Milton Best; in the case of East Tennessee University; and in the case of T. T. Gerrard and others. Bills in each of these cases were vetoed by the President; and in the Gerrard case he uses this language in his veto message:

"All the objections made by me to the bill for the relief of J. Milton Best, to the bill for the relief of the East Tennessee University, apply with equal force to this (the Gerrard) case.

"According to the official report of Brigadier-General Craft, by whose immediate command the property in question was destroyed, there was a large rebel force in the neighborhood, who were using the salt-works and had taken away a considerable quantity of salt, and were preparing to take more as soon as the necessary transportation could be procured; and he further states that the leaders of the rebellion calculated upon their supplies of salt to come from these works, and that, in his opinion, their destruction was a military necessity.

"I understand him to say in effect that the salt-works were captured from the rebels; that it was impracticable to hold them, and that they were demolished so as to be of no further use to the enemy. I cannot agree that the owners of property destroyed under such circumstances are entitled to compensation therefor from the United States. Whatever other view may be taken on the subject, it is incontrovertible that these salt-works were destroyed by the Union Army while engaged in regular military operations, and that the sole object of destruction was to weaken, cripple, or defeat the armies of the so-called Southern Confederacy. I am greatly apprehensive that the allowance of this claim could and would be construed into the recognition of a principle binding the United States to pay for all property which our military forces destroyed in the late war for the Union. No liability of the Government to pay for property destroyed by the United States in conducting a battle or siege has yet been claimed, but the precedent proposed by this bill leads directly and strongly in this direction, for it is difficult on any ground of reason or justice to distinguish in a case of that kind and the one under consideration."

This claim does not present a case where private property is taken for public use in the constitutional sense. It was not used by the Government, but destroyed. Its destruction was one of the casualties of war, and though not happening in actual conflict, yet it happened when a conflict was imminent, and we think the Federal commander would have been derelict in duty if he had not caused its destruction.

We have thus briefly stated the reasons why the claim of the memorialists ought not to be allowed. We therefore recommend that the claim be disallowed, and the committee discharged from its further consideration.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1883.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 296.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 296) for the relief of Harriet W. Shacklett, submit the following report:

This claim is for supplies taken by the Union Army in the State of Virginia during the late rebellion.

The claim was presented to the Southern Claims Commission, being within their jurisdiction, and was disallowed by them because the claimant did not establish her loyalty to their satisfaction. She now produces some additional evidence of her loyalty, and insists that the original decision was wrong and that her case was not fully and properly presented to the Commission, by reason of her poverty and of the death of "her friend and counselor and attorney Robert J. Brent"; but she adduces no evidence to establish either of these allegations.

The committee think that the judgments of the Southern Claims Commission must be taken as final, and that a sound public policy will not permit Congress to reconsider them, when more than twenty years have elapsed since the occurrence of the facts to be inquired into, and seven years, a period longer than the ordinary statutes of limitation, since the judgment itself.

The petitioner seems to have presented to the Commission all the evidence which she and her advisors then thought necessary. If by inevitable accident, such as the death of counsel, anything essential to her cause was omitted, she had abundant opportunity to apply to the Commission to reopen her case. The committee recommend that the bill do not pass.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 87.]

The Committee on Claims to whom was referred the bill (S. 87) for the relief of the heirs of Maurice Grivot, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

That this committee had this case under consideration during the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress and made a favorable report thereon, which upon reconsideration they again adopt as follows:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 392) for the relief of the heirs of Maurice Grivot, having examined the same, make the following report:

That Marie Emma Nicholas and Anne Elodie Jaques are the heirs at law of Maurice Grivot, who was a citizen of the State of Louisiana; that said Grivot was a depositor in the branch of the Louisiana State Bank at New Orleans, and that on the 17th day of August, 1863, there stood to his credit in said bank the sum of \$1,574.79, which was taken possession of by the military authorities of the United States, then in the occupation of the city of New Orleans, under the following circumstances:

On the 17th of August, 1863, an order was issued by command of Major-General Banks, then in command of the Department of the Gulf, requiring the several banks and banking associations of New Orleans to pay over, without delay, to the chief quartermaster of the Army, or to such officer of his department as he might designate, all money in their possession belonging to, or standing upon their books to the credit of, any person registered as an enemy of the United States or engaged in any manner in the military, naval, or civil service of the "so-called Confederate States, or who should have been, or might hereafter be, convicted of rendering any aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States." The order declared that those funds would "be held and accounted for by the Quartermaster's Department, subject to the future adjudication of the Government of the United States."

Under and in obedience to this order, the branch of the Louisiana State Bank paid over to the acting quartermaster the balance standing on its books to the credit of Maurice Grivot, who seems to have been registered as an enemy of the United States. It appears from the receipts and accounts of the quartermaster to whom this balance of \$1,574.79 belonging to Grivot was paid that the sum of \$611.94 was received in Confederate funds and the sum of \$962.85 in par or current funds. Why a portion of the amount was paid and received in Confederate funds is not explained. The United States authorities do not appear to have made any use of the Confederate funds. The par funds (\$962.85), with like funds received under said General Order No. 202 from other banks, amounting in the aggregate to \$44,692.43, were taken up in August, 1863, and expended by the quartermaster for the ordinary purposes of the Quartermaster's Department. The order of the commanding general directed the fund "to be held and accounted for by the Quartermaster's Department, subject to the future adjudication of the Government of the United States." And the chief quartermaster, in his order designating Captain McClure, acting quartermaster, as the officer to receive said funds, directed him to "hold this money and account for it to the United States Treasury."

It further appears that subsequently, in proceedings under the act of July 17, 1862, entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and

confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," in the case of the "United States *vs.* The right, title, interest, and estate of M. Grivot in and to household effects," the sum of \$220.34 was paid into the Treasury of the United States by the clerk of the United States district court of Louisiana. This sum of \$220.34 was the proceeds realized by the sale of said Grivot's household effects under said libel suit. No judicial proceedings were ever had to confiscate or condemn the funds of Grivot received from the bank. The present bill proposes to return to the heirs of said Grivot the sum of \$1,795.13 (being the amounts received by the Government from the bank and from the confiscated household effects), with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from August, 1863, until paid.

The proceedings to confiscate the household effects of Grivot are presumed to have been regularly conducted in pursuance of law, and operated to divest him and his heirs of all right, title, and interest in and to the property condemned and the proceeds realized from its sale. Your committee can see no ground or principle upon which the heirs can properly make any equitable claim to this part of the fund. Nor can they recognize the liability of the United States to return to the claimants in par funds the amount (\$611.94) the bank turned over to the quartermaster in Confederate funds, which appear to have been worthless to the Government.

The only remaining question raised by the facts and circumstances above detailed is whether there is any duty or obligation, legal or equitable, on the part of the Government to return or pay over to the heirs of Grivot the amount of *par funds* belonging to him which were received from the bank.

At the close of the war Grivot sought redress against the bank in the State courts of Louisiana, but failed to recover, the court holding that the military order under which the money was paid over was a protection to the bank. He or his heirs, therefore, have only the Government to look to for reimbursement, and whether such reimbursement should be made by the United States properly involves a consideration of the *validity* of General Order No. 202, under which the fund was turned over. The object and purpose of the order was not to supply military wants and necessities, but simply to impound and confiscate the moneys of persons registered as enemies of the United States. Had the commanding general of the department, in August, 1863, authority to issue such an order? This is not an open question. The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Planters' Bank vs. Union Bank* (16 Wallace, 494 to 497) had occasion to pass upon the validity of this very order, and it was there decided, in December, 1872, that General Banks had no authority to make said order, and that it was wholly invalid. The following extract from the opinion of the court will show the reasoning and principle on which the decision was rested. The court say:

"The validity of the order is, therefore, the first thing to be considered. It was made, as we have seen, on the 17th of August, 1863. Then the city of New Orleans was in quiet possession of the United States forces. It had been captured more than fifteen months before that time, and undisturbed possession was maintained ever after its capture. Hence the order was no attempt to seize property '*flagrante bello*,' nor was it a seizure for immediate use of the Army. It was simply an attempt to confiscate private property, which, though it may be subjected to confiscation by legislative authority, is, according to the modern law of nations, exempt from capture as booty of war. Still, as the war had not ceased, though it was not flagrant in the district, and as General Banks was in command of the district, it must be conceded that he had power to do all that the laws of war permitted, except so far as he was restrained by the pledged faith of the Government or by the effect of Congressional legislation. A pledge, however, had been given that rights of property should be respected. When the city was surrendered to the Army under General Butler, a proclamation was issued dated May 1, 1862, one clause of which was as follows: '*All the rights of property of whatever kind will be held inviolate*, subject only to the laws of the United States.' This, as was remarked in the case of the *Venice* (2 Wallace, 258), 'only reiterated the rules established by the legislative and executive action of the National Government in respect to the portions of the States in insurrection occupied and controlled by the troops of the Union.' That action, it was said, indicated the policy of the Government to be, not to regard districts occupied and controlled by national troops as in actual insurrection, or their inhabitants as subject in most respects to treatment as enemies. Substantial, complete, and permanent military occupation and control was held to draw after it the full measure of protection to persons and property consistent with a necessary subjection to military government. We do not assert that anything in General Butler's proclamation exempted property within the occupied district from liability to confiscation as enemies' property, if in truth it was such. All that is now said is, that after that proclamation private property in the district was not subject to military seizure as booty of war. But admitting as we do that private property remained subject to confiscation, and also that the proclamation applied exclusively to inhabitants of the district, it is undeniable that confiscation was possible only to the extent and in the manner provided by the acts of Congress. These acts were passed on the

6th August, 1861, and on the 17th July, 1862. No others authorized the confiscation of private property, and they prescribed the manner in which alone confiscation could be made. They designated Government agents for seizing enemies' property, and they directed the mode of procedure for its condemnation in the courts. The system devised was necessarily exclusive. No authority was given to a military commandant, as such, to effect any confiscation. * * * It is therefore of little importance to inquire what, under the general laws of war, are the rights of a conqueror, for during the recent civil war the Government of the United States asserted no general right in virtue of conquest to compel the payment of private debts to itself. On the contrary, it was impliedly disclaimed, except so far as the acts of 1861 and 1862 asserted it. These enactments declaring that private property belonging to certain classes of persons might be confiscated, in the manner particularly described, are themselves expressive of an intent that the rights of conquest should not be exercised against private property except in the cases mentioned and in the manner pointed out. * * * It follows, then, that the order of General Banks was one which he had no authority to make, and that his direction to the bank to pay to the quartermaster of the Army the debt due the Planters' Bank was wholly invalid."

The Supreme Court having thus decided that the attempt of the commanding general of the department to enforce by military order the confiscation acts of Congress against the property and effects of rebellious citizens of the United States was without authority and invalid, and it further appearing that there has never been any judicial procedure for the condemnation of the funds thus seized as directed and required by the confiscation acts of 1861 and 1862, so as to divest and defeat the private rights and interests of the owner, it follows that the United States acquired no valid title under that seizure to the money of Grivot, who before his death received full and complete amnesty from the Government, which removed the only ground on which confiscation or an actual divestiture of his interests could be predicated. The possession obtained by the Government under the unauthorized order of its commanding officer conferred upon it no *higher* or *stronger* right to this fund than that acquired by a seizure under the captured and abandoned property acts. The Government simply got possession of the fund, with the right to have it condemned and confiscated in the *exclusive* mode and manner directed and prescribed by the confiscation acts of 1861 and 1862, but before exercising this right, which was necessary to a valid divestiture of the owner's title and to perfect its own, the Government confers upon the owner complete amnesty for all the past offenses which entitled it to confiscate the fund. This grant of amnesty was a voluntary surrender and abandonment by the United States of its right to complete and perfect that judicial condemnation of the fund which was necessary to defeat the owner's interest. Having been pardoned before any legal and valid divestiture of his rights was had, the acts of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court entitle the owner or his legal representatives to the full benefit of a restoration of his property as completely as though no seizure had ever been made or military confiscation attempted.

Under the authority of *Armstrong vs. United States* (13 Wallace, 154) and *Pargoud vs. United States* (16 Wallace, 156) the claimants in the present case, if they could sue the Government, would be entitled to recover this fund. Will Congress deny to them, simply because it has the power to withhold, what the courts of the United States would allow as a valid right? To do so would be the exercise of a punitive power, destructive of the rights which the clemency of the executive department have lawfully restored. It would present a singular anomaly for Congress to deny rights recognized by the judicial and executive departments of the Government.

Your committee therefore consider that the money belonging to Grivot to the extent of \$962.85, received, as aforesaid, by the Government in *par funds*, should be restored to his heirs at law, and they accordingly recommend the passage of the bill.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 830.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 830) for the relief of John Fraser, have considered the same, and report:

Mr. Fraser, an eminent architect, was employed by the United States to superintend the construction of the building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in his professional capacity. While he was so employed Mr. Hill, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, was suspended from office from December 5, 1878, to May 22, 1879, by an order from the Secretary of the Treasury. At the latter date he was restored. Mr. Fraser was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to take charge of the office and perform the duties of Supervising Architect during the suspension of Mr. Hill from duty. He obeyed the order and performed the duties of the office during the period above named. He has received pay at the rate of \$8 per day for his services in superintending said building. We think he is fairly entitled to be paid in addition the difference between his compensation as superintendent and the salary provided by law for the Supervising Architect for the time during which he performed the duties of both positions. This difference amounts to \$742.33. We therefore report the following as a substitute for the bill, and recommend its passage.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 375.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 375) for the relief of George H. Carlyle, have considered the same, and report as follows :

It appears that the claimant, on or about the 20th day of October, 1866, was freighting between Fort Kearney and Fort Sedgwick, Nebraska; that on the day mentioned, at a place distant about 20 miles from Fort Sedgwick, a war party of Sioux stampeded all his horses and mules; that information of this was sent to Fort Sedgwick, and a detachment of soldiers was immediately sent in pursuit of the Indians; that through the efforts of the military the mules and horses were all recovered, except 69 mules and 3 horses. The claimant asks compensation for the mules not recovered.

The Government has never recognized its responsibility for damages arising from Indian wars or incursions, either to individuals or States. In special instances presenting strong equities, compensation for such damages has been made; but no obligation to make such compensation has ever been recognized.

It appears from a letter from the Secretary of War to this committee that at the time of alleged loss of the mules—

Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Sioux, Ute, and other Indian tribes were engaged in hostilities in the vicinity of Forts Phil Kearney and Sedgwick, and other posts. The Fort Kearney massacre, so called, occurred on December 21, 1866, and for some time previous and subsequent to that event the Indians appear to have been in a state of hostility in the region of country controlled from the above-mentioned posts.

The claimant was therefore freighting in a hostile country, which he knew to be hostile, and in doing so ran his own risks. Moreover, it appears from the evidence that he had but one man on the night herd at the time the mules were stampeded. Considering the number of mules—nearly one hundred—and the hostile character of the country, this would appear to be gross carelessness.

The committee report back the bill, and recommend that it do not pass, and that the claim be disallowed.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 690.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 690) for the relief of Mary A. Lewis, widow of Joseph N. Lewis, have considered the same, and submit the following report:

That Joseph N. Lewis, late a resident of the State of Missouri, now deceased, was, in 1855, commercial agent of the United States at Port-au-Prince, Hayti; that on the 22d day of September, in that year, as such commercial agent, he caused the seizure at that port of the American bark *Amelia* for violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, by reason of her contraband cargo of guns and ammunition; that the fact of the seizure was immediately communicated by the said Lewis to the State Department by a dispatch of the 25th of the same September, and that pursuant to the request of the State Department the United States steamship *Saratoga* was sent to Port-au-Prince to bring the *Amelia* and her cargo to New York.

That the said Joseph N. Lewis, in his petition to the Forty-fourth Congress asking relief, states that on the passage to the port of New York the said vessel was forced by stress of weather and damage into the port of St. Thomas; that at that port both the vessel and cargo were condemned and sold by the United States; that the proceeds of the sale were paid into the Treasury of the United States; that in the seizure and subsequent sale of the vessel at Port-au-Prince the petitioner expended of his own money the sum of \$411.22, gold, on account of the United States; and that this statement of the petitioner seems to be fully proved.

That, after the departure of the vessel from Port-au-Prince, the said Lewis forwarded to the State Department a statement of his expenses, with the vouchers for the same, and notified the Department of his having drawn a draft for that sum on that account; that the draft was referred to the Treasury Department; that the Treasury Department informed the holder or maker that there was no appropriation for its payment; and that several applications were afterwards made by him to the State Department for the payment of the amount mentioned.

That it appears from the papers submitted to your committee with the aforesaid bill that the committee of a former Congress requested of the State Department any information upon the subject in the possession of the Department; that the Secretary of State, in answer to said

request, after a general statement of the facts, which correspond with those contained in this report, adds:

That Mr. Lewis does not appear to have been expressly authorized to make this seizure, nor was the act approved by this Department, nor the account for the expenses incurred, as is customary, before it could be paid.

But it clearly appears that the seizure was communicated to the State Department at the time it was made; that an account of the expenses incurred by Lewis, with vouchers therefor, were duly furnished to the same Department, and a draft made on the Treasury for the amount; that the only reason for the non-payment of the claim given by the Treasury Department was that no appropriation for such a payment was made; and that the Government accepted the seizure with a knowledge of all the facts, sold the vessel and cargo, received the proceeds of such sale, which duly came to the Treasury and are now there.

It appears that this claim has been presented to the forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, and forty-seventh Congresses; that favorable reports have been made by the Senate Committee on Claims of each of these Congresses and by one or more of the same committees of the House; and that bills asking the relief asked for in this bill have twice passed the Senate, but have not been reached in the House.

The claim seems to be entirely just, and ought long ago to have been paid. The committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the accompanying bill after the adoption of the accompanying amendments.

One of the amendments is recommended for the reason that the original claimant is dead, and the relief is asked by his widow, and not by his administrator.

C

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1834.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 1233.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1233) for the relief of Mrs. Ellen Call Long and Mrs. Mary K. Brevard, respectfully report :

In the last Congress this committee made the following report, which they now adopt :

[Senate Report No. 532, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

This claim was adversely reported on by this committee in the Forty-second Congress, and also in the Forty-third Congress. It was favorably reported in the Forty-sixth Congress. The last report, made by Mr. Hereford, is as follows, and contains a true statement of the facts :

[Senate Report No. 648, Forty-sixth Congress, second session.]

R. K. Call was for many years, more than ten, receiver of public moneys at Tallahassee, Fla. He died in 1862.

Your committee received the following letter from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. The letter is from F. B. Streeter, a former Solicitor of the Treasury, to the then Secretary of the Treasury, James Guthrie, which fully sets forth all the facts in the case :

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,
February 19, 1856.

SIR : The letter of R. K. Call, dated the 10th ultimo, referred to this office for a report on the matter to which it relates, has been duly received, and in compliance with your directions I have the honor to state that it appears from the dockets and files of this office that suit was commenced in February, 1840, against Richard K. Call for the recovery of \$5,907.53 alleged to be due from him as late receiver of public moneys at Tallahassee. This balance was subsequently reduced to \$5,060.13. A separate suit was also commenced against his sureties. In defense General Call put in the pleas of *nil debet*, set-off, and payment. The suit against General Call was tried at February term, 1842, of the district court at Tallahassee, and a verdict rendered in his favor for \$7,923.72. In his report of this trial the district attorney states, in a letter dated 8th March, 1842, that "the court allowed evidence to go to the jury upon a claim for extra service in revising the decisions of the register and receiver of the land office at Tallahassee upon pre-emption claims, which the defendant insisted he was directed to perform by a letter of G. Graham, Commissioner of the General Land Office, directed to the register and receiver at Tallahassee, dated July 27, 1827. It was shown by the testimony that this revision occupied from two to three months, and for this service the jury allowed the sum of \$12,500. I excepted to the opinion of the court in the admission of this testimony, contending that the revision of these decisions was included in the ordinary and special duties of his office prescribed by law, and was not extra official; also to the introduction of other letters specified in the copies of the bill of exceptions herewith inclosed. Upon the return of the verdict I entered a

motion for a new trial, upon the ground that the verdict was against evidence, and was given under an obvious misconception of the charge of the court, and that the judge misdirected the jury, which motion was presented to the court and overruled."

By direction of Mr. Penrose, then Solicitor, the case was appealed, and in February, 1843, the judgment in the court below was reversed and a *reversé facias de novo* awarded. After this there was much correspondence with the district attorney, and diligent efforts appear to have been made to prepare the case, and at November term, 1843, it again came on for trial, but in consequence of the inadmissibility of some of the papers offered in evidence the district attorney submitted to a nonsuit, and commenced a new suit. The suit was finally tried at January term, 1847, under the same pleas and set-off as in the first case. The set-off plea was for services as counsel in arguing mandamus cases under instructions from the Land Office, and extra compensation for adjudicating pre-emption claims. The jury found a verdict in favor of the defendant, and certified a balance due to him by the United States of \$8,563.37. While the suit against General Call was in progress the suit against his sureties was confined to abide its result. Upon receiving the report of the last trial, Mr. Gillet, then Solicitor, directed the district attorney to forward to him "a transcript of the pleadings in the case and a copy of the instructions of the court to the jury," which was done, and on the 6th October, 1847, he instructed the district attorney (C. C. Yonge, esq.) as follows: "I have examined the papers relating to the trial of the suit brought by the United States against Richard K. Call, and find no possible question therein which can be carried to the Supreme Court; nor can I learn that there is any newly discovered material evidence which the United States can adduce, if a new trial should be sought on that ground; hence I see no possible steps which can be taken in the cause by which a new trial can be obtained. It seems to be useless to continue the suit under these circumstances on the docket; hence you are authorized to cause it to be stricken from the docket at your earliest convenience." This was accordingly done, and thus the suit terminated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. B. STREETER, *Sol citor.*

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S.—I return the letter of General Call.

From the foregoing it appears that after a full and fair trial there was a verdict rendered against the United States in favor of said Call for \$8,563.37.

A "transcript of the pleadings in the case and a copy of the instructions of the court to the jury" were sent to the Solicitor of the Treasury for his revision and further direction.

Upon examination he says "he finds no possible question therein which can be carried to the Supreme Court."

Here we have the verdict of a jury finding in favor of said Call for \$8,563.37. As between individuals this would be conclusive. Why not as between the United States and one of its citizens?

Your committee are aware that no valid judgment can be rendered against the United States upon a set-off as in this case, and that no execution can issue as against a private citizen. But can the Government afford to assume such a position as that?

It is true there is no evidence before the committee to sustain the items of the set-off. But is not the verdict of a jury upon these items, rendered upon testimony taken in open court, where the witnesses were subject to a strict cross-examination, of more avail and more satisfactory and convincing than *ex parte* affidavits?

Your committee think the verdict is persuasive, if not morally and equitably binding, and recommend the passage of the bill herewith reported.

The conclusion reached in this report commends itself to our judgment.

There can be nothing either in the fact that the evidence on which the verdict was based is not before us, or that the claim is an old one.

For, first, the suit was instituted by the United States before a competent court, having full jurisdiction over the matter. After full investigation, on competent evidence, the verdict was rendered by a sworn jury and approved by a learned court. True, no judgment could be rendered on the verdict, but this does not impeach the finding as to the facts. It is only because no such judgment could be rendered that the petitioner is compelled to come to Congress for relief. The verdict is fully competent to establish the facts on which Congress shall act.

Second. That the claim is old does not detract from its validity, as it is certain that it never was paid. No interest is claimed. We recommend the passage of the bill herewith reported.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDESON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 88.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 88) for the relief of Joseph R. Shannon, who claims payment for the value of the steamboat A. W. Quarrier, taken, as is alleged, from claimant by the United States military authorities at New Orleans during the war of the rebellion, and lost to him, have fully considered the matter and report:

This claim has been before the Senate for about ten years, having been first presented during the Forty-third Congress. The Senate Committee on Claims of the Forty-fifth Congress reported favorably (Report No. 748), but from the proofs before it was unable to ascertain the value of the boat lost by claimant, and recommended that the Treasury Department be authorized to take proofs of value. The same committee of the Forty-sixth Congress reported favorably to claimant, and found the value of the boat to be \$48,000. The same committee of the Forty-seventh Congress made full and well-considered report, and your committee here copy the same in full, indorsing its statements and conclusions.

[Senate Report No. 88, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

Mr. TELLER, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report, to accompany bill S. 74:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 74) for the relief of Joseph R. Shannon, having considered the same, make the following report:

The claimant, Joseph R. Shannon, petitions Congress to pay him the value of a steamboat (A. W. Quarrier) impressed by General Butler, while in command of Federal troops at New Orleans, in the spring of 1862. There is some conflict of testimony as to the exact time of the impressment, but not more than might be expected where witnesses rely on their recollection of the date. The claimant was a citizen of Missouri, and at all times loyal to the Government, but was, at the time of the capture of New Orleans, in the vicinity of that city with the boat and other property of like character.

The A. W. Quarrier was, before the war, used as a passenger boat, running between White River and the city of New Orleans, but at the time of the commencement of the war was lying at the wharf in New Orleans. Subsequently she plied between Red River and New Orleans. The claimant also owned the Burton and Sallie Robinson, which were both seized by the Confederate Government, and subsequently taken by the United States forces. The Burton was snagged and sunk while being used by the Government, and was subsequently paid for by the United States. The Sallie Robinson was recovered from the United States by claimant by proceedings in the court at New Orleans.

It appears from the evidence that the claimant was the owner of the boat by purchase, and has been such owner for several years. The claimant does not produce any written evidence of title, but the proof is entirely satisfactory (and was so admitted by the Treasury Department) of the ownership of the boat by claimant. (The reason given for non-production of title papers is that they were destroyed during the war.)

The facts may be briefly stated to be as follows: In the latter part of May or June, 1862, General Butler impressed the boat and sent it up the river under a flag of truce. One great object of the expedition appears to have been to obtain a large amount of gold taken from the New Orleans banks and secreted within the lines of the Confederacy. The agent of the banks, whose affidavit is on file, went on the boat to Alexandria, and returned by other means with the gold; the captain and crew were seized and imprisoned as spies; the boat taken by the Confederate Government and dismantled; the machinery taken to Texas and used by the Davis and Marion County Iron Works, then controlled by the Confederate authorities. Afterwards these works fell into the hands of the Government of the United States. Shannon made an effort to recover the machinery, which was then in the hands of one Hughes, who appears to have held it as an agent of the Government. In this effort Shannon was unsuccessful, because Hughes proved that it was the property of the United States by capture from the Confederate Government. Then Shannon attempted to secure from the Government the value of the boat. After much delay, the Treasury Department decided that the owner was loyal, and that the boat had been impressed, as claimed by claimant, but that the boat was not in the insurrectionary district under the proper authority indicated by the joint resolution of December 23, 1869, nor in conformity with the law of the United States, and therefore rejected his claim as not cognizable in that Department.

It is difficult to say just what is meant by this. Mr. Shannon had established his loyalty and the ownership of the boat to the satisfaction of the Treasury Department. The boat had not been seized by the Government on account of misconduct of claimant, but because of the pressing necessity of the Government at that time. It was the property of a loyal citizen within the United States at the time of the breaking out of hostilities. The boat remained there through no fault of claimant, but from necessity. When the Government's authority was once more established over that portion of Louisiana, the claimant's rights were the same that they would have been if he had gone from Saint Louis to New Orleans after the capture of that city.

General Butler had authority to impress the boat if in his judgment it was a military necessity, and the liability of the Government is the same whether it was wisely or foolishly done. (Court of Claims, vol. 2, p. 95; vol. 5, p. 542; vol. 7, p. 234; 13 Wallace, 336.)

The claim was cognizable by the Southern Claims Commission, which was created by act of March 3, 1871, to continue for two years. It thus appears that the claimant might at any time between the 3d day of March, 1871, and the 3d day of March, 1873, have had his claim examined by said commission, and if he had done so would doubtless, on the facts before the committee, have received the value of his boat; but the records of the commission disclose the fact that he did not so apply. We must now consider the circumstances of the case, and determine whether the claimant has a valid excuse for such neglect as to entitle him to now call on Congress by special action to recompense him for the damage he sustained by such impressment of his boat. It appears that the Confederate authorities dismantled and destroyed the hull of the boat, but took the machinery, which was very valuable, to Texas, where it was captured by the Government and put in the hands of one Reese Hughes. As soon as the United States courts were opened for business in Texas, the claimant brought suit against Hughes for the recovery of the machinery of the boat. On the trial of the cause, Hughes proved that he held the property for the United States, and the claimant was defeated. Thereupon Shannon petitioned the War Department for the recovery of the engine, boiler, and other machinery then in the possession of the United States. On the 13th day of January, 1871, Quartermaster J. D. Bingham referred the matter to M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General, and on the same date notified Mr. Shannon as follows:

"JANUARY 13, 1871.

"Mr. JOSEPH R. SHANNON,

"Washington, D. C.:

"Your application for recovery of certain machinery alleged to have been captured by the United States forces and now improperly held by Reese Hughes, of Davis County, Texas, has been referred to the Quartermaster-General, who decides as follows, viz: This case is one to be settled under the laws relating to captured and abandoned property, and the Quartermaster's Department has no power in the premises. Application should be made to the Treasury Department by claimant.

"By order of the Quartermaster-General.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. D. BINGHAM,

"Quartermaster, U. S. A."

General Meigs indorsed on the paper submitting the case to him the following:

"This case is one to be settled apparently under the law relating to captured and abandoned property, and the Quartermaster's Department has no power in the premises. Application should be made to the Treasury Department by the claimant.

"M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

"JANUARY 13, 1871."

At this time the Southern Claims Commission was not in existence, and claimant could not maintain his case in the Court of Claims, and was without redress, unless it was in the Treasury Department. (See act July 4, 1864, vol. 15, Statutes at Large, page 381.)

Acting under the advice of Quartermaster-General Meigs, Mr. Shannon applied to the Treasury Department for relief under act of March 3, 1849. This application the Treasury Department entertained, and Mr. Shannon furnished evidence as to his loyalty, impressment and loss of his boat, as well as the value thereof. The whole subject was carefully examined by the Auditor, and on the 6th day of April, 1874, he decided that the boat had been impressed as Shannon alleged; that it had been destroyed by the Confederate authorities while in the military service of the Government; that the value of the boat was \$48,333.32; that claimant was a loyal citizen, but that the Department could not allow the claim. It is not at all strange that after the declaration of the Quartermaster-General that the Treasury Department could grant the relief sought, and as the Treasury Department entertained jurisdiction of the case, that Shannon should rest under the belief that he had his case before the proper tribunal. He had gone there before the creation of the Southern Claims Commission, and he had every reason to suppose that his case would be disposed of in that Department if his evidence was satisfactory, and when the case was reported adversely by the Auditor it was too late to go before the Southern Claims Commission. The report of the Third Auditor, disallowing Mr. Shannon's claim, was approved by the Comptroller, and subsequently Mr. Shannon applied for a re-examination of the case, which was refused.

The case presented is a strong one, as to all the facts alleged by Shannon. He lost his boat, and has for many years sought to recover the value thereof. At the time he went to the Treasury Department for relief, he could go nowhere else; if relief could not be had there he was without redress except by an appeal to Congress. There was every reason to believe that under the second and third sections of the act of March 3, 1849 (vol. 9, Statutes at Large, p. 415), the Third Auditor had jurisdiction of this case, and it is not strange that Shannon did rest under that belief until too late to go into the Southern Claims Commission.

The claimant, without fault on his part, lost his boat, which he had not forfeited to the Government, and he is entitled to the value thereof. He brought the matter into the courts to obtain, if possible, what was left of the machinery of the boat, but was defeated because the Government claimed title to it as captured Confederate property. He then resorted to the Treasury Department, but was informed that while the proof was satisfactory as to his loyalty, ownership of boat, &c., he did not fall within the resolution of 1869, nor the amendment of 1871, and therefore he could not have redress in that Department, but must go to Congress, which he did some three years since. It is difficult to determine what the value of the boat so impressed was, and the evidence is conflicting on that part. It is doubtless conflicting because of the fact that the boat at the time of its purchase by the claimant was not in first-class condition, and was subsequently repaired at great expense. Some of the witnesses may speak of the boat as it was before the repairs and some after the repairs.

All of the witnesses, save one, place the value of the boat at not less than \$50,000, and several of them much higher than that. The Third Auditor, after a careful examination of the evidence and the value of boats of like character and dimensions paid for by the Government, fixes the value of the boat at the time of the impressment at a little more than \$48,000. As the value of the boat must be ascertained by the testimony taken at that time, and from the testimony the Auditor would have been justified in finding the value much greater than he did, and as but one witness out of eight testifies to a value below \$50,000, your committee think the amount found by the Auditor is not excessive, and therefore recommend that \$48,000 be paid to Mr. Shannon, and the passage of the bill, which is a copy of that which passed the Senate at the last session, for Mr. Shannon's relief.

After the coming in of the above report (No. 83) the committee asked to have the bill recommitted, it being alleged that important evidence was on file in the War Department that showed that claimant was not entitled to the relief sought. Afterwards the committee made report,

of which the following is a copy, holding to its former expression, that Shannon should be paid the value of his boat:

[Senate Report No. 361, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

Mr. TELLER, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report, to accompany bill S. 74.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 74) for the relief of Joseph R. Shannon, having examined the same, reported it to the Senate with a recommendation that it pass. Subsequently it was alleged that important evidence was on file in the War Department that showed Shannon was not entitled to the relief sought; thereupon the committee asked to have the bill recommitted, which was accordingly done. A call for the important evidence from the War Department brought a report from that Department, signed "Thomas H. Bradley, brevet captain, United States Army, examiner of State claims," dated February 19, 1882.

The report is mainly made up of extracts from the report of the Second Comptroller, reviewing the report of the Third Auditor on Shannon's application to the Treasury Department to be paid for the steamboat A. W. Quarrier.

Filed with the said report is the report of the Comptroller above referred to, with certain exhibits said to be of importance in the case, but which appear to be vouchers for services rendered by certain parties to the Confederate Government, in connection with the services of the A. W. Quarrier after it was taken by the Confederate Government, and, of course, subsequent to the impressment by the order of General Butler.

Bradley in argument alleges that Shannon was a lieutenant in the State militia in 1861, but we have nothing but Bradley's statement on that point. Shannon swears he was not in the service of the State militia; but if he was, it is not important in the consideration of this case. Your committee consider Mr. Shannon's loyalty proved beyond all doubt.

The Southern Claims Commission, after a rigid examination of Shannon and witnesses of character and well-known loyalty, decided that he was loyal. The evidence on file in this case appears to be conclusive on that point. Mr. Bradley attacks the title of Shannon to the steamboat A. W. Quarrier, and, to sustain himself, refers to a letter written by one Harris from New Orleans in 1880, who alleges that Shannon was not the owner of the A. W. Quarrier. He also cites a letter received from an engineering officer of the United States Army in 1881, who says:

"I am informed that in 1860 the steamboat was offered for insurance, was inspected in due course by the underwriters' inspectors, and then valued at \$9,500. Soon after she was sold for \$5,000 to parties living in Memphis, and was then employed in navigating the White and Arkansas Rivers. It is generally understood among river men here that after being in the service of the Confederacy she was finally destroyed or dismantled at Shreveport, on Red River, and her engines and machinery used in a mill."

This kind of evidence cannot be considered by the committee, any is not worthy of consideration. We are not even told who this engineer is, nor where he resides, and such statements ought not to be found in a report from the War Department, any more than the argument of the examiner; both are out of place in response to a call for information.

Again, it is alleged by Captain Bradley that Captain Shannon was in Richmond in 1863 seeking an allowance of, and obtaining an order for, \$75,000 from the Confederate Government in payment for the steamboat Golden Age. There is no evidence that the claimant was ever called Captain Shannon, or that he ever owned the Golden Age. Shannon denies that he was in Richmond during the year 1863, or that he ever sold the Golden Age or any other boat to the Confederate Government, and there is no evidence that he was in Richmond, or that he sold the boat as alleged.

The Comptroller, in reviewing the finding of the Auditor, alleges that the first heard of Shannon's claim for this boat was in January, 1874. The War Department was considering his claim, as shown by the evidence furnished the committee, as early as January, 1871.

JANUARY 13, 1871.

Mr. JOSEPH R. SHANNON,
Washington, D. C.:

Your application for recovery of certain machinery alleged to have been captured by the United States forces and now improperly held by Reese Hughes, of Davis County, Texas, has been referred to the Quartermaster-General, who decides as follows, viz: This case is one to be settled under the laws relating to captured and abandoned property, and the Quartermaster's Department has no power in the premises. Application should be made to the Treasury Department by claimant.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BINGHAM,
Quartermaster, U. S. A.

General Meigs indorsed on the paper submitting the case to him the following :

This case is one to be settled apparently under the law relating to captured and abandoned property, and the Quartermaster's Department has no power in the premises. Application should be made to the Treasury Department by the claimant.

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General.

JANUARY 13, 1871.

During this time the Southern Claims Commission might have taken cognizance of this claim, but Mr. Shannon had been told, as can be seen by the above, that his remedy was in the Treasury Department.

That Mr. Shannon was loyal the committee consider satisfactorily proved; but if he was not, his boat not having been seized by the Government under the confiscation acts nor as booty of war, he is entitled to be paid therefor.

General Butler declared on his advancement into New Orleans that "all the rights of property of whatever kind will be held inviolable, subject only to the laws of the United States."

If Shannon had been disloyal before that proclamation, his boat might have been considered enemy's property at the time of the capture of the city of New Orleans, but unless after such capture he was guilty of some disloyal act his property was not liable to seizure. The Supreme Court in the case of the *Venice* held: "It results from this reasoning that the *Venice* and her cargo, though undoubtedly enemy's property at the time she was anchored in Lake Pontchartrain, cannot be regarded as remaining such after the 6th of May; for it is not asserted that any breach of blockade was ever thought of by the claimant, or that he was guilty of any actual hostility against the National Government.

"It is hardly necessary to add that nothing in this opinion touches the liability of persons for crimes, or of property to seizure and condemnation under any act of Congress."

See *Venice*, page 279, 2 Wallace.

This doctrine is fully sustained by the Supreme Court in the case of *Planters' Bank vs. the Union Bank*, 16 Wallace, page 483.

The Government impressed the steamboat *A. W. Quarrier*, admitted to have been found in the possession of claimant, who entered his protest then and there, as the owner thereof, against such impressment. The claimant appears to have followed the remnant of this property into Texas, claiming it as his own, coming to the War Department in 1871, and asserting his ownership there, and ever since no one else has ever asserted a claim to it, or any interest in it, for a period of twenty years, until one Mr. Harris writes a letter that, under certain circumstances, parties may desire to set up a claim to the same as the property of some one else.

Your committee, having fully considered the evidence in the case, reaffirm their former report as to the following facts:

First. Shannon was a loyal man.

Secondly. The steamboat *A. W. Quarrier* was the property of Joseph R. Shannon, claimant, and was of the value of \$48,000.

Third. That such impressment was by the Government of the United States, and for its benefit, and resulted in the loss of the boat to claimant.

Fourth. That claimant is entitled to the pay therefor, and your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill for his relief, heretofore reported to the Senate.

Your committee, upon full consideration, recommend that the claim of Joseph R. Shannon to the amount of \$48,000 be allowed, and the passage of bill S. 88.

S. Rep. 73—2

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 158.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 158) for the relief of Fitz-John Porter, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

That Fitz-John Porter, then a major-general of volunteers and colonel in the Army, was tried by court-martial convened at Washington, and sentenced "to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States," which sentence was carried into effect January 27, 1863; that General Porter had made frequent applications for a rehearing, upon the ground that the findings and sentence of said court were contrary to the evidence, and of new evidence, not accessible at the time of the trial, which completely disproves the charges and specifications upon which said findings and sentence were based; that President Hayes appointed a military board, consisting of Major-General Schofield, Brigadier-General Terry, and Colonel Getty, to review the record of said court, and to examine any new evidence which might be offered, and to report to the President what action justice required of him in the case.

The proceedings of that Board are fully set forth in the memorial of General Porter, addressed to Congress, which is made a part of this report, and is as follows :

[Senate Mis. Doc. No. 91.—47th Congress, 1st session.]

Memorial of Fitz-John Porter, in favor of such action by Congress as will restore him to the positions of which he was deprived by the action of a court-martial.

MAR 8, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled :

Your memorialist would respectfully represent that in January, 1863, he was most unjustly declared guilty of certain charges preferred against him before a court-martial convened at the city of Washington, and by the sentence of said court was cashiered and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States; which sentence was carried into effect on the 27th day of January, 1863.

That from the promulgation of said finding and sentence your memorialist has protested against the injustice of the same, and, by every means in his power, has sought to be relieved therefrom, and to be restored to the positions of which said sentence deprived him.

That after repeated applications to the President for such relief as might be in the

power of the Executive Department of the Government, on the 12th day of April, 1878, the President issued the following order:

[Special Orders No. 78.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 12, 1878.

The following order has been received from the War Department.
An appeal has been made to the President, as follows:

"NEW YORK, March 9, 1878.

"To His Excellency RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
"President of the United States:

"SIR: I most respectfully, but most urgently, renew my oft-repeated appeal to have you review my case. I ask it as a matter of long-delayed justice to myself. I renew it upon the ground heretofore stated, that public justice cannot be satisfied so long as my appeal remains unheard. My sentence is a *continuing sentence*, and made to follow my daily life. For this reason, if for no other, my case is ever within the reach of executive as well as legislative interference.

"I beg to present copies of papers, heretofore presented, bearing upon my case, and trust that you will deem it a proper one for your prompt and favorable consideration.

"If I do not make it plain that I have been wronged, I alone am the sufferer. If I do make it plain that great injustice has been done me, then I am sure that you, and all others who love truth and justice, will be glad that the opportunity for my vindication has not been denied.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"FITZ-JOHN PORTER."

In order that the President may be fully informed of the facts of the case of Fitz-John Porter, late major-general of volunteers, and be enabled to act advisedly upon his application for relief in said case, a board is hereby convened, by order of the President, to examine, in connection with the record of the trial by court-martial of Major-General Porter, such new evidence relating to the merits of said case as is now on file in the War Department, together with such other evidence as may be presented to said board, and to report with the reasons for their conclusion, what action, if any, in their opinion, justice requires should be taken on said application by the President.

Detail for the board.

Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield.

Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry.

Col. G. W. Getty, Third Artillery.

Maj. Asa B. Gardner, Judge Advocate, Recorder.

The board will convene at West Point, N. Y., on the 20th day of June, 1878, and is authorized to adjourn from time to time, and to sit in such place as may be deemed expedient.

By command of General Sherman:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Official:

L. H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

And the said board took the case into consideration and submitted the following report:

REPORT OF BOARD OF OFFICERS CONVENED AT WEST POINT, IN JUNE, 1878.

NEW YORK CITY, March 19, 1879.

To the honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: We, the Board of Officers appointed by order of the President to examine the evidence in the case of Fitz-John Porter, late major-general of volunteers, and to report, with the reasons for our conclusions, what action (if any), in our opinion, justice requires should be taken by the President on the application for relief in that case, have the honor to make the following report. The Recorder has been directed to forward to the Adjutant-General of the Army the printed record of our proceeding, including all the evidence examined, and the arguments of counsel on either side.

We have made a very thorough examination of all the evidence presented, and bearing in any manner upon the merits of the case. The Recorder has, under instructions

from the Board, sought with great diligence for evidence in addition to that presented by the petitioner, especially such as might appear to have a bearing adverse to the claims urged by him.

Due care has been exercised not to inquire into the military operations of the Army of Virginia or the conduct of officers thereof, any further than has seemed necessary to a full and fair elucidation of the subject submitted to us for investigation. On the other hand, we have not hesitated to examine fully into all the facts, accurate knowledge of which seemed to us to be necessary to the formation of a correct judgment upon the merits of the case, and to the determination of the action which justice requires should be taken by the President on the petitioner's application for relief.

We have had the benefit of the testimony of a large number of officers of the late Confederate army, a kind of testimony which was not available at the time of General Porter's trial by court-martial. We have also availed ourselves of the testimony of many officers and soldiers of the Union forces who were present on the battle-field, and of much documentary evidence, to throw additional light upon points not made perfectly clear in the record of evidence taken before the court-martial; and we have had the use of accurate maps of the battle-field of Manassas, constructed from recent actual surveys made, under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, by a distinguished officer of that corps, who was himself a participant in that battle.

Without such a map, neither the testimony upon which General Porter was convicted nor the additional testimony submitted to this Board could have been correctly understood.

The evidence which we have thus been able to examine, in addition to that which was before the court-martial, has placed beyond question many important facts which were before the subjects of dispute, and in respect to some of which radically erroneous opinions were entertained by General Porter's accusers, and doubtless by the court-martial that pronounced him guilty.

The result has been, as we believe, to establish beyond reasonable doubt all the facts essential to the formation of a correct judgment upon the merits of the case of Fitz-John Porter. We are thus enabled to report, with entire unanimity, and without doubt in our own minds, with the reasons for our conclusions, what action, in our opinion, justice required should be taken by the President on the petitioner's application for relief.

The evidence presents itself under several distinct heads, viz:

First. The imperfect, and in some respects erroneous, statements of facts, due to the partial and incorrect knowledge in possession of witnesses at the time of the court-martial, and the extremely inaccurate maps and erroneous locations of troops thereon, by which erroneous statements were made to convey still more erroneous impressions.

Second. The opinions and inferences of prominent officers based upon this imperfect knowledge.

Third. The far more complete and accurate statements of facts now made by a large number of eye-witnesses from both the contending forces.

Fourth. The accurate maps of the field of operations and the exact positions of troops thereon at different periods of time, by which statements otherwise contradictory or irreconcilable are shown to be harmonious, and opposing opinions are shown to have been based upon different views of the same military situation; and,

Finally. The conflicting testimony relative to plans of operations, interpretation of orders, motives of action, and relative degrees of responsibility for unfortunate results.

A careful consideration of all the material facts now fully established, in combination with the conflicting or inconclusive testimony last above referred to, gives rise to several diverse theories respecting the whole subject with which General Porter's case is inseparably connected. These diverse views of the subject necessarily involve, in a greater or less degree, the acts, motives, and responsibilities of others as well as those of the petitioner. We have considered with great care and labor, and with our best ability, each and all of these phases in which the subject can be and has been presented, and we find that all these possible views of the subject, when examined in the light of the facts which are fully established by undisputed testimony, lead inevitably to one and the same conclusion in respect to the guilt or innocence of Fitz-John Porter of the specific charges upon which he was tried and pronounced guilty by the court-martial.

Therefore, while exposing General Porter's conduct to the test of the highest degree of responsibility which recognized military principles attached to the command he held under the circumstances in which he was placed, and the orders which he had received, we are able to take that view of the whole subject which seems to involve in the least possible degree any question as to the acts, motives, or responsibility of others.

We will now proceed to give, as concisely as we are able to do, a narrative of the events which gave rise to the charges against Maj. Gen. Fitz-John Porter, omitting the multitude of interesting but unessential details and all facts having no necessary

bearing upon his case, and limiting ourselves to a plain statement of the essential facts of the case which have been established, as we believe, by positive proof.

While the Army of the Potomac was withdrawing from its position on the James River in August, 1862, the Army of Virginia, under Major General Pope, was ordered to hold the line of the Rappahannock, and to stand on the defensive until all the forces could be united behind that river. General Pope was given to understand that, when this concentration was effected, Major-General Halleck, the General-in-Chief, was to take the field in command of the combined armies. On the other hand it appears that Major-General McClellan, then commanding the Army of the Potomac, was given to understand that he was to direct the operations of all the forces in Virginia as soon as they should be united.

It appears that General Pope was notified on the 25th of August that an active campaign was soon to be commenced, without waiting for a union of all the forces, and under some commander other than either of those before named. But this information appears to have been of a secret character, afterwards suppressed, and not made known to General McClellan and his subordinates until five days later, when the order appeared from the War Department, depriving McClellan of the command of all his troops then between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, although leaving him in nominal command of the Army of the Potomac.

Thus General Porter, who joined General Pope's army about that time, was left under the impression, which all had previously shared, that the operations of the army were to continue of a defensive character until all the forces should be united and proper preparations made for the commencement of an offensive campaign under a general designated by the President to command the combined armies. But just then the Confederate general, Jackson, with three divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, and some artillery, commenced his movement to turn the Union right through Thoroughfare Gap, which gap he passed on the 26th, and that night struck the rear of the Union army at Bristoe and Manassas Junction. The next morning, August 27, the Union army changed front to the rear, and was ordered to move on Gainesville, Greenwich, and Warrenton Junction.

General Porter, with his two divisions of the Fifth Corps, arrived at Warrenton Junction on the 27th, and there reported in person to General Pope. That afternoon Hooker's division was engaged with the enemy at Bristoe Station; McDowell and Sigel were moving on Gainesville, and Heintzelman and Reno on Greenwich. Banks was covering the rear below Warrenton Junction, and guarding the trains in their movement towards Manassas Junction. Porter was at first ordered to move toward Greenwich upon the arrival of Banks at Warrenton Junction, but after Hooker's engagement at Bristoe the following order was sent him, and he received it at 9.50 p. m.:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

"*Bristoe Station, August 27, 1862—6.30 p. m.*

"Major-General F. J. PORTER, *Warrenton Junction* :

"GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you start at 1 o'clock to-night and come forward with your whole corps, or such part of it as is with you, so as to be here by daylight to-morrow morning. Hooker has had a very severe action with the enemy, with a loss of about 300 killed and wounded. The enemy has been driven back, but is retiring along the railroad. We must drive him from Manassas, and clear the country between that place and Gainesville, where McDowell is. If Morell has not joined you, send him word to push forward immediately; also send word to Banks to hurry forward with all speed to take your place at Warrenton Junction. It is necessary on all accounts that you should be here by daylight. I send an officer with this dispatch who will conduct you to this place. Be sure to send word to Banks, who is on the road from Fayetteville, probably in the direction of Bealeton. Say to Banks, also, that he had best run back the railroad trains to this side of Cedar Run. If he is not with you, write him to that effect.

"By command of General Pope.

"GEORGE D. RUGGLES,

"*Colonel and Chief of Staff.*

"P. S.—If Banks is not at Warrenton Junction, leave a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery as a guard till he comes up, with instructions to follow you immediately upon his doing so. If Banks is not at the Junction, instruct Colonel Clary to run the trains back to this side of Cedar Run, and post a regiment and a section of artillery with it.

"By command of General Pope.

"GEORGE D. RUGGLES,

"*Colonel and Chief of Staff.*"

This order plainly contemplated an aggressive movement against the enemy early on the 28th, and required the presence of General Porter's corps at Bristoe Station as

early as possible in the morning, to take part in the pursuit of and attack upon the enemy.

The order did not indicate any anticipation of defensive action at Bristoe, but, on the contrary, it indicated continuous, active, and aggressive operations during the entire day of the 28th, to drive the enemy from Manassas, and clear the country. Hence the troops must arrive at Bristoe in condition for such service.

The evidence clearly shows that General Porter evinced an earnest desire to comply literally with the terms of the order, and that he held a consultation with his division commanders, some of his brigade commanders, and his staff officers on the subject. One of his divisions had arrived in camp late in the evening, after a long march, and was much fatigued.

If the troops marched at 1 o'clock, none of them could have much sleep before starting, and, even if they could arrive at Bristoe by or soon after daylight, they must be in poor condition for a vigorous pursuit of the enemy, who was already some distance beyond Bristoe. But this was not regarded by General Porter as sufficient reason for hesitating to make the attempt to comply literally with the order. He still urged, against the advice of his division commanders, the necessity of implicit obedience. Then, further consideration of the subject disclosed the fact that the road was filled with army trains, which had been pressing in that direction all day and as late at night as they could move, until the way had become completely blocked with wagons. The trains of the army moving back from the line of the Rappahannock had been ordered to take that road to the number of "two or three thousand." In the language of one of the most intelligent witnesses, the mass of wagons blocked together at places in the road was "like a lot of ice that jams in on the shore." The night had become very dark, or, as testified by most of the witnesses, excessively dark. It would have been difficult to march troops upon a plain and unobstructed road. It was a manifest physical impossibility to march over that road that night, or to remove the obstructions in the darkness of the night. When this situation was made evident, General Porter reluctantly consented to delay the movement two hours, or until 3 o'clock. At that hour the march was commenced, but it was found that no appreciable progress could be made before daylight. Nothing was gained, or could have been gained, by the attempt to move before the dawn of day. It would have been wiser to have delayed the attempt to move until 4 o'clock.

A vigorous and persistent effort to make that march, commencing at 1 o'clock, could only have resulted in greatly fatiguing the troops and throwing them into disorder, from which they could not have been extricated until long after daylight, without making any material progress, and would thus have caused the corps to arrive at Bristoe at a later hour and in a miserable condition.

Abundant experience in situations similar to that above described leaves no room for doubt what General Porter's duty was. He exercised only the very ordinary discretion of a corps commander, which it was his plain duty to exercise, in delaying the march until 3 o'clock, and in his attempt to move at that time instead of at 4 o'clock he showed only too anxious a desire to comply with the *letter* of his orders.

If the order had contemplated, as has been represented, an attack by the enemy at dawn of day, then it would have been General Porter's duty to start promptly, not at 1 o'clock, but at the moment he received the order, so as to have brought at least some fragments of his infantry to Bristoe in time to aid in repelling that attack. That was the most that he could have done in any event, even by starting the moment the order was received, and then his troops would have been in no condition for any aggressive movement that day.

General Porter reached Bristoe Station as soon as practicable with his corps on the morning of the 28th, and there remained, under orders from his superior commander, until the morning of the 29th, taking no part in the operations of the 28th.

In the morning of the 28th McDowell sent Ricketts' division of his corps to Thoroughfare Gap to resist the advance of re-enforcements from the main body of Lee's army, then known to be marching to join Jackson. Banks was at Warrenton Junction and Porter at Bristoe. The rest of the army moved from Gainesville, Greenwich, and Bristoe on Manassas Junction to attack Jackson at that place; but that general withdrew his forces during the night of the 27th and morning of the 28th toward Sudley and Groveton. He was followed by Heintzelman and Reno, via Centreville; and McDowell and Sigel, after having marched some distance toward Manassas, were ordered to direct their march toward Centreville. In this movement toward Centreville, King's division of McDowell's corps struck the right of Jackson's force, late in the afternoon, just north of the Warrenton turnpike, a mile west of Groveton. A sharp contest ensued, lasting until some time after dark, when King still held his ground on the turnpike. Reynolds was then near the right of King, Sigel on his right near the Stone House, Heintzelman and Reno near Centreville; Ricketts, who had been sent in the morning to Thoroughfare Gap, was disputing with Longstreet the passage of the gap.

Thus it was still hoped to strike Jackson a decisive blow on the morning of the 29th,

before re-enforcements could reach him. In the mean time the Confederate general had taken up a favorable position a little to the north and west of Groveton and Sudley to await attack.

Under these conditions General Porter, who was still at Bristoe Station, received, at 6 a. m., the following order from General Pope:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
"Near Bull Run, August 29, 1862—3 a. m.

"GENERAL: McDowell had intercepted the retreat of Jackson. Sigel is immediately on the right of McDowell. Kearney and Hooker march to attack the enemy's rear at early dawn. Major-General Pope directs you to move upon Centreville, at the first dawn of day, with your whole command, leaving your trains to follow. It is very important that you should be here at a very early hour in the morning. A severe engagement is likely to take place, and your presence is necessary.

"I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
"Colonel and Chief of Staff.

"Major-General PORTER."

Under this order, General Porter marched promptly with his corps toward Centreville. He had passed Manassas Junction with the head of his column, when he was halted by counter orders, issued in consequence of a grave change which had occurred in the situation since the night before.

King had withdrawn from his position near Jackson's right, on the Warrenton turnpike, and had fallen back to Manassas Junction. Ricketts had fallen back in the night from Thoroughfare Gap to Gainesville, and thence, in consequence of the movement of King, had retired to Bristoe Station.

Thus the way had been left open for the retreat of Jackson to Thoroughfare Gap, or for the advance of Longstreet from that point, and ample time had elapsed for them to effect a junction, either at the Gap or near Groveton, before a force could again be interposed to prevent it. The opportunity to attack Jackson's detached force with superior numbers had passed beyond the possibility of recall.

As soon as the withdrawal of King became known to General Pope, he hastily sent a verbal message to General Porter to retrace his steps and move towards Gainesville, and soon followed this message with the following order, which was received by General Porter about 9.30 a. m.:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
"Centreville, August 29, 1862.

"Push forward with your corps and King's division, which you will take with you, upon Gainesville. I am following the enemy down the Warrenton turnpike. Be expeditions or we will lose much.

"JOHN POPE,
"Major-General, Commanding."

Under these orders General Porter advanced promptly with his corps, followed by King's division, on the direct road from Manassas Junction toward Gainesville, having knowledge of the military situation as above described.

General Porter had met General McDowell near Manassas Junction, and they had conversed with each other relative to this order, placing King's division under Porter's command. McDowell claims that it was conceded that he might go forward and command the whole force, under the 62d Article of War, but he desired to reunite all the divisions of his corps on that part of the field where Reynolds then was. Hence he wrote to Pope on this subject, awaited his orders, and did not exercise any command over Porter's corps until after the receipt of further orders from Pope.

When, about 11.30 o'clock, the head of Porter's column arrived at Dawkins' Branch, about three and a half miles from Gainesville and nine and a half miles from Thoroughfare Gap, he met the enemy's cavalry advance, and captured some of Longstreet's scouts. The clouds of dust in his front and to his right, and extending back toward Thoroughfare Gap, showed the enemy coming in force, and already arriving on the field in his front.

Morell's division was at once deployed; Sykes closed up in support, King's division following. A regiment was sent forward across the creek, as skirmishers, and Butterfield's brigade was started across the creek to the front, and somewhat to the right, with orders to seize, in advance of the enemy, if possible, the commanding ground on the opposite ridge, about a mile distant. Morell's division, with Sykes in support, was ready to advance at once to the support of Butterfield.

At this stage of Porter's operations, some time between 11.30 and 12 o'clock, McDowell, in person, arrived on the field and arrested the movement Porter was making, saying to him in the hearing of several officers, "Porter, you are too far out. This is no place to fight a battle," or words to that effect.

McDowell had received a few minutes before a dispatch from Buford, informing him that seventeen regiments of infantry, a battery, and some cavalry had passed through Gainesville at 8.45 o'clock, and moved down the Centreville road towards Groveton, and hence must have been on the field in front of Sigel and Reynolds at least two hours.

The dust in Porter's immediate front and extending across toward Groveton, as well as back towards Gainesville, showed that large forces of the enemy, in addition to those reported by Buford, were already on the field. The latest information from the Confederate army showed the whole force of the enemy within reach of Gainesville by noon on the 29th. McDowell's troops (Ricketts' division and some cavalry) had delayed Longstreet's advance at Thoroughfare Gap from about noon until dark on the previous day, 28th. Hence Lee's column had had eighteen hours by the morning of the 29th to close up in mass near the Gap, and seven hours that morning in which to march eight miles and form line on the field of battle.

Jackson, who had been supposed anxious to retreat, and for whom the way had been left open, had not retreated, but was still holding his position of the previous evening, as if confident of adequate re-enforcements. Sigel's pursuit had been checked, where it started that morning, at Groveton.

It was certain that the head of column of Lee's main army had arrived on the field in front of Groveton at least two hours in advance of the arrival of the head of column of Porter's and McDowell's corps at Dawkins' Branch, and it was so nearly certain that the main body of Lee's army was already on the field and in line of battle as to absolutely require corresponding action. This was Porter's impression at the time, and he conveyed it to McDowell by words and gesture that left no doubt in the mind of the latter that he (Porter) believed the enemy was in force in his immediate front.

In contrast to this evident preparation of the enemy for battle, only Porter's nine or ten thousand men were ready for action, of the thirty-five thousand men then composing the left wing of the Union Army.

Banks' corps, ten thousand, was still at Bristoe, without orders to move beyond that point. Ricketts' division, eight thousand, was near Bristoe, under orders to move to the front, but his men were so worn out by constant marching, night and day, that they could not possibly be got to the field even for defensive action that day. King's division, seven thousand, was just in rear of Porter, but was so fatigued as to be unfit for offensive action, and hardly able to march.

Thus this long column, stretching back from Dawkins' Branch, by way of Manassas Junction to and even beyond Bristoe, had struck the right wing of the Confederate army in line of battle, while a gap of nearly two miles remained in the Union line between Porter and Reynolds, who was on the left of Sigel, near Groveton.

The accompanying map, marked Board Map No. 1, illustrates the positions of the Union troops at noon of August 29th, and the probable positions of the Confederate troops at the same time, as indicated by the information then in possession of the Union generals. This map is not intended to show the actual positions of the troops at that time, but to correctly interpret the information upon which the Union generals then acted.

This was the military situation on the Union left and Confederate right of the field when McDowell arrested Porter's advance, and Porter's operations under the direct orders from Pope heretofore mentioned ceased, and, under new orders just received, Porter became subordinate to McDowell.

Not only had the effort to destroy Jackson before he could be re-enforced totally failed, but the Confederate army was on the field and in line, while the Union Army was not. The time to resume defensive action, awaiting the concentration of the army, had not only arrived, but had been too long postponed.

On his way to the front McDowell had received the following order from General Pope, addressed jointly to him and Porter, and Porter had received a copy of the same order a moment before McDowell's arrival.

[General Order No. 5.]

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
"Centreville, August 29, 1862.

"Generals MCDOWELL and PORTER: You will please move forward with your joint commands towards Gainesville. I sent General Porter written orders to that effect an hour and a half ago. Heintzelman, Sigel, and Reno are moving on the Warrenton turnpike, and must now be not far from Gainesville. I desire that as soon as communication is established between this force and your own the whole command shall halt. It may be necessary to fall back behind Bull Run, at Centreville, to-night. I presume it will be so on account of our supplies. I have sent no orders of any description to Ricketts, and none to interfere in any way with the movements of McDowell's troops, except what I sent by his aid-de-camp last night, which were to hold his position on the Warrenton pike until the troops from here should fall upon the enemy's flank and

rear. I do not even know Rickett's position, as I have not been able to find out where General McDowell was until a late hour this morning. General McDowell will take immediate steps to communicate with General Ricketts, and instruct him to rejoin the other divisions of his corps as soon as practicable. If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order it will not be strictly carried out. One thing must be had in view, that the troops must occupy a position from which they can reach Bull Run to-night or by morning. The indications are that the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction at a pace that will bring them here by to-morrow night or next day. My own headquarters will be for the present with Heintzelman's corps or at this place.

"JOHN POPE,
"Major-General, Commanding."

This order and the 62d Article of War made it the duty of McDowell to command the combined corps, so long as they should continue to act together, and General Pope should be absent from the field. In this interpretation of the law Generals McDowell and Porter agreed, and upon it they acted at the time. Upon McDowell devolved the responsibility of modifying the joint order as its terms authorized, and as the military situation seemed imperatively to require.

The terms of the order contemplating that communication should be established with the troops on the other road, or, as General McDowell interpreted it, that line should be formed in connection with those troops, that the whole command should then halt, and that the troops must not go beyond a point from which they could reach Bull Run by that night or the next morning, and the military situation, as it then appeared to them, was briefly discussed by the two generals.

The situation was exceedingly critical. If the enemy should attack, as he seemed about ready to do, Porter's two divisions, about nine thousand men, were all the force then ready to stand between Lee's main army, just arrived on the field, and McDowell's long and weary column, or the left flank of Pope's army near Groveton. McDowell was "excessively anxious" to get King's division over on the left of Reynolds, who then occupied with his small division that exposed flank; and he quickly decided that "considerable advantages" were "to be gained" by departing from the terms of the joint order, so far as to make no attempt to go further toward Gainesville, and to at once form line with the troops then engaged near Groveton; and this departure from the strict letter of the joint order was evidently required by the military situation as it then appeared and as it did actually exist.

After this brief consultation the two generals rode together through the woods to the right, about three-quarters of a mile toward Groveton, and made a personal examination of the ground. As soon as this was done, McDowell decided not to take the troops through these woods, but to separate his own corps from Porter's, take King's division (Ricketts following) around the woods by the Sudley Springs road, and thus put them in beyond the woods and on the left of Reynolds.

McDowell then left Porter very hurriedly, announcing his decision, as he testified, by the words, "You put your force in here, and I will take mine up the Sudley Springs road on the left of the troops engaged at that point against the enemy," or words to that effect. Even these few words, we are satisfied, Porter did not hear, or did not understand, for he called, as McDowell rode away, "What shall I do?" and McDowell gave no audible answer, but only a wave of the hand. In this state of uncertainty, according to the testimony of one of General Porter's staff officers, Porter sent a message to King's division to ascertain positively if that division was ordered away by McDowell, and, if not, to give proper orders for its action with his corps, and a reply was returned by McDowell himself that he was going to the right and should take that division with him; that Porter had better stay where he was, and if necessary to fall back he could do so on McDowell's left.

This testimony has given rise to much controversy; but in our opinion the question whether that message was or was not sent is unimportant. If it was sent, it did not differ in substance from the instructions which General McDowell testifies he had previously given to General Porter, "You put your force in here," &c. Neither could be construed as directing what Porter's action should be, but only as deciding that he should continue on that line while McDowell would take his own troops to another part of the field.

There appears to have been an understanding, derived either from previous conversation or from the terms of the joint order, that when McDowell did get King's division on the other side of the woods, Morell's division on the right of Porter's corps should make such connection or establish such communication with that of King as might be practicable through the woods. None of them then knew how wide was that belt of woods, nor what was its character beyond where they had reconnoitered, nor whether the ground beyond was in possession of the enemy.

When the two generals had started to take that ride to the right, Morell's troops had been ordered to follow them, and Griffin's brigade had led off after its pickets had

been called in. After McDowell took his departure this movement was continued for some time and until Griffin had crossed the railroad and reached a point near half way across the belt of woods and where the forest became dense. There the movement was arrested. This movement might have meant an attempt to stretch out Morell's line through the woods, so as to connect with King's on the right or a completion of the deployment for an attack upon the enemy in front. General Porter explained it as intended for an immediate attack upon the enemy if he found he could keep King in support, and that he only desisted upon being informed that King was going away. But the attack would have been a rash one under the circumstances, even with King's support. Soon after this, scouts were sent on through the woods to look for King, Reynolds, Sigel, or some body of Union troops in the direction where artillery firing was heard.

Presently Griffin was withdrawn to the south side of the railroad. The enemy's artillery opened on his troops during this latter movement, and was replied to by one of Morell's batteries, but few shots being fired on either side. Then Morell's division was put in defensive order to hold the ground then occupied and under cover from the enemy's artillery. The scouts sent through the woods ran upon the enemy's pickets, and were driven back. This effort to get scouts through the woods was repeated from time to time until late in the afternoon, but every effort failed. The scouts were all driven back or captured. As it turned out, this resulted from the fact that King's division did not get up on the right of the woods at all. That division reached a point some distance in the rear of its position in the line about 4.30 p. m., and then, after some marching and countermarching, was sent northward to the Warrenton pike. Thus the gap in the line which McDowell's troops were to occupy remained open all the afternoon, and the margin of the timber remained in possession of the enemy's pickets.

These failures to connect or to communicate directly along the front were reported by Porter to McDowell by way of the Sudley Springs road, on which McDowell had gone. The reports were made in at least four different written dispatches, which have been preserved. The hour was named in only one, apparently the latest, sent at 6 o'clock in the evening. Two reports—one about 4 o'clock and the other about 6.30 p. m.—were sent to General Pope direct. Both of these were received by him, but have not been preserved.

About the time General McDowell arrived on the field at Porter's position, and for an hour or two thereafter, a heavy artillery combat was going on between the Union batteries near Groveton and the Confederate artillery. During this artillery combat, and until 5 o'clock p. m., there was no infantry engagement, except skirmishing and some short and sharp contests between small portions of the opposing forces, and until 6.30 p. m. no musketry was audible to any one in Porter's corps.

On the Confederate side, as it now appears, Porter's display of troops—three brigades in line—in the early part of the afternoon, had given rise to the expectation of an attack on their right. This having been reported to General Longstreet, that commander sent his reserve division (Wilcox's) from his extreme left, just north of the Warrenton turnpike, to his extreme right, on the Manassas and Gainesville road.

Wilcox reached this latter position about 4 o'clock p. m., and Porter having before that time withdrawn his troops under cover, some troops from the Confederate right (D. R. Jones') were pushed to the front in the woods occupied by Porter's skirmishers, apparently to reconnoiter. This movement gave rise to the impression among Porter's officers (Morell's division) that the enemy was about to attack about 5 p. m.

General Pope having arrived some time after noon on the field in the rear of Groveton, and General McDowell's column approaching that part of the field by the Manassas and Sudley road, an attack was ordered upon the enemy's extreme left near Sudley, and a written order was sent, dated 4.30 p. m., to Porter to attack the enemy's right, and if possible, his rear. After some time had elapsed, General Pope ordered McDowell, with King's division and other troops, to pursue up the Warrenton turnpike the enemy, who, thus to be assailed upon both flanks, would be compelled to retreat.

The attack on Jackson's left was begun by Kearney about 5 p. m.; but the order to Porter was not delivered in time. The messenger did not find General Porter until sunset. Thus, at 5 o'clock, nothing having occurred to suggest to General Porter any change in the plan indicated in the joint order to retire behind Bull Run instead of giving battle that day, the sound of artillery near Sudley, so much apparently to the rear of Groveton, suggested to Porter, who was then at Bethlehem Church, that Sigel was retiring or perhaps being driven back, and that his artillery was then in a new position near the Sudley Springs road.

If it was true that Sigel was being driven back, the military situation was extremely perilous, and Porter must instantly do what he could to avert disaster. His order to Morell, which must have been issued at that instant, shows what he proposed to do. It is as follows, viz:

"General MORELL: Push over to the aid of Sigel and strike in his rear. If you.

reach a road up which King is moving,* and he has got ahead of you, let him pass; but see if you cannot give help to Sigel. If you find him retreating, move back toward Manassas, and, should necessity require it, and you do not hear from me, push to Centreville. If you find the direct road filled, take the one via Union Mills, which is to the right as you return.

"F. J. PORTER,
"Major-General."

"Look to the points of the compass for Manassas.

"F. J. PORTER."

This movement would have left Porter with Sykes alone to hold the Manassas road and cover the retreat of Ricketts' worn-out troops, who then were stretched along the road for four or five miles, both toward Sudley and back toward Manassas Junction, while Morell should cover the retreat of the center of the army. But now, before Morell had time to commence this movement, came a report from him that the enemy was coming down in force to attack both his front and flank. Porter might in a few minutes have to meet the attack of twenty thousand men. The purpose to cover the retreat of Sigel must needs be abandoned. Hence Porter dispatched to Morell:

"General MORELL: Hold on, if you can, to your present place. What is missing?"
"F. J. PORTER."

Again:

"General MORELL: Tell me what is passing quickly. If the enemy is coming, hold to him, and I will come up. Post your men to repulse him.

"F. J. PORTER,
"Major-General."

And again, in reply to advice from Morell that they had better retire, &c.:

"We cannot retire while McDowell holds on."

Notwithstanding contradictory testimony, we believe it was at this time that Porter ordered Piatt's brigade, of Sturgis' command, about eight hundred men, to move back to Manassas Junction and take up a defensive position to cover the expected retreat.

General Porter reported to General McDowell his views and intentions in the following dispatches:

"Generals McDOWELL and KING: I found it impossible to communicate by crossing the woods to Groveton. The enemy are in great force on this road, and as they appear to have driven our forces back, the fire of the enemy having advanced and ours retired, I have determined to withdraw to Manassas. I have attempted to communicate with McDowell and Sigel, but my messengers have run into the enemy. They have gathered artillery and cavalry and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force. I am now going to the head of the column to see what is passing and how affairs are going, and I will communicate with you. Had you not better send your train back?"

"F. J. PORTER,
"Major-General."

"General McDOWELL or KING: I have been wandering over the woods and failed to get a communication to you. Tell how matters go with you. The enemy is in strong force in front of me, and I wish to know your designs for to-night. If left to me, I shall have to retire for food and water, which I cannot get here. How goes the battle? It seems to go to our rear. The enemy are getting to our left.

"F. J. PORTER,
"Major-General Volunteers."

"General McDOWELL: The firing on my right has so far retired that, as I cannot advance and have failed to get over to you except by the route taken by King, I shall withdraw to Manassas. If you have anything to communicate, please do so. I have sent many messengers to you and General Sigel and get nothing.

"F. J. PORTER,
"Major-General."

"An artillery duel is going on now; been skirmishing for a long time.

"F. J. P."

"General McDOWELL: Failed in getting Morell over to you. After wandering about the woods for a time I withdrew him, and while doing so artillery opened upon us. My scouts could not get through. Each one found the enemy between us, and I believe some have been captured. Infantry are also in front. I am trying to get a bat-

*The Sudley road.

tery, but have not succeeded as yet. From the masses of dust on our left, and from reports of scouts, think the enemy are moving largely in that way. Please communicate the way this message came. I have no cavalry or messengers now. Please let me know your designs, whether you retire or not. I cannot get water and am out of provisions. Have lost a few men from infantry firing.

“F. J. PORTER,
“Major-General Volunteers.

“AUG. 29—6 p. m.”

But Porter soon found the sounds of artillery had deceived him. The renewal of the firing toward Groveton showed that Pope's troops were still there. Piatt's brigade was then recalled, and no further preparations for retreat were made.

Next came to Porter about 5.30 o'clock a report from the right that the enemy was in full retreat, and heavy sounds of musketry soon after showed that serious work had commenced near Groveton. Porter ordered Morell to make a strong reconnaissance to learn the truth. Morell, knowing the report must be false, at least as to the enemy in his front, prepared to support this reconnaissance with his whole division. While this preparation was being made came the long-delayed order, dated 4.30 p. m., to attack the enemy in flank or rear:

“HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
“August 29—4.30 p. m.

“Major-General PORTER: Your line of march brings you in on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with General Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep heavy reserves and use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right all the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing.

“JOHN POPE,
“Major-General Commanding.”

This order, though dated at 4.30 p. m., was not received by Porter, at Belhieh Church, before 6.30 p. m.

The evidence before the court-martial tending to show that Porter received the “4.30” order in time to execute it is found in the testimony of the officer who carried the order, and of one of the orderlies who accompanied him. Neither of these two witnesses appears to have carried a watch, and their several statements of the time when the order was delivered were based on estimates of the time occupied by them in riding from General Pope's headquarters to the place where they found General Porter. One of them at least knew from an inspection of the order that it was dated at 4.30; he, and probably both of them, therefore assumed that it was then that they started to deliver it, and adding to that hour the estimated time occupied by them, they severally fixed the hour of delivery. It is now proved by the testimony of the officer who wrote the dispatch that “4.30” was not the hour when the messenger started, but was the hour when he began to write the dispatch, and consequently that it was after that hour that the officer started to deliver it.

It is also shown that these messengers did not and could not, if other parts of their own testimony are true, have traveled over the route which they supposed they had taken. Moreover, it was proved by unquestionable testimony that since the court-martial trial one of these witnesses had made statements and admissions inconsistent with and contradictory of his former testimony, and the other witness confessed before us that recently he had deliberately made false statements in regard to the route taken while carrying the dispatch. We have therefore felt compelled to lay the testimony of these witnesses out of the case. An attempt was made to support these witnesses by the testimony of another person, who, as it was alleged, also accompanied as an orderly the officer charged with the dispatch, but his testimony was so completely broken down by cross-examination that we regard it as entitled to no weight whatever.

On the other hand, the testimony of General Sykes, Lieutenant-Colonel Locke, Captain Montieth, Lieutenant Ingham, and Lieutenant Weld before the court-martial that the order in question was not delivered until about sundown, either a little before or a little after that hour, has now been supported by a new and entirely independent witness, Captain Randol, and has been singularly confirmed by the production, for the first time, of the dispatch from Porter to McDowell, dated 6 p. m., the terms of which utterly forbid the supposition that at that time Porter had received the order.

The moment this order was received Porter sent his chief of staff, Colonel Locke, to General Morell with orders to make the attack at once. He then wrote and sent a reply to Pope, and immediately rode to the front. On his arrival there Morell had about completed his preparations for the attack under the previous order to make a reconnaissance, but darkness had already come on. It was evidently impossible to accomplish any good that night, for, even if Morell might have begun the attack be-

fore dark, Sykes could not have been got into line after the order was received. The contest at Groveton had already so far spent its force as to derive no possible aid from Morell's attack. The order was based upon conditions manifestly erroneous, and directed what was impossible to be done. To push Morell's division against the enemy in the dark would have been in no sense obedience to that order. Porter wisely ordered the preparations to cease, and the troops were put into position to pass the night, picketing in all directions, for Porter had but a few mounted men and the enemy had two thousand five hundred cavalry near his flank.

About this time, when darkness had come on, the rear of McDowell's column of weary troops were passing by the rear of Porter's column, still several miles from their destined place on the field. The Union Army was not even yet ready for battle.

The accompanying maps, marked Board Maps Nos. 2 and 3, exhibit respectively substantially the military situation at the time the 4.30 p. m. order was issued, and that which was then understood by General Pope to exist, as explained to the court-martial upon the trial of General Porter.

We believe this plain and simple narrative of the events of the 29th of August clearly shows the true character of General Porter's conduct during that time. We are unable to find in that conduct anything subject to criticism, much less deserving of censure or condemnation.

Porter's duty that afternoon was too plain and simple to admit of discussion. It was to hold his position and cover the deployment of McDowell's troops until the latter, or some of them, should get into line; then to connect with them as far as might be necessary and practicable, and then, in the absence of further orders, to act in concert with those troops and others to the right.

If King's division had come up on the right, as was expected, and had advanced to attack, Porter would have known it instantly, and thus could have joined in the movement.

If the main army retired, as indicated in the joint order, it was Porter's duty to retire also, after having held his ground long enough to protect its left flank and to cover the retreat of Ricketts' troops.

Porter did for a moment entertain the purpose of trying to give aid to Sigel, who was supposed to be retiring before McDowell had got King's division up to his support. That was the nearest to making a mistake that Porter came that afternoon. But it soon enough became evident that such a purpose must be abandoned; Porter had quite his full share of responsibility where he was.

The preparations made for retreat were the ordinary soldierly dispositions to enable him to do promptly what he had good reason to expect he might be required to do at any moment and must do at nightfall.

He made frequent reports to his superiors, stating what he had done and what he had been unable to do; what his situation was in respect to the enemy in his front, and the strength of the enemy there; what his impressions were from the sounds of action toward his right; how he had failed thus far to get any communications from any commander in the main army, or any orders from General Pope; asking McDowell, who was nearest to him, for such information as his (McDowell's) *designs for the night*; sending an aid-de-camp to General Pope for orders, and receiving no reply, not even information that the 4.30 order had been sent to him; and, finally, informing his superiors that if left to himself, without orders, he would have to retire at night for food and water, which he could not get where he was. These reports were sent not only frequently, but early enough to insure the receipt of orders from Pope or correct information from McDowell, if they had any to send him, before it would be time for him to withdraw. All these dispatches were sent in the latter part of the afternoon. They all indicated a purpose to retire only after being assured that the main army was retiring, and then to cover the retreat of the army as far as possible, or to withdraw after nightfall, as the joint order had indicated, if no further orders or information of General Pope's plans could be obtained.

There is no indication in any of those dispatches, when fairly construed, nor in anything which Porter did or said, of any intention to withdraw until after dark, unless compelled to do so by the retreat of the main army; and even then he was compelled to hold on until McDowell's troops could get out of the way, and that was not until after dark, for Ricketts' division was on the road in Porter's rear all the afternoon.

It is perfectly clear that Porter had no thought whatever of retreating *from the enemy*, or of withdrawing because of the enemy in his front; for when the enemy was reported advancing as if to attack, his orders were: "If the enemy is coming, hold to him." "Post your troops to repulse him." "We cannot retire while McDowell holds on."

(It appears to have been assumed in the condemnation of General Porter's conduct that he had some order to attack or some information of aggressive plans on the part of General Pope, or some intimation, suggestion, or direction to that effect from General McDowell, or that there was such a battle going on within his hearing, or something else in the military situation that required him to attack the enemy without

orders before receiving the 4.30 p. m. order at sunset. All this was the exact reverse of the truth. General Pope's last order, General McDowell's directions while he was with General Porter, the military situation as then known to both Porter and McDowell, and the movement McDowell had decided to make to get his own troops into line of battle, and the state of the action on the right of the field, all combined to absolutely forbid any attack by Porter during that entire afternoon until he received Pope's order at sunset, and even that order could not possibly have been given if the situation had been correctly understood. An attack by him would have been a violation of the spirit of his orders, and a criminal blunder leading to inevitable disaster. In short, he had no choice as a faithful soldier but to do substantially what he did do.)

The range of our investigation has not enabled us to ascertain the source of the great error which was committed in the testimony before General Porter's court-martial respecting the time of arrival of the main body of Lee's army on the field of Manassas. But the information which was in possession of the Union officers at noon of the 29th of August, and afterwards published in their official reports, together with the testimony before the court-martial, affords clear, explicit, and convincing proof that the main body of that army must have been there on the field at that time.

The recent testimony of Confederate officers hardly adds anything to the conclusiveness of that proof, but rather diminishes its force by showing that one division (Anderson's) did not arrive until the next morning; while the information in their possession at that time required the Union officers to assume that that division as well as the others had arrived on the 29th. Yet General Porter's conduct was adjudged upon the assumption that not more than one division under Longstreet had arrived on the field, and that Porter had no considerable force in his front.

(The fact is that Longstreet, with four divisions of full 25,000 men, was there on the field before Porter arrived with his two divisions of 9,000 men; that the Confederate general-in-chief was there in person at least two or three hours before the commander of the army of Virginia himself arrived on the field, and that Porter with his two divisions saved the army of Virginia that day from the disaster naturally due to the enemy's earlier preparation for battle.)

If the 4.30 order had been promptly delivered a very grave responsibility would have devolved upon General Porter. The order was based upon conditions which were essentially erroneous, and upon expectations which could not possibly be realized.

It required an attack upon the enemy's flank or rear which could not be made, and that the attacking force keep close on Reynolds, who was far to the right and beyond reach. Yet it would have been too late to correct the error and have the order modified. That order appeared to be part of a general plan. It must be executed promptly or not at all. If Porter had made not the impossible attack which was ordered, but a direct attack on the enemy's right wing, would he have been blameless for the fruitless sacrifice of his troops? We believe not. It is a well-established military maxim that a corps commander is not justifiable in making an apparently hopeless attack in obedience to an order from a superior who is not on the spot, and who is evidently in error in respect to the essential conditions upon which the order is based. The duty of the corps commander in such a case is to make not a real attack, but a strong demonstration, so as to prevent the enemy in his front from sending reinforcements to other parts of his line.

This is all that Porter would have been justifiable in doing, even if he had received the 4.30 order at 5 o'clock; and such a demonstration, or even a real attack made after 5 o'clock by Porter alone could have had no beneficial effect whatever upon the general result. It would not have diminished in the least the resistance offered to the attacks made at other points that afternoon. The display of troops made by Porter earlier in the afternoon had all the desired and all possible beneficial effect. It caused Longstreet's reserve division to be sent to his extreme right in front of Porter's position. Then that division remained until about 6 o'clock—too late for it to take any effective part in the operations at other points of the line.

(A powerful and well-sustained attack by the combined forces of Porter's corps and King's division upon the enemy's right wing, if it had been commenced early in the afternoon, might have drawn to that part of the field so large a part of Longstreet's force as to have given Pope some chance of success against Jackson; but an attack by Porter alone could have been but an ineffective blow, destructive only to the force that made it, and, followed by a counter-attack, disastrous to the Union army. Such an attack, under such circumstances, would have been not only a great blunder, but, on the part of an intelligent officer, it would have been a great crime.)

(What General Porter actually did do, although his situation was by no means free from embarrassment and anxiety at the time, now seems to have been only the simple, necessary action which an intelligent soldier had no choice but to take. It is not possible that any court-martial could have condemned such conduct if it had been correctly understood. On the contrary, that conduct was obedient, subordinate, faithful, and judicious. It saved the Union army from disaster on the 29th of August.)

This ends the transactions upon which were based the charges of which General Porter was pronounced guilty; but some account of the part taken by him and his corps in the events of the following day, August 30th, which gave rise to a charge which was withdrawn, is necessary to a full understanding of the merits of the case.

At 3 a. m. of the 30th, General Porter received the following order, and in compliance with it promptly withdrew from his position in presence of the enemy and marched rapidly by the Sudley road to the center of the battle-field, where he reported to General Pope for orders:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
"IN THE FIELD NEAR BULL RUN,
"August 29, 1862—8.50 p. m.

"GENERAL: Immediately upon receipt of this order, the precise hour of receiving which you will acknowledge, you will march your command to the field of battle of to-day and report to me in person for orders. You are to understand that you are expected to comply strictly with this order, and to be present on the field within three hours after its reception, or after daybreak to-morrow morning.

"JOHN POPE,
"Major-General, Commanding.

"Major-General F. J. PORTER."

[Received August 30—3.30 a. m.]

At first sight it would appear that in this prompt and unhesitating movement, under this order, General Porter committed a grave fault. He was already on the field of battle confronting the enemy in force, and holding a position of vital importance to the security of Pope's army; while the latter appeared, from the order, to be wholly in the dark respecting these all-important facts. It was true the order was most positive, imperative, and also distrustful in its terms. But those very terms served to show only the more forcibly that the order was based upon a total misapprehension of the essential facts, without which misapprehension it would not seem possible that such an order could have been issued. The well-established military rule is that such an order must never be obeyed until the commander who gave it has been informed of his error and given an opportunity to correct it; but, upon close examination, the opposite view of Porter's conduct under this order appears to be the just one.

Porter had repeatedly reported to McDowell the presence of the enemy in large force in his front. Presumably these reports had gone to Pope, as one of them had in fact. Porter had also sent an aid-de-camp with a written message to Pope about 4 p. m., and had sent a written reply to the 4.30 p. m. order after 6.30 p. m. These last two dispatches have not been preserved by General Pope, and hence their contents are not known to us; but we are bound to presume that they reported the situation as Porter then knew it, and as he had frequently reported it to McDowell, and the last of these dispatches, in reply to the 4.30 p. m. order, was later than the latest of those in which Porter had spoken of any intention to fall back. Hence Porter had already given to his superior all the information which it was possible for him to give, and nothing remained for him but to obey the order. This movement of Porter's corps on the morning of the 30th was the beginning of the unfortunate operation of that day. This corps, which had been protecting the left flank of Pope's army, was withdrawn from its important position, leaving the left wing and flank exposed to attack by greatly superior force of the enemy, brought to the center of the field and then ordered "in pursuit of the enemy."

"[Special Orders No. —.]

"HEADQUARTERS NEAR GROVETON,
"August 30, 1862—12 m.

"The following forces will be immediately thrown forward in pursuit of the enemy and press him vigorously during the whole day. Major-General McDowell is assigned to the command of the pursuit; Major-General Porter's corps will push forward on the Warrenton turnpike, followed by the divisions of Brigadier-Generals King and Reynolds. The division of Brigadier-General Ricketts will pursue the Hay Market road, followed by the corps of Major-General Heintzelman. The necessary cavalry will be assigned to these columns by Major-General McDowell, to whom regular and frequent reports will be made. The general headquarters will be somewhere on the Warrenton turnpike.

"By command of Major-General Pope:

"GEO. D. RUGGLES,
"Colonel and Chief of Staff."

"HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
"August 30, 1862.

"Major-General McDowell being charged with the advanced forces ordered to pursue the enemy, directs me to inform you that your corps will be followed immediately by

King's division, supported by Reynolds. Heintzelman with his corps, preceded by Ricketts' division, will move on your right, on the road from Sudley Springs to Hay Market. He is instructed to throw out skirmishers to the left, which is desirable you should join with your right. General McDowell's headquarters will be at the head of Reynolds' division, on the Warrenton road. Organize a strong advance to precede your command, and push on rapidly in pursuit of the enemy, until you come in contact with him. Report frequently. Bayard's brigade will be ordered to report to you; push it well to the left as you advance.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ED. SCHRIVER,
"Colonel and Chief of Staff.

"Major-General PORTER,
"Commanding, &c."

These orders led to an attack upon the Confederate left wing, Jackson's command, made mainly by Butterfield's and Barnes's brigades, of Morell's division, and by Sykes's division, which is described as follows by the Confederate generals:

[Extract from General Lee's report of operations of the Army of Northern Virginia, battle of Manassas.]

"HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
"March 6, 1863.

"SIR: * * About 3 p. m. the enemy, having massed his troops in front of General Jackson, advanced against his position in strong force. His front line pushed forward until engaged at close quarters by Jackson's troops, when its progress was checked, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued. A second and third line, of great strength, moved up to support the first, but in doing so came within easy range of a position a little in advance of Longstreet's left. He immediately ordered up two batteries, and two others being thrown forward about the same time by Col. S. D. Lee, under their well-directed and destructive fire the supporting lines were broken and fell back in confusion. Their repeated efforts to rally were unavailing, and Jackson's troops being thus relieved from the pressure of overwhelming numbers, began to press steadily forward, driving the enemy before them. He retreated in confusion, suffering severely from our artillery, which advanced as he retired. General Longstreet, anticipating the order for a general advance, now threw his whole command against the Federal center and left. * * *

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"R. E. LEE, General.

"General S. COOPER,
"Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va."

[Extract from the report of General James Longstreet, October 10, 1862.]

* * * "During the day Col. S. D. Lee, with his reserve artillery placed in the position occupied the day previous by Colonel Walton, and engaged the enemy in a very severe artillery combat. The result was, as the day previous, a success. At 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon I rode to the front for the purpose of completing arrangements for making a diversion in favor of a flank movement then under contemplation. Just after reaching my front line I received a message for re-enforcements for General Jackson, who was said to be severely pressed. From an eminence near by, one portion of the enemy's masses attacking General Jackson were immediately within my view and in easy range of batteries in that position. It gave me an advantage that I had not expected to have, and I made haste to use it. Two batteries were ordered for the purpose, and one placed in position immediately and opened. Just as this fire began I received a message from the commanding general informing me of General Jackson's condition and his wants. As it was evident that the attack against General Jackson could not be continued ten minutes under the fire of these batteries, I made no movement with my troops."

[Extract from report of General Jackson of operations from August 15 to September 5, 1862.]

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, A. N. V., April 27, 1863.

"GENERAL: After some desultory skirmishing and heavy cannonading during the day, the Federal infantry, about 4 o'clock in the evening, moved from under cover of the wood and advanced in several lines, first engaging the right, but soon extending its attack to the center and left. In a few moments our entire line was engaged in a fierce and sanguinary struggle with the enemy. As one line was repulsed another took

its place and pressed forward as if determined, by force of numbers and fury of assault, to drive us from our positions. So impetuous and well sustained were these onsets as to induce me to send to the commanding general for re-enforcements; but the timely and gallant advance of General Longstreet on the right relieved my troops from the pressure of overwhelming numbers, and gave to these brave men the chance of a more equal conflict. As Longstreet pressed upon the right the Federal advance was checked, and soon a general advance of my whole line was ordered.

"T. J. JACKSON,
"Lieutenant-General.

"Brigadier-General R. H. CHILTON,

"A. J. A. General, Headquarters Department A. N. V."

As Longstreet's army pressed forward to strike Pope's exposed left wing and flank, Warren, with his little brigade, sprang into the gap and breasted the storm until but a handful of his brave men were left alive. Then Sykes, with his disciplined brigades, and Reynolds, with his gallant Pennsylvania Reserves, seized the commanding ground in rear, and, like a rock, withstood the advance of the victorious enemy and saved the Union Army from rout.

Thus did this gallant corps nobly and amply vindicate the character of their trusted chief, and demonstrate to all the world that "disobedience of orders" and "misbehavior in the presence of the enemy" are crimes which could not possibly find place in the head or heart of him who thus commanded that corps.

These events of the 30th of August were excluded from the evidence before the court-martial that tried General Porter; but justice requires that they should be mentioned here as having an important bearing upon the question of animus which was so strongly dwelt upon in the review of Porter's case by the Judge-Advocate-General.

The foregoing is the simple history of the part taken by Porter and his corps in the events which gave rise to the following charges and specifications, findings, and sentence, and executive action:

"[General Orders No. 18.]

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"Washington, January 22, 1863.

"I. Before a general court-martial which convened in the city of Washington, D. C., November 27, 1862, pursuant to Special Orders No. 362, dated Headquarters of the Army, November 25, 1862, and of which Major-General D. Hunter, U. S. Volunteers, is president, was arraigned and tried Major-General Fitz-John Porter, U. S. Volunteers.

"CHARGE I. 'Violation of the 9th Article of War.'

"SPECIFICATION 1ST.—'In this: that the said Major-General Fitz-John Porter, of the volunteers of the United States, having received a lawful order, on or about the 27th August, 1862, while at or near Warrenton Junction, in Virginia, from Major-General John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, in the following figures and letters, to wit:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
"August 27, 1862—6.30 p. m., Bristoe Station.

"GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you start at one o'clock to-night and come forward with your whole corps, or such part of it as is with you, so as to be here by daylight to-morrow morning. Hooker has had a very severe action with the enemy, with a loss of about three hundred killed and wounded. The enemy has been driven back, but is retiring along the railroad. We must drive him from Manassas and clear the country between that place and Gainesville, where McDowell is. If Morell has not joined you send word to him to push forward immediately; also send word to Banks to hurry forward with all speed to take your place at Warrenton Junction. It is necessary, on all accounts, that you should be here by daylight. I send an officer with this dispatch, who will conduct you to this place. Be sure to send word to Banks, who is on the road from Fayetteville, probably in the direction of Bealton. Say to Banks, also, that he had best run back the railroad train to this side of Cedar Run. If he is not with you, write him to that effect.

"By command of Major-General Pope.

"GEO. D. RUGGLES,
"Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Major-General F. J. PORTER Warrenton Junction.

"P. S.—If Banks is not at Warrenton Junction leave a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery as a guard till he comes up, with instructions to follow you immediately. If Banks is not at the junction instruct Colonel Clary to run the trains back to this side of Cedar Run, and post a regiment and section of artillery with it.

"By command of Major-General Pope:

(Signed)

"GEO. D. RUGGLES,
"Colonel and Chief of Staff."

Did then and there disobey the said order, being at the time in the face of the enemy. This at or near Warrenton, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 28th of August, 1862.'

"SPECIFICATION 2D.—'In this: that the said Major-General Fitz-John Porter, being in front of the enemy, at Manassas, Virginia, on or about the morning of August 29, 1862, did receive from Major-General John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order, in the following letters and figures, to wit:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
"Centreville, August 29, 1862.

"You will please move forward with your joint commands towards Gainesville. I sent General Porter written orders to that effect an hour and a half ago. Heintzelman, Sigel, and Reno are moving on the Warrenton turnpike, and must now be not far from Gainesville. I desire that as soon as communication is established between this force and your own the whole command shall halt. It may be necessary to fall back behind Bull Run at Centreville to-night. I presume it will be so on account of our supplies. I have sent no orders of any description to Ricketts, and none to interfere in any way with the movements of McDowell's troops, except what I sent by his aid-de-camp last night, which were to hold his position on the Warrenton pike until the troops from here should fall on the enemy's flank and rear. I do not even know Ricketts' position, as I have not been able to find out where General McDowell was until a late hour this morning. General McDowell will take immediate steps to communicate with General Ricketts and instruct him to join the other divisions of his corps as soon as practicable. If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order, it will not be strictly carried out. One thing must be held in view: that the troops must occupy a position from which they can reach Bull Run to-night or by morning. The indications are that the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction at a pace that will bring them here by to-morrow night or the next day. My own headquarters will, for the present, be with Heintzelman's corps or at this place.

(Signed)

"JOHN POPE,
"Major-General Commanding.

"Generals McDOWELL and PORTER."

Which order the said Major-General Porter did then and there disobey. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862.'

"SPECIFICATION 3D.—'In this: that the said Major-General Fitz-John Porter, having been in front of the enemy during the battle of Manassas, on Friday, the 29th of August, 1862, did on that day receive from Major-General John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order, in the following letters and figures, to wit:

"HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, August 29, 1862—4.30 p. m.

"Your line of march brings you in on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with General Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep heavy reserves, and use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right all the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing.

(Signed)

"JOHN POPE,
"Major-General Commanding.

"Major-General PORTER."

Which said order the said Major-General Porter did then and there disobey, and did fail to push forward his forces into action either on the enemy's flank or rear, and in all other respects did fail to obey said order. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862.'

"SPECIFICATION 4TH.—'In that the said Major-General Fitz-John Porter, being at or near Manassas Junction on the night of the 29th August, 1862, did receive from Major-General John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order, in figures and words as follows, to wit:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY VIRGINIA, IN THE FIELD NEAR BULL RUN,
"August 29, 1862—8.50 p. m.

"GENERAL: Immediately upon receipt of this order, the precise hour of receiving which you will acknowledge, you will march your command to the field of battle of to-day, and report to me in person for orders. You are to understand that you are ex-

pected to comply strictly with this order, and to be present on the field within three hours after its reception, or after daybreak to-morrow morning.

(Signed)

"JOHN POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

"Major-General F. J. PORTER."

And the said Major-General Fitz-John Porter did then and there disobey the said order, and did permit one of the brigades of his command to march to Centreville—out of the way of the field of battle—and there to remain during the entire day of Saturday, the 30th of August. This at or near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th and 30th days of August, 1862.

"SPECIFICATION 5TH.—'In this: that the said Major-General Fitz-John Porter, being at or near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the night of the 29th August, 1862, and having received from his superior commanding officer, Major-General John Pope, the lawful order set forth in specification fourth to this charge, did then and there disobey the same, and did permit one other brigade attached to his command—being the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General A. S. Piatt—to march to Centreville, and did thereby greatly delay the arrival of the said General Piatt's brigade on the field of the battle of Manassas, on Saturday, the 30th August, 1862. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th day of August, 1862.'

"CHARGE II.—'Violation of the 52d Article of War.'

"SPECIFICATION 1ST.—'In this: that the said Major-General Fitz-John Porter, during the battle of Manassas, on Friday, the 29th August, 1862, and while within sight of the field and in full hearing of its artillery, did receive from Major-General John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order to attack the enemy, in the following figures and letters, to wit:

"HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, August 29, 1862—4.30 p. m.

"Your line of march brings you in on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with General Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep heavy reserves and use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right all the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing.

(Signed)

"JOHN POPE,

Major-General, Commanding.

"Major-General PORTER."

Which said order the said Major-General Porter did then and there shamefully disobey, and did retreat from advancing forces of the enemy without any attempt to engage them, or to aid the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory and to capture the enemy's army, a result which must have followed from said flank attack had it been made by the said General Porter in compliance with the said order which he so shamefully disobeyed. This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1862.'

SPECIFICATION 2D.—'In this: that the said Major-General Fitz-John Porter, being with his army corps on Friday, the 29th August, 1862, between Manassas Station and the field of battle then pending between the forces of the United States and those of the rebels, and within sound of the guns and in the presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did fail all day to bring it on to the field, and did shamefully fall back and retreat from the advance of the enemy without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1862.'

"SPECIFICATION 3D.—'In that the said Major-General Fitz-John Porter, being with his army corps near the field of battle of Manassas on the 29th of August, 1862, while a severe action was being fought by the troops of Major-General Pope's command, and being in the belief that the troops of the said General Pope were sustaining defeat and retiring from the field, did shamefully fail to go to the aid of the said troops and general, and did shamefully retreat away, and did fall back with his army to the Manassas Junction, and leave to the disasters of a presumed defeat the said army; and did fail, by any attempt to attack the enemy, to aid in averting the misfortune of a disaster that would have endangered the safety of the capital of the country. This at or near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th day of August, 1862.'

"SPECIFICATION 4TH.—'In this: that the said Major-General Fitz-John Porter, on the field of battle of Manassas, on Saturday the 30th August, 1862, having received a lawful order from his superior officer and commanding general, Major-General John Pope, to engage the enemy's lines and to carry a position near their center, and to take an annoying battery there posted, did proceed in the execution of that order with unnecessary slowness; and by delays give the enemy opportunities to watch and know his movements, and to prepare to meet his attack; and did finally so feebly fall upon the enemy's lines as to make little or no impression on the same, and did fall back and draw away his forces unnecessarily, and without making any of the great personal efforts to rally his troops or to keep their lines, or to inspire his troops to meet the sacrifices and to make the resistance demanded by the importance of his position, and the momentous consequences and disasters of a retreat at so critical a juncture of the day.'"

To which charges and specifications the accused, Major-General Fitz-John Porter, United States Volunteers, pleaded as follows:

"CHARGE I.

"To specification 1st, 'Not guilty.'
 "To specification 2d, 'Not guilty.'
 "To specification 3d, 'Not guilty.'
 "To specification 4th, 'Not guilty.'
 "To specification 5th, 'Not guilty.'
 "And to the charge, 'Not guilty.'"

"CHARGE II.

"To specification 1st, 'Not guilty.'
 "To specification 2d, 'Not guilty.'
 "To specification 3d, 'Not guilty.'
 "And to the charge, 'Not guilty.'"

"FINDING.

"The court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Major-General Fitz-John Porter, of United States Volunteers, as follows:

"CHARGE I.

"Of the 1st specification, 'Guilty.'
 "Of the 2d specification, 'Guilty.'
 "Of the 3d specification, 'Guilty.'
 "Of the 4th specification, 'Not guilty.'
 "Of the 5th specification, 'Not guilty.'
 "Of the charge, 'Guilty.'"

"CHARGE II.—Of the 1st specification, 'Guilty, except so much of the specification as implies that he, the accused, "did retreat from advancing forces of the enemy," after the receipt of the order set forth in said specification.' Of the 2d specification, 'Guilty.' Of the 3d specification, 'Guilty, except the words "to the Manassas Junction."' Of the charge, 'Guilty.'"

"SENTENCE.

"And the court does therefore sentence him, Major-General Fitz-John Porter, of the United States Volunteers, *'to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.'*

"II. In compliance with the 65th of the Rules and Articles of War, the whole proceedings of the general court-martial in the foregoing case have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President of the United States.

"The following are the orders of the President: 'The foregoing proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Major-General Fitz-John Porter are approved and confirmed; and it is ordered that the said Fitz-John Porter be, and hereby is, cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States as a major-general of volunteers, and as colonel and brevet brigadier-general in the regular service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.'

'January 21, 1863.

'ABRAHAM LINCOLN.'

"III. The general court-martial, of which Major-General Hunter is president, is hereby dissolved.

"By order of the Secretary of War:

"L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General.*

"Official:

"*Assistant Adjutant-General.*"

(These charges and specifications certainly bear no discernible resemblance to the facts of the case as now established. Yet it has been our duty to carefully compare with these facts the views entertained by the court-martial, as shown in the findings and in the review of the case which was prepared for the information of the President by the Judge-Advocate-General, who had conducted the prosecution, and thus to clearly perceive every error into which the court-martial was led. We trust it is not necessary for us to submit in detail the results of this comparison, and that it will be sufficient for us to point out the fundamental errors, and to say that all the essential facts in every instance stand out in clear and absolute contrast to those supposed facts upon which General Porter was adjudged guilty.)

The fundamental errors upon which the conviction of General Porter depended may be summed up in a few words. It was maintained, and apparently established to the satisfaction of the court-martial, that only about one-half of the Confederate army was on the field of Manassas on the 29th of August, while General Lee, with the other half, was still beyond the Bull-Run Mountains; that General Pope's army, exclusive of Porter's corps, was engaged in a severe and nearly equal contest with the enemy, and only needed the aid of a flank attack which Porter was expected to make to insure the defeat and destruction or capture of the Confederate force in their front under General Jackson; that McDowell and Porter, with their joint forces, Porter's leading, had advanced towards Gainesville until the head of their column had reached a point near the Warrenton turnpike, where they found a division of Confederate troops, "seventeen regiments," which Buford had counted as they passed through Gainesville, marching along the road across Porter's front, and going towards the field of battle at Groveton; that McDowell ordered Porter to at once attack that column thus moving to join Jackson, or the flank and rear of the line if they had formed in line, while he would take his own troops by the Sudley Springs road and throw them upon the enemy's center near Groveton; that Porter, McDowell having then separated from him, disobeyed that order to attack, allowed that division of the enemy's troops to pass him unmolested, and then fell back and retreated toward Manassas Junction; that Porter then remained in the rear all the afternoon, listening to the sound of battle and coolly contemplating a presumed defeat of his comrades on the center and right of the field; that this division of the enemy having passed Porter's column and formed on the right of Jackson's line, near Groveton, an order was sent to Porter to attack the right flank or rear of the enemy's line, upon which his own line of march must bring him, but that he had willfully disobeyed, and made no attempt to execute that order; that in this way was lost the opportunity to destroy Jackson's detached force before the other wing of General Lee's army could join it, and that this junction having been effected during the night of the 29th, the defeat of General Pope's army on the 30th thus resulted from General Porter's neglect and disobedience.

Now, in contrast to these fundamental errors, the following all-important facts are fully established:

As Porter was advancing toward Gainesville, and while yet nearly four miles from that place and more than two miles from the nearest point of the Warrenton turnpike, he met the right wing of the Confederate army, twenty-five thousand strong, which had arrived on the field that morning, and was already in line of battle. Not being at that moment quite fully informed of the enemy's movements, and being then under orders from Pope to push rapidly toward Gainesville, Porter was pressing forward to attack the enemy in his front, when McDowell arrived on the field with later information of the enemy, and later and very different orders from Pope, assumed the command, and arrested Porter's advance. This latter information left no room for doubt that the main body of Lee's army was already on the field and far in advance of Pope's army in preparation for battle. General McDowell promptly decided not to attempt to go further to the front, but to deploy his column so as to form line in connection with General Pope's right wing, which was then engaged with Jackson. To do this General McDowell separated his corps entirely from General Porter's, and thus relinquished the command and all right to the command of Porter's corps. McDowell did not give Porter any order to attack, nor did he give him any order whatever to govern his action after their separation.

It does not appear from the testimony that he conveyed to General Porter in any way the erroneous view of the military situation which was afterward maintained before the court-martial, nor that he suggested to General Porter any expectation that he would make an attack. On the contrary, the testimony of all the witnesses as to what was actually said and done, the information which McDowell and Porter then had respecting the enemy, and the movement which McDowell decided to make, and did make, with his own troops, prove conclusively that there was left no room for doubt in Porter's mind that his duty was to stand on the defensive and hold his position until McDowell's movement could be completed. It would have indicated a great error of military judgment to have done or ordered the contrary, in the situation as then fully known to both McDowell and Porter.)

General Pope appears from his orders and from his testimony to have been at that time wholly ignorant of the true situation. He had disapproved of the sending of

Ricketts to Thoroughfare Gap to meet Longstreet on the 28th, believing that the main body of Lee's army could not reach the field of Manassas before the night of the 30th. Hence he sent the order to Porter, dated 4.30 p. m., to attack Jackson's right flank or rear. Fortunately that order did not reach Porter until about sunset—too late for any attack to be made. Any attack which Porter could have made at any time that afternoon must necessarily have been fruitless of any good result. Porter's faithful, subordinate, and intelligent conduct that afternoon saved the Union army from the defeat which would otherwise have resulted that day from the enemy's more speedy concentration. The only seriously critical period of that campaign, viz, between 11 a. m. and sunset of August 29th, was thus safely passed. Porter had understood and appreciated the military situation, and, so far as he had acted upon his own judgment, his action had been wise and judicious. For the disaster of the succeeding day he was in no degree responsible. Whoever else may have been responsible it did not flow from any action or inaction of his.

(The judgment of the court-martial upon General Porter's conduct was evidently based upon greatly erroneous impressions, not only respecting what that conduct really was, and the orders under which he was acting, but also respecting all the circumstances under which he acted. Especially was this true in respect to the character of the battle on the 29th of August. That battle consisted of a number of sharp and gallant combats between small portions of the opposing forces. Those combats were of short duration and were separated by long intervals of simple skirmishing and artillery duels. Until after 6 o'clock only a small part of the troops on either side were engaged at any time during the afternoon. Then, about sunset, one additional division on each side was engaged near Groveton. The musketry of that last contest and the yells of the Confederate troops about dark were distinctly heard by the officers of Porter's corps; but at no other time during all that afternoon was the volume of musketry such that it could be heard at the position of Porter's troops. No sound but that of artillery was heard by them during all those hours when Porter was understood by the court-martial to have been listening to the sound of a furious battle raging immediately to his right. And those sounds of artillery were by no means such as to indicate a general battle.)

The reports of the 29th and those of the 30th of August have somehow been strangely confounded with each other. Even the Confederate reports have, since the termination of the war, been similarly misconstrued. Those of the 30th have been misquoted as referring to the 29th, thus to prove that a furious battle was going on while Porter was comparatively inactive on the 29th. The fierce and gallant struggle of his own troops on the 30th has thus been used to sustain the original error under which he was condemned. General Porter was, in effect, condemned for not having taken any part in his own battle. Such was the error upon which General Porter was pronounced guilty of the most shameful crime known among soldiers. We believe not one among all the gallant soldiers on that bloody field was less deserving of such condemnation than he.)

The evidence of bad animus in Porter's case ceases to be material in view of the evidence of his soldierly and faithful conduct. But it is our duty to say that the indiscreet and unkind terms in which General Porter expressed his distrust of the capacity of his superior commander cannot be defended. And to that indiscretion was due, in a very great measure, the misinterpretation of both his motives and his conduct and his consequent condemnation.

Having thus given the reasons for our conclusions, we have the honor to report, in accordance with the President's order, that, in our opinion, justice requires at his hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Major-General Fitz-John Porter, and to restore him to the positions of which that sentence deprived him—such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General U. S. Army.
ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brigadier-General U. S. Army.
GEO. W. GETTY,
Breret Major-General U. S. Army, Colonel Third Artillery.

Thereupon the President transmitted the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith the "proceedings and report" of the Board of officers, convened by Special Orders No. 78, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, April 12, 1878, in the case of Fitz-John Porter. The report of the Board was made in March last, but the official record of the proceedings did not reach me till the 3d instant.

I have given to this report such examination as satisfies me that I ought to lay the proceedings and conclusions of the Board before Congress.

As I am without power in the absence of legislation to act upon the recommendation of the report further than by submitting the same to Congress, the proceedings and conclusions of the Board are transmitted for the information of Congress, and such action as in your wisdom shall seem expedient and just.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington*, June 5, 1879.

No final action was reached by Congress in the matter, and your memorialist addressed the following letter to the President:

NEW YORK, *December 23*.

SIR: I respectfully represent that in January, 1863, by court-martial I was most unjustly declared guilty of charges against me, and sentenced "to be cashiered and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States." From the promulgation of the verdict of that court I have protested my innocence of all wrong done, and asserted the injustice of the sentence, and presenting the sustaining evidence, I have, from time to time, urged a rehearing. In 1878 the President, in order to be fully informed of the facts of the case, and to be enabled to act advisedly upon my application for relief, appointed a Board of Army Officers to examine into the merits of the case, and to report what action, if any, in their opinion, justice required should be taken on my application. That Board, after a thorough examination into the facts of the case, vindicated me in every respect, and reported that, in their opinion, justice required at the hands of the President such action as might be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial, and restore me to the position of which that sentence deprived me, such restoration to take effect from the date of dismissal from the service. And I now respectfully and urgently represent that the sentence is a continuing sentence, and so long as it exists is within the reach and under the control of Executive power; that harsh and burdensome originally, and lasting through many years, it is for stronger reasons a subject for the consideration and action of the Executive, now that it is proven to have been founded in error and to be unjust; and I respectfully ask you, if convinced of the justice of the recommendation of the Advisory Board, to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial, and to nominate me to the Senate for restoration of my rank in the Army under an act of Congress, 1868, allowing that mode of redress of wrong committed by a court-martial. And this I ask, not merely in justice to me and those most dear to me, but in justice to the Army to which I belonged, and which has ever believed in me, and to the Government which honored and trusted me.

Very respectfully, yours,

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

To the PRESIDENT.

To which your memorialist received the following communication and reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., April 15, 1882.

SIR: The President has had under consideration your letter of 23d December, 1881, in which you allege an injustice of the sentence of the court-martial under which, in 1863, you were, as an officer of the Army, "dismissed from the service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States," and refer to the report of the Advisory Board made in 1879, and ask the President, if convinced of the justness of the recommendation of the Advisory Board, to annul and set aside the finding and sentence of "court-martial," and to nominate you to the Senate for restoration to your rank in the Army. It being advisable that before considering the propriety of the action requested by you, the question of the power of the President in the premises should be determined, your letter was by the President referred to the Attorney-General for an investigation of that subject.

By direction of the President—

I have inclosed to you a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated March 15, 1882, and to inform you that the President concurs in the views therein expressed, and consequently that a compliance with the application contained in your letter is not within his authority.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

Secretary of War.

General F. J. PORTER, 44 *West Twenty-fifth street*, New York, N. Y.

SIR: Major-General Fitz-John Porter was, in 1863, tried and convicted by a general court-martial and sentenced "to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from

holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States." The proceedings and sentence of the court were subsequently, in regular course, laid before the President, who, on the 21st of January, 1863, approved and confirmed the same, and by his order of that date, in execution of the sentence, it was "Ordered that the said Fitz-John Porter be, and hereby is, cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States, as a major-general of volunteers, and as colonel and brevet brigadier-general in the regular service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States."

Thereupon General Porter ceased to be an officer in the military service of the United States, and his name was accordingly dropped from the rolls of the Army.

Afterwards in 1878, upon an application then made by General Porter for relief, the President (in order that he might be fully informed of the facts of the case, and be enabled to act advisedly on said application) convened a Board of Army officers "to examine, in connection with the record of the trial by court-martial of Major-General Porter, such new evidence relating to the merits of such case as is now on file in the War Department, together with such other evidence as may be presented to said Board, and to report, with the reasons for their conclusion, what action, if any, in their opinion, justice requires should be taken on said application by the President." The Board so convened made a report to the Secretary of War under date of March 19, 1879, in which, after giving the results of their investigations, they state that in their opinion "justice requires at his (the President's) hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Major-General Fitz-John Porter, and to restore him to the positions of which that sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from service."

On the 5th of June, 1879, the report and proceedings of the Board were transmitted to Congress by the President, who in his accompanying message said, "I have given to this report such examination as satisfies me that I ought to lay the proceedings and conclusions of the Board before Congress. As I am without power, in the absence of legislation, to act upon the recommendations of the report further than by submitting the same to Congress, the proceedings and conclusions of the Board are transmitted for the information of Congress, and such action as in your wisdom shall seem expedient and just."

There has since been no legislation by Congress on the subject. General Porter has, however, in a communication dated December 23, 1881, renewed his application to the President for relief, the relief there asked for being specifically stated by him in the following words: "To annul and set aside the finding and sentence of the court-martial, and to nominate me to the Senate for restoration to my rank in the Army under act of 1868." What hereinafter follows is addressed to the question whether it is competent for the President to afford the applicant the relief he asks, under existing law and the circumstances of his case.

On entering upon this question, we are first led to inquire as to the source of the jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial in our military service. That has been precisely and authoritatively determined. In the case of *Dymes vs. Hoover* (20 *Hor.*, 65), the Supreme Court of the United States, after citing section 8 of the first article of the Constitution, which confers upon Congress power "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," the fifth amendment which requires a presentment of a grand jury in cases of capital or otherwise infamous crimes, but expressly excepts from this requirement "cases arising in the land and naval forces," and also section 2 of the second article, which declares that "the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy"—remarks: "These provisions show that Congress has the power to provide for the trial and punishment of military and naval offenses in the manner then and now practiced by civilized nations, and that the power to do so is given without any connection between it and the third article of the Constitution defining the judicial power of the United States; indeed, that the two powers are entirely independent of each other."

Congress, in the exercise of this power, by the act of April 10, 1806, chap. 20, enacted rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, and therein provided for the creation of courts-martial for the trial of military offenses. (See that act, articles 64, 65 *et seq.*) These rules and articles, as modified and added to by subsequent legislation, were in force when the proceedings in the case of General Porter occurred. And in this connection it may also be stated that the Supreme Court again, in the recent case of *ex parte Reed* (100 *U. S. Rep.*, 13), observes: "The constitutionality of the acts of Congress touching Army and Navy courts-martial in this country, if there could ever have been a doubt about it, is no longer an open question in this court."

It is assumed (there being no allegation to the contrary) that the court-martial in this case was constituted, convened, and organized in conformity with the law of the military service as ordained by Congress; that it had jurisdiction both of the offense alleged and of the person accused; that there was no fatal irregularity in the proceed-

ings nor any illegality in its sentence, and that the latter was confirmed and carried into execution agreeably to law. Upon this state of facts it may be inquired, has the President power now to review the proceedings of the court-martial and to annul its sentence?

Unless he possesses such power it is submitted that this mode of relief is not available.

The sixty-fifth Article of War (act of April 10, 1806, cited above) provided that "no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the officer ordering the same, or the officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall any sentence of a general court-martial in the time of peace, extending to the loss of life or the dismissal of a commissioned officer, or which shall, either in time of war or peace, respect a general officer, be carried into execution until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the United States for his confirmation or disapproval and orders in the case." (See also Rev. Stat., p. 240, articles 105, 106, 108, in which the same provision is embodied.) Under this provision it was that the proceedings in the case of General Porter were laid before and confirmed by the President and no other statutory provision then existed or now exists giving him a power of review over such case.

In the case of Lieutenant Devlin, who was tried by a general court-martial in 1852, and sentenced to be dismissed, and whose sentence was afterwards approved by the President under the same provision and carried into execution, Attorney-General Cushing considered the question whether the proceedings of that court-martial could then (in 1854) lawfully be reopened, reviewed, and set aside, and he held that they could not. He says, in his opinion:

"The decision of the President of the United States in cases of this sort is that of the ultimate judge provided by the Constitution and the laws. Like that of any other court in the last resort of the law, it is final as to the subject-matter. There is one, and but one, legal question which would be competent in this case after the final decision of the President upon it, namely, that a nullity of the proceeding, as being, for instance, *coram non judice* or, for other cause, absolutely void, *ab initio*." (6 Opin., 370, 711.)

In another case, (that of Major Howe) the same Attorney-General remarks:

"Unless the memorial show that the court-martial had no lawful jurisdiction of the case, no cognizance of him and the offense charged, his memorial must be unavailing, for the President of the United States has not now (in 1854) any rightful authority to review and reverse the sentence of a court pronounced in a case within its jurisdiction in 1842, then duly appointed by the revising power, and actually carried into full and complete execution. True it is that the office and powers of the President are perpetual, and every successor has all the powers which his predecessor had whilst in office. But this must be understood of matters executory, of things to be done, and not in relation to matters executed rightfully and legally transacted." (5 Opin., 507.)

To the same effect are earlier opinions given by Attorneys-General Legare and Nelson (4 Opin., 170 and 274), and also later opinions given by Attorney-General Bates (10 Opin., 64; 11 Opin., 19). The latter in this opinion last cited uses this language:

"Undoubtedly the President in passing upon the sentence of a court-martial and giving to it the approval without which it cannot be executed acts judicially. The whole proceeding from its inception is judicial. The trial, finding, and sentence are the solemn acts of a court, organized and conducted under the authority and according to the prescribed forms of law. It sits to pass upon the most sacred questions of human rights that are ever placed on trial in a court of justice—rights which in the very nature of things can neither be exposed to damage nor entitled to protection from the uncontrolled will of any man, but which must be adjudged *according to law*. And the act of the officer who reviews the proceedings of the court, whether he be the commander of the fleet or the President, and without whose approval the sentence cannot be executed, is as much a part of this judgment, according to law, as is the trial or the sentence. When the President, then, performs this duty of approving the sentence of a court-martial dismissing an officer, his act has all the solemnity and significance of the judgment of a court of law.

"As it has to be performed under the same consequences now, one of the consequences is that when a judgment has been regularly entered in a case properly within the judicial cognizance, from which no appeal has been provided or taken, and it has been followed by execution, it is final and conclusive upon the party against whom it is entered. And this effect attaches, in my opinion, to the action of the President in approving the sentence of a court-martial dismissing an officer, after that approval has been consummated by actual dismissal."

Furthermore, the Supreme Court, in the case of *ex parte* Reed, above cited, referring to a general court-martial, whose doings were involved in the case, says:

"It is the organism provided by law and clothed with the duty of administering justice in this class of cases. * * * Its judgments, when approved, as required,

rest on the same basis, and are surrounded by the same considerations which give conclusiveness to the judgments of other legal tribunals, including as well the lowest as the highest, under the circumstances.

Here it is proper to add that the very inquiry now under examination has been resolved in the negative by the deliberate decision of a former Administration, as appears by the message of the President of June 5, 1879, hereinbefore referred to, transmitting to Congress the report and proceedings of a Board of Army officers upon the case of General Porter. The conclusion then reached was that the President was "without power, in the absence of legislation, to act upon the recommendation of the report further than by submitting the same to Congress." This conclusion is a denial of the existence of any power in the President to review and "to annul and set aside the findings and the sentence of the court-martial" in that case, as recommended by the Board; and it is entitled to great weight, as being the view not only of the President himself, but presumably that of his Cabinet, among whose members were men eminent in the profession of the law. These opinions of my predecessors and the Supreme Court, and also the decision last above-mentioned, all go to establish this proposition, that where the sentence of a legally constituted court-martial in a case within its jurisdiction has been approved by the reviewing authority and carried into execution, it cannot afterward, under the present state of the law, be revised and set aside. The proceedings are then at an end, and the action thus had upon the sentence is, in contemplation of the law, final.

I am unable to arrive at a different conclusion, and I accordingly hold that in the case under consideration the President has no power to review the proceedings of the court-martial and annul its sentence. It follows from this view that the President can afford the applicant no relief through a revision of the sentence in his case. That sentence involved immediate dismissal from the Army and disability to hold office thereafter. The dismissal is an accomplished fact, and so far the sentence is completely executed; the disability is a continuing punishment, and in regard to that the sentence is being executed. The latter may be remitted by the exercise of the pardoning power, but the former cannot in any way be affected thereby. Thus a pardon would not restore the applicant to the office in the military service from which he was dismissed. (*Ex parte Garland*, 4 Wall., 333.) This could only be done by an appointment under special authority from Congress; since by the general law of the military service appointments to the rank of general officer are to be made by selection from the Army, and all vacancies in established regiments and corps to the rank of colonel are to be filled by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency. (Army Register of 1861, article 6; 14 Opinions Attorney-General, 499.) In this connection I remark that the act of 1868, referred to by General Porter in his letter of request, was, as its title imports, only meant to be declaratory of the law, namely, that an officer cashiered or dismissed by sentence of a court-martial cannot be otherwise restored to the military service than through a new appointment, with the consent of the Senate. The law is the same as to officers of the Army who cease to be such in any other way. (*Mimmack vs. United States*, 97 U. S., 427; *Blake vs. United States*, 103 U. S., 237.) Power to appoint is not conferred by that statute. This power remains subject to the general law already adverted to, and in the absence of special authority from Congress it can only be exercised with respect to a person who has ceased to be an officer in the manner above stated, where it might equally well be exercised if such person had never been an officer in the military service.

Upon the general question considered the conclusion arrived at is that it is not within the competency of the President to afford the applicant the relief he has asked for—that is to say, that it is not competent for the President to annul and set aside the finding and sentence of the court-martial and to nominate to the Senate for restoration to his former rank in the Army.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

BENJAMIN HARRIS BRÉWSTER,
Attorney-General.

To the PRESIDENT.

Upon the reception of which communications your memorialist addressed to the President the following petition:

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 17, 1882.

THE PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through the Secretary of War, under date of the 15th inst., of your decision upon my application of December 23, 1861, "to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in my case and to nominate me to the Senate for restoration to my former rank in the Army."

Your decision, after determination of the powers of the President, as expressed in the opinion of the Attorney-General, is, "that compliance with the application contained in my letter is not within your power." I may have misunderstood the extent

of the constitutional power of the President when I asked you to do directly with the aid of the Senate, that which a Board of distinguished Army officers had, in the interest of justice, recommended should be done, but which you, concurring in the opinion of the Attorney-General, inform me you have now the power only in part to perform, and that special legislation by Congress is needed to complete the justice asked for. My application was based upon the recommendation of an Advisory Board appointed by the President "to examine into the facts, and to report what action, in their opinion, justice required should be taken by the President." That Board found and reported, after a long and patient examination and consideration of all the facts in the case, that my "conduct" in all the events of August, 1862, inquired into by the court-martial, by which I was tried, "was," in the light of the full evidence, that which was then laid before the court, and also that which was unattainable at the time of my trial, "not subject to criticism, much less deserving of censure or condemnation, and was obedient, subordinate, faithful, and judicious. It saved the Union Army from disaster on the 29th of August," and the Advisory Board recommended "that in their opinion, justice required at his (the President's) hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Major-General Fitz-John Porter, and to restore him to the positions of which that sentence deprived him, such restoration to take effect from the date of dismissal from service." Relying also upon the clear and emphatic language of the said Board, "that all the essential facts, in every instance, stand out in clear and absolute contrast to those supposed facts upon which he (I) was adjudged guilty, and that it is not possible that any court-martial could have condemned such conduct if it had been correctly understood," and believing I am entitled to the complete and just vindication recommended by the Board, and that a sentence of court-martial, subsequently proven by overwhelming and irrefragable testimony, to have been palpably erroneous in its basis of assumed facts, and utterly destructive of the happiness and welfare of an officer who has never failed in the strictest and most honorable fidelity to his Government, should not be a barrier to the relief to which I consider myself entitled, I again renew to you, as Chief Magistrate, my appeal for justice. Conscious of my absolute and entire innocence, I have not ceased, from the hour of the promulgation of the sentence of the court-martial, persistently to protest against the terrible injustice done me, and have striven in every proper mode to secure my vindication, all of which public records now before you will fully establish. I now respectfully and most earnestly ask that you will grant a remission of that portion of the sentence of the court-martial which remains unexecuted, and carry into effect the recommendations of the Advisory Board, so far as the same lies within your constitutional power, and transmit the result of your action, together with the finding of the Board, to Congress, coupled with such recommendation in the premises as you may deem just and proper.

Very respectfully, yours,

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

In response to which the President executed and delivered to your memorialist the following instrument of remission:

CHESTER A. ARTHUR, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas on the 16th day of January, 1863, Fitz-John Porter, then a major-general of volunteers in the military service of the United States, and also colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry, and brevet brigadier-general in the United States Army, was, by a general court-martial, for certain offenses of which he had been thereby convicted, sentenced "to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States";

And whereas on the 21st day of January, 1863, that sentence was duly confirmed by the President of the United States, and by his order of the same date carried into execution;

And whereas so much of that sentence that forever disqualified the said Fitz-John Porter from holding office, imposed upon him a continuing penalty, and is still being executed;

And whereas doubts have since arisen concerning the guilt of the said Fitz-John Porter of the offenses whereof he was convicted by the said court-martial, founded upon the result of an investigation ordered on the 12th day of April, 1878, by the President of the United States, which are deemed by me to be of sufficient gravity to warrant the remission of that part of said sentence which has not yet been completely executed:

Now, therefore, know ye that I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States, and in consideration of the premises, do hereby grant to the said Fitz-John Porter full remission of the hereinbefore mentioned continuing penalty.

In witness whereof I have herenunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of May, A. D. 1882, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixth.

[SEAL.]

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

In view of all the foregoing facts, your memorialist would pray that such action may be taken by Congress in the premises as will restore him to the positions of which the sentence of said court-martial unjustly deprived him.

And as in duty bound your memorialist will ever pray, &c., &c.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 5, 1882.

The action of President Arthur in remitting the unexpired portion of the sentence of General Porter, based upon a review of the findings of the Board, relieves the present application of General Porter for restoration to the Army from the objection that Congress would be revising the sentence of the court-martial. Such is not now the case. So much of the sentence as the President had the power to act upon, having been by him remitted, it now remains for Congress to perform that act of justice which the report of the Board emphatically recommends in the following language:

Having thus given the reasons for our conclusions, we have the honor to report, in accordance with the President's order, that, in our opinion, justice requires at his hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Major-General Fitz-John Porter, and to restore him to the positions of which that sentence deprived him—such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from service.

The committee call the attention of the Senate to the following analysis of the case by General Grant, entitled "An Undeserved Stigma:"

[From the North American Review.]

AN UNDESERVED STIGMA.

On the 27th of November, 1862, a court-martial was convened in the city of Washington for the trial of Major-General Fitz-John Porter, of the volunteer force. The court consisted of nine members and a judge-advocate—the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army.

The charges against General Porter were:

First. Disobedience of orders under the ninth article of war.

Second. Misbehavior before the enemy under the fifty-second article of war.

Under the first charge there were three specifications of which the court found Porter guilty. These were, substantially:

First. Disobedience to the order of August 27, requiring him to march from Warrenton Junction at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th and be at Briscoe Station by daylight.

Second. Disobedience on August 29, while in front of the enemy, to the joint order to McDowell and Porter, directing them to march toward Gainesville and establish communication with the other corps.

Third. Disobedience on August 29th, while in front of the enemy, to what is known as the "4.30 p. m. order," requiring Porter to attack the enemy's flank and rear.

Under the second charge the specifications upon which Porter was tried and convicted were, in substance:

First. Shameful disobedience to the 4.30 p. m. order on August 29, while in sight of the field and in full hearing of its artillery; and retreat from advancing forces of the enemy, without attempting to engage them or to aid the troops who were fighting greatly superior numbers, and who would have secured a decisive victory and captured the enemy's army but for Porter's neglect to attack and his shameful disobedience.

Second. Failure of Porter all that day to bring his forces on the field when within sound of the guns and in presence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of

great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed; and his shameful falling back and retreat from the advance of unknown forces of the enemy without attempting to give them battle.

Third. Shameful failure of Porter on the same day, while a severe action was being fought, to go to the aid of General Pope's troops when he believed that they were being defeated and were retiring from the field, and his shameful retreat away and falling back under these circumstances, leaving the army to the disasters of a presumed defeat; and failure, by any attempt to attack the enemy, to aid in averting a disaster which would have endangered the safety of the capital.

These are the accusations that were made against General Porter for his part and failure in the battles generally known as those of the second Bull Run campaign. The court found him guilty of the charges and specifications. If he was so guilty the punishment awarded was not commensurate with the offense committed. I believe lawyers have taken exception to the formation of the court and to some of its technical rulings; but neither at the time nor since has General Porter attempted to evade the consequences of his acts by any special pleading, or by taking advantage of any technical error in the composition of the court or the method of its being ordered, but has relied entirely upon his innocence of all the charges and specifications, and would not be satisfied with an acquittal on any other ground than that of his entire innocence.

It will be seen from the foregoing that General Porter's alleged misconduct was embraced in three separate cases of disobedience of orders: one on the 27th of August and two on the 28th of August; and in having retreated unnecessarily from the enemy, by that act endangering other portions of the army with which he was co-operating.

It will be seen that, though these offenses were alleged to have been committed in August of 1862, he was continued in the command of an army corps until some time in November following, taking an active part in battles of the day following the date of the last charge, and in command of the defenses of Washington on the west bank of the Potomac, and also at the battle of Antietam, some weeks later. It would look at first very singular that an officer, so wantonly derelict in the performance of his duty as General Porter was alleged to have been on the 27th and 28th of August, should have been continued in so important a place as the command of an army corps, when so much was at stake as there was on the 30th of August, and in the defenses of Washington, and in the later battles in Maryland, when the invasion of the North was threatened. These facts would indicate to an unprejudiced mind that the charges against Porter were an after-thought, to shift the responsibilities of failure from other shoulders and to place them upon him.

In regard to his disobedience of the order of the 27th of August, he is alleged to have without justification deferred his march from Warrenton Junction to Bristoe Station from 1 o'clock until 3 of the morning of the 28th. It was about 10 o'clock on the night of the 27th when Porter received the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Bristoe Station, August 27, 1862—6.30 p. m.

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you start at 1 o'clock and come forward with your whole corps, or such part of it as is with you, so as to be here by daylight to-morrow morning. Hooker has had a very severe action with the enemy, with a loss of about three hundred killed and wounded. The enemy has been driven back, but is retiring along the railroad. We must drive him from Manassas and clear the country between that place and Gainesville, where McDowell is. If Morell has not joined you send word to him to push forward immediately; also send word to Banks to hurry forward with all speed to take your place at Warrenton Junction. It is necessary, on all accounts, that you should be here by daylight. I send an officer with this dispatch who will conduct you to this place. Be sure to send word to Banks, who is on the road from Fayetteville, probably in the direction of Bealton. Say to Banks, also, that he had best run back the railroad trains to this side of Cedar Run. If he is not with you write him to that effect.

By command of Major-General Pope.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Major-General F. J. PORTER.
Warrenton Junction.

P. S.—If Banks is not at Warrenton Junction, leave a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery as a guard till he comes up, with instructions to follow you immediately. If Banks is not at the Junction instruct Colonel Clary to run the trains back to this side of Cedar Run, and post a regiment and section of artillery with it.

By command of Major-General Pope.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

His troops had been marching all day, were very much fatigued, some of them only having just arrived in camp and had their supper, when the order to march at 1 o'clock was received. The night, as shown in the testimony before the court which tried Porter, and as confirmed by the evidence given in what was known as the Schofield Board, was extremely dark; the road very narrow, with numerous cuts and streams passing through it; bounded by woods on both sides in many places, with no place where the open country could be taken for the march of troops; and blocked up with about 2,000 army wagons, many of them mired in the narrow road, so that the officer who conveyed this order to General Porter was over three hours on horseback in making the distance of ten miles. Porter was expected, with fatigued troops, worn with long marches, on scanty rations, to make a march on a very dark night through a blocked road more rapidly than a single aid-de-camp, unincumbered, had been able to get through on horseback.

When he received the order he showed it to his leading generals, and, apparently with one accord, they decided that the movement at that hour was impossible; further, that no time could possibly be gained by so early a start, and that if they should start at that hour and get through to Bristoe Station at the time designated the troops would not be fit for either fighting or marching on their arrival at that point. Porter replied, however, "Here is the order, and it must be obeyed;" but, after further consultation, he decided, as did his generals, that a postponement of two hours in starting the march would enable them to get through as quick as if the men were kept on foot and under arms while the road was being cleared, and that the men would be in much better condition for service on their arrival at their destination. He was entirely justified in exercising his own judgment in this matter, because the order shows that he was not to take part in any battle when he arrived there, but was wanted to pursue a fleeing enemy. He did not leave the commanding general in ignorance of his proposed delay, nor of the reasons for it, but at once sent a request that the general commanding should send back cavalry (he had none himself) and clear the road near him of incumbrances, so that the march might be unobstructed.

It is shown that a literal obedience to the order of the 27th of August was a physical impossibility. It is further shown that General Porter was desirous of obeying it literally, so far as was practicable, but was prevailed upon by his leading generals—against whom a suspicion of disloyalty to their commander or to the cause has never been entertained—to do what his own judgment approved as the best thing to do, to make a later start, with a view of arriving at his destination as early as it was possible for him to arrive there, and to give to his jaded and worn troops two hours more of needed rest. If the night had been clear and the road an open one there would not have been as much justification for the exercise of his discretion in the matter; but there is no doubt but that he would have arrived at Bristoe Station just as early, and with his troops in much better condition, if he had started at early dawn instead of the hour he did, and the intervening time had been used in clearing the road for his troops when they did march. Where there were open spaces along the line of the road they were either marshy, filled with stumps of trees, and impossible to march over, or were crowded with army wagons, so that the track of his army was limited to the incumbered narrow road between the two points designated in the order, which could be cleared only by the wagons being moved ahead, as requested of Pope.

Much of the testimony before the court and before the Army Board might be quoted to confirm what is here stated; but as this is all accessible to the reader I will not lengthen this statement by quoting it.

I question very much whether there was an engagement during the war, or a series of engagements continuing over as much time as was consumed in the battles about Bull Run in August, 1862, when not only one but a number of generals did not exercise their discretion as Porter did on this occasion, and with far less justification. The commanding general who gave the order desired to have the troops at a certain point by daylight, and he gave his orders so as to accomplish that result. Under the circumstances his order required of the troops an impossibility. That was as evident to Porter and those with him before the attempt was made as it was after.

It is a little singular that any one high in rank connected with the Army of Virginia should be in ignorance of the arrival of at least a portion of Lee's army, by the very route designated by Pope, many hours before the 4.30 order was published. Porter was not in ignorance of that arrival. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on arriving at his advanced position, Porter was shown by McDowell a dispatch from General Buford, sent at 9.30 on the morning of the 29th, stating that from seventeen to eighteen regiments of the enemy had passed through Gainesville three-quarters of an hour before, or at a quarter before 9 o'clock, on their way to re-enforce Jackson, so that the head of the column must have been not only in supporting distance of Jackson, but at the place of deployment by 10 o'clock in the morning; and now it is known by others, as it was known by Porter at the time, that Longstreet, with some 25,000 men, was in position confronting Porter by 12 o'clock on the 29th of August, four hours and a half before the 4.30 order was written.

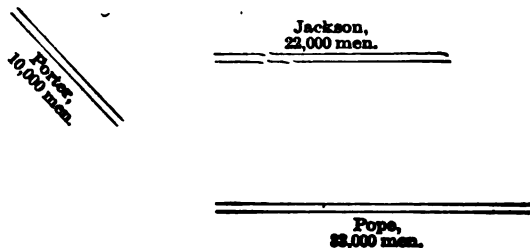
While at the head of their united forces, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and while Porter was preparing to attack the enemy in his immediate front, McDowell, then in command, showed Porter the "joint order," and also Buford's dispatch. It was evident from this dispatch, corroborated by the enemy's movements in their immediate front, that the main forces of the enemy, which the "joint order" said were far distant, had not only arrived, but had formed a junction with Jackson and deployed in their front. Porter knew of this from another fact. He had prisoners from that force—Longstreet's troops. The object of moving toward Gainesville had been thus defeated, and any further advance, if practicable, would only the more widely separate them from Pope's forces then checked at Groveton, at least two miles distant, and with which they were ordered to "establish communication." McDowell, as he had the right, at once withdrew his troops, leaving Porter with 10,000 men to confront Longstreet's 25,000, while he went by a circuitous route to a point between Porter and Pope, to establish the communication enjoined.

Thus left alone, facing superior numbers advantageously posted, and ignorant of the needs of Pope, if indeed he had any, Porter had necessarily to bide McDowell's arrival on his right. In the mean time his duty was manifestly to engage Longstreet's attention and prevent him from moving against Pope, especially while McDowell was out of support of both Pope and Porter. Porter all that day did not hear of McDowell, or of what was taking place in front of Pope, though he kept the former well-informed of affairs with him, and presumed that his dispatches were sent to the latter. He, however, engaged Longstreet's attention by demonstrations nearly harmless to himself and so successfully as to cause Longstreet to take Wilcox's division from in front of Pope in order to strengthen the line confronting Porter, who, at the time, was aware of this movement of forces coming from the right to his front, and notified McDowell of it. Thus Porter, without sacrifice of men, and without endangering any interests, did move for Pope's relief than if he had gone directly to that general's assistance. To have done so would probably have sacrificed his corps, without any benefit, and jeopardized the safety of Pope's army.

So far as I have investigated the case—and I have studied it, I think, pretty thoroughly—I see no fact to base the charge of retreat upon. I do not see that any argument to prove this is necessary, because any reader of history may be defied now to find where and when General Porter retreated during the time specified.

In my judgment, this disposes of the charges, and consequently of all specifications under them, except the alleged disobedience of the 4.30 p. m. order.

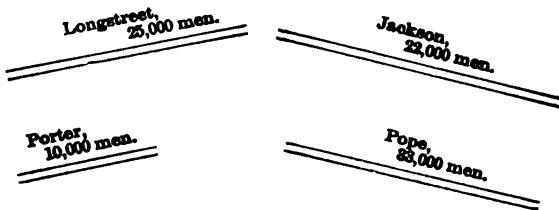
In regard to the charge of disobedience of the 4.30 order, which is the principal one and the one that has most deeply impressed the mind of the general public, there are evidences which look to me important and conclusive, showing that the court-martial which tried General Porter found him guilty under a mistaken idea of the actual facts, now accessible to any one in search of the truth, and which Porter knew to be the facts at the time. As maintained by the prosecution, to the apparent satisfaction of the court, the situation of the belligerent forces were in numbers and position about as here given:



The 4.30 p. m. order of the 29th of August required Porter to attack the enemy's right flank and to get into his rear, if possible. This enemy, in the mind of the commanding general, and no doubt of the court, was Jackson's force of 22,000 men. Porter was supposed to occupy, with 10,000 troops, the position assigned to him in the diagram given. The court also seems to have been satisfied that the order to make this attack was received by Porter from five to half-past five o'clock in the afternoon, leaving him abundance of time to obey the order.

That the commanding general believed the positions as given in the foregoing diagram to be the positions of the different commands is shown from the fact that in his joint order of that morning he stated that "the indications are that the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction at a pace that will bring them here by to-morrow night or next day"—that is, the evening of the 30th or the morning of the

31st of August—and from the fact that in the 4.30 order he stated that “the enemy is massed in the woods in front of us,” thus ignoring the presence of Longstreet. This is confirmed in his map No. 5, furnished to the Government. If these had been the facts of the case, there would have been no justification whatever for Porter’s failure to make the attack as ordered; but instead of the facts being as supposed by the commanding general and the court which tried General Porter, they were as shown by the following diagram. This Porter knew on indisputable evidence:



As shown by this diagram, Porter was not in a position to attack the right flank of Jackson, because he was at least three miles away, and not across his flank, as shown in the first diagram. With Longstreet's presence, to have obeyed that order he would have been obliged, with 10,000 men, to have defeated 25,000 men in a chosen position before he could have moved upon the flank of the enemy, as the order directed. But, even if the position of Lee's army had been thirty-six to forty-eight hours distant, as asserted in the joint order to McDowell and Porter, it would have been impossible for Porter to have obeyed the 4.30 order, because it did not contemplate a night attack, and was not received by Porter until about dark. To have obeyed it would have required some little preparation, movement of troops, and distribution of orders, so that it would have been some time after dark before he could have moved from the position he was then occupying, and at least as late as 9 o'clock at night before he could have reached Jackson's flank to engage it. His efforts to execute the order, notwithstanding its apparent inappropriateness, demonstrate this assertion.

I consider that these facts, with many more that were brought to the knowledge of the Schofield Board, fully exonerate General Porter of the charge of disobedience of what is known as the 4.30 order, and also of the imputation of lukewarmness in his support of the commanding general.

A great deal might be said of the movements, the marching and counter-marching of troops between the date of the order of the 27th of August and the receipt of the order of the 29th which would throw light upon this question; but I abstain from giving it, because I believe that what is stated here covers all the points wherein General Porter has been charged with being delinquent.

General Porter has now for twenty years been laboring under the disabilities and penalties inflicted upon him by the court-martial of 1862, all that time contending for a restoration to his position in the Army and in society, and always, as stated in the beginning of this article, on the ground of his entire innocence. The investigation of the Schofield Board has, in my judgment, established his innocence of all the offenses for which he was tried and convicted. The sufferings of twenty years, under such findings, for himself and family and friends, is something it is now impossible to set right. Twenty years of the best part of his life have been consumed in trying to have his name and his reputation restored before his countrymen. In his application now before Congress he is asking only that he may be restored to the rolls of the Army, with the rank that he would have if the court-martial had never been held. This, in my judgment, is a very small part of what it is possible to do in this case, and of what ought to be done. General Porter should, in the way of partial restitution, be declared by Congress to have been convicted on mistaken testimony, and, therefore, to have never been out of the Army. This would make him a major-general of volunteers until the date might be fixed for his muster out as of that rank, after which he should be continued as a colonel of infantry, and brevet brigadier-general of the United States Army from the date of the act, when he could be placed upon the retired list with that rank.

In writing what I have here written I mean no criticism upon the court which tried General Porter, nor upon the officers under whom or with whom he served. It is easy to understand, in the condition of the public mind as it was in 1862, when the nation was in great peril, and when the Union troops had met with some severe reverses, how the public were ready to condemn—to death if need be—any officer against whom even a suspicion might be raised. For many years, and till within a year, I believed that the position and number of the troops on both sides were as stated in the first diagram given

here, and that the order to attack was received at an hour in the day sufficiently early to have made the attack feasible; and, under that impression it seemed to me that the enemy, unless through very bad generalship on the Union side, could not have been able to escape while a superior force confronted him and 10,000 men flanked him. But a study of the case not only has convinced me, but has clearly and conclusively established that the position and numbers of the armies were as given in the second diagram.

If a solemn and sincere expression of my thorough understanding of and belief in the entire innocence of General Porter will tend to draw the public mind to the same conviction, I shall feel abundantly rewarded for my efforts. It will always be a pleasure to me, as well as a duty, to be the instrument, even in the smallest degree, of setting right any man who has been grossly wronged, especially if he has risked life and reputation in defense of his country. I feel, as stated on a previous occasion, a double interest in this particular case, because, directly after the war, as General of the Army, when I might have been instrumental in having justice done to General Porter, and later as President of the United States, when I certainly could have done so, I labored under the firm conviction that he was guilty; that the facts of the receipt of the 430 order were as found by the court, and that the position of the troops and numbers were as given in the first of these diagrams. Having become better informed, I at once voluntarily gave, as I have continued to give, my earnest efforts to impress the minds of my countrymen with the justice of this case, and to secure from our Government, as far as it could grant it, the restitution due to General Fitz-John Porter.

U. S. GRANT.

The committee also present the following letters from General Grant, General Terry, General Francis A. Walker, and others, and make them a part of this report:

GENERAL GRANT'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, November 3, 1883.

DEAR GENERAL: As there is some discussion as to the probable reasons for my change of mind in regard to your case, now pending before the people of the United States, I deem it proper that I should give them myself.

In the first place I never believed you to be a traitor, as many affected to believe. I thought I knew you too well to believe for one moment that you would accept the pay, rank, and command you held for the purpose of betraying the cause you were professing to serve. Then, too, your services had been too conspicuous as a staff officer at the beginning of the war and as commander of troops later to support such a theory for a moment.

But I did believe that General Pope was so odious to some of the officers in the East that a cordial support was not given him by them. I was disposed, too, to accept the verdict of a court-martial composed as the one which tried you was. Some of the members of that court I knew personally, and had great confidence in their judgment and justice. I supposed you had shared in this feeling towards Pope, and while not more guilty than others you were unfortunate in being placed in a position where specifications could be made showing this hostility.

After the close of the war, when I was requested to read your new defence, I read it with the feeling above described. At the same time I read the other side as prepared—or furnished—by General Pope. This gave maps showing the positions of the two armies substantially as shown by the first of the diagrams presented by Mr. Lord, of San Francisco, from whom I copied in the article in your case, and did not indicate the presence of any other force than Jackson's. Then, too, it appeared that you had actually received an order at about 5 or 5.30 in the afternoon of August 29 to attack the enemy's flank and that, too, at a time when a fierce battle was raging in the front.

I was first shaken in my views, however, when such a man as General Terry—who unites the lawyer with the soldier—a man of high character and ability, and who had believed as I had, and possibly worse, after many weeks of investigation should entirely vindicate you and be sustained, too, by men of the known ability of his colleagues on the Board. Until in 1881, when I re-examined for myself, my belief was that on the 29th of August, 1862, a great battle was fought between General Pope, commanding the Union forces, and General Jackson, commanding the Confederate forces; that you, with a corps of twelve or more thousand men, stood in a position across the right flank of Jackson and where you could easily get into his rear; that you received an order to do so about 5 or 5.30 o'clock, which you refused to obey because of clouds of dust in your front, which you contended indicated an enemy in superior force to you; that you allowed Pope to get beaten while you stood idly looking on, without raising an

arm to help him. With this understanding, and without a doubt as to the correctness of it, I condemned you.

Now, on a full investigation of the facts, I find that the battle was fought on the 30th of August; that your corps, commanded directly by you in person, lost a greater percentage than any other corps engaged; that the 4.30 order of the day before did not reach you until nightfall; that your immediate superior had cautioned you early in the day that you were too far out to the front then; that General Pope had cautioned you against bringing on an engagement except under such circumstances as he described, and that in any event you must be prepared to fall back behind Bull Run that night, where it would be necessary for you to be to receive supplies; that from eleven o'clock of the 29th you were confronted by a force of twice your own number, of whose presence you had positive proof, while General Pope did not know of it.

This last fact is shown by the wording of the 4.30 order. It directed you to attack the enemy's right and get into his rear. General Pope's circular of the morning of the 29th said that General Lee was advancing by way of Thoroughfare Gap. At the rate at which he was moving he would be up the night of the 30th or the morning of the 31st.

In his testimony before the court-martial which tried you he said, under oath, that he did not know of the arrival of Lee's command until 6 o'clock of the 29th, an hour and a half after he had dictated the order for your attack.

His circular and testimony prove conclusively that Jackson, and Jackson alone, was the enemy he intended you to attack. Your knowledge of this fact, as well as of the fact that you had another force, quite double yours, in addition, in your front, would have been sufficient justification for your not attacking, even if the order had been received in time. Of course this would not apply if a battle had been raging between Jackson and Pope. At the hour you received the order all was quiet.

This very short, hastily written, and incomplete summary shows why and when my mind underwent a change. I have no doubt now but the change would have taken place in 1867 if I had then made an investigation. I regret now that I did not understand your case then as I do now. Your whole life since your trial, as well as your services before, disprove the great burden of the charges then sustained by a court-martial. As long as I have a voice it shall be raised in your support, without any reference to the effect upon me or others. Your restoration to the Army, simply, I would regard as a very inadequate and unjust reparation. While men—one at least—have been restored to the Army because of their gallantry and wounds, after conviction and sentence, and when there is no doubt of their guilt, are given all their pay for the years they were out of the service, I can see no reason for your having less.

I hope for you a thorough vindication, not only by Congress, but in the minds of your countrymen.

Faithfully yours,

U. S. GRANT.

General F. J. PORTER, *Morristown.*

SAINT PAUL, MINN., *August 26, 1879.*

DEAR GENERAL: Soon after the publication of the report of the Schofield Board you wrote to me thanking me as one of the Board for our action in your case.

I write now to say it is not thanks but pardon I should ask from you. For years I did you wrong in thought, and sometimes in speech. It is true that this was through ignorance, but I had not the right to be so ignorant; I might have learned something at least of the truth had I diligently sought it.

If you find anything in my action as a member of the Board which you can accept as an atonement for the wrong which I did you I shall be more than gratified.

With great respect and admiration, I am yours, most sincerely,

ALFRED H. TERRY.

Major-General FITZ-JOHN PORTER, *New York.*

FORT SNELLING, MINN., *November 19, 1882.*

DEAR GENERAL: Will you permit me to express to you the very great gratification with which I have read your article in the North American Review? Dealing, as it does, with only the great essential points of Porter's case, and brushing aside as unworthy of serious notice all the pretty sophistries with which his opponents have sought to confuse the public mind, it seems to me that it must carry conviction to every fair, unprejudiced man.

The questions involved in Porter's case are, of course, partly legal and partly military. Long ago the best legal authority of the country—such men as B. R. Curtis, Charles O'Connor, and Daniel Lord—declared that the rules of law were violated by the conviction of Porter, even as the case stood before the court-martial; and now that the highest military authority of the nation has pronounced in his favor upon the military questions, what is there left for the Government and the people to do

except to hasten to make such reparation as may yet be possible for the wrong which has been done?

As perhaps you may know, I once, like yourself, believed Porter to be guilty. I believed that he had committed a crime so great that mere human law could provide no adequate punishment for it. But when it became my duty to examine into the case carefully I found that I had grossly erred. I found that instead of being a criminal he was a martyr.

So believing, it is a source of very great satisfaction to me that I have borne some small part in his vindication.

Looking back over the years that have elapsed since I entered the military service, I find nothing that gives me so much pleasure as the fact that I have had some part in that vindication, and I can think of nothing in the future which would be so grateful to me as to be able to do something more in behalf of one who has suffered so grievously and so unjustly. While I feel thus, you may imagine the gratification with which I find that the opinion which I now entertain, that what I believe to be the cause of truth, of right, and of justice, is so strongly supported by yourself; and you will pardon me, I am sure, for expressing to you my feelings.

Very sincerely and respectfully,

ADFRED H. TERRY.

General U. S. GRANT, *New York.*

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
Boston, November 27, 1882.

GENERAL: I have the honor, on behalf of some of your former soldiers, to inclose a note expressive of their sentiments respecting your recent article in the *North American Review*.

No circulation has been given to this note with a view to securing signatures. It is written and sent only as a spontaneous utterance of hearty thanks for your justice and courage in defending an unfortunate but honorable and gallant soldier.

Very respectfully, yours,

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

General U. S. GRANT, *New York.*

BOSTON, *November 27, 1882.*

GENERAL: The undersigned, once soldiers under your command, desire to express their hearty and grateful thanks for your recent paper in vindication of General Fitz-John Porter.

They feel that no act, whether of valor or of policy, which has marked your great career should bring you more honor than the moral courage and the spirit of fairness and justice exhibited in this defense of a gallant Union soldier, condemned on insufficient or mistaken evidence.

Respectfully, yours,
THEODORE LYMAN.
SAMUEL M. QUINCY.
CHARLES F. ADAMS, JR.
HENRY P. RUSSELL.
STEPHEN M. WELD.
FRANCIS A. WALKER.

HENRY L. HIGGINSON.
CHARLES P. HORTON.
SAMUEL A. GREEN.
J. HENRY SLEEPER.
R. S. MILTON.
A. P. MARTIN.

General U. S. GRANT, *New York.*

The committee have nothing new to report on this case different from their report to the Senate of the Forty-seventh Congress. They believe now, as they reported then, that the proceedings of the advisory board exhausts the subject, and they therefore report the bill, which is the same as that passed by the Senate in the last Congress, and recommend its passage.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY:

[To accompany bill S. 158.]

The undersigned beg leave to dissent from the report of the majority of the Military Committee of the Senate in the case now before Congress of the United States—the nature of the bill authorizing the President of the United States to nominate to the Senate Fitz-John Porter to a colonel's position in the Army, which he held prior to being cashiered and dismissed from the Army of the United States on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1863.

The orders convening the said court-martial, their findings, sentence, and the approval of the same, are as follows :

Proceedings of a general court-martial which convened at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by virtue of the following special order :

[Special Orders No. 362.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 25, 1862.

[Extract.]

III. The military commission ordered to assemble on the 20th instant by Special Orders No. 350, November 17, 1862, from headquarters of the Army, is hereby dissolved, and a general court-martial is hereby appointed, to meet in this city on the 27th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Major-General Fitz-John Porter, United States volunteers.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Major-General D. Hunter, United States Volunteers.
Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Volunteers.
Brigadier-General Rufus King, United States Volunteers.
Brigadier-General B. M. Prentiss, United States Volunteers.
Brigadier-General James B. Ricketts, United States Volunteers.
Brigadier-General Silas Casey, United States Volunteers.
Brigadier-General James A. Garfield, United States Volunteers.
Brigadier-General N. Buford, United States Volunteers.
Brigadier-General J. P. Slough, in place of Morris.
Colonel J. Holt, Judge-Advocate-General, United States Army, judge-advocate and recorder of the court.

No other officers than these named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

By command of Major-General Halleck :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 10, 1863.*

The court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, Major-General D. Hunter, United States Volunteers; Major-General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General Rufus King, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General B. M. Prentiss, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General James B. Ricketts, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General Silas Casey, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General James A. Garfield, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General N. B. Buford, United States Volunteers; Brigadier-General J. P. Slough, United States Volunteers; and Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General.

The accused, with his counsel, was also present.

The minutes of the last session were then read and approved.

The accused then presented a written address (marked "Defense of Accused," and appended hereto), which was read by his counsel in his defense.

The judge-advocate then submitted the case to the court, with the following remarks:

"I will simply remark that this case has been thoroughly and most patiently investigated. A continuous session of some forty-five days sufficiently attests this. Indeed, the greater part of the evidence touching the more important and the more severely contested points has, by re-examination and cross-examination, been again and again impressed upon your minds, so that I now feel entirely satisfied that it is completely comprehended and appreciated by you in all its bearings.

"Whatever, therefore, of inaccuracies of interpretation of testimony, and whatever of illogical deduction from it may have found a place in the very elaborate defense of the accused, which has been read, may be safely left for their correction to the recollection and the judgment of the court.

"To prepare a written reply in keeping with the gravity of this proceeding to the argument of the accused would require several days, thus involving a delay which it is most important to avoid. From this consideration, and from the urgent demand which exists for the services of members of this court in other and more active fields of duty, it is felt that the public interests will be best subserved by asking, as I now do, that you will proceed at once to deliberate upon and determine the issues which are before you."

The court was thereupon cleared for deliberation, and, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Major-General Fitz-John Porter, of United States Volunteers, as follows:

Of the first specification of first charge, guilty.

Of the second specification of first charge, guilty.

Of the third specification of first charge, guilty.

Of the fourth specification of first charge, not guilty.

Of the fifth specification of first charge, not guilty.

Of the first charge, guilty.

Of the first specification of second charge, guilty, except so much of the specification as implies that he, the accused, "did retreat from advancing forces of the enemy" after the receipt of the order set forth in said specification.

Of the second specification of second charge, guilty.

Of the third specification of second charge, guilty, except the words "to the Manassas Junction."

Of the second charge, guilty.

And the court do therefore sentence him, Major-General Fitz-John Porter, of the United States Volunteers, to be cashiered, and to be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

D. HUNTER,

Major-General, President.

J. HOLT,

Judge-Advocate.

There being no further business before them, the court adjourned *sine die*.

D. HUNTER,

Major-General, President.

J. HOLT,

Judge-Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, January 13, 1863.

In compliance with the sixty-fifth article of war, these whole proceedings are transmitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President of the United States.

H. W. HALLECK,

General in-Chief.

The following are the orders of the President :

"The foregoing proceedings, findings, and sentence in the foregoing case of Major-General Fitz-John Porter are approved and confirmed; and it is ordered that the said Fitz-John Porter be, and hereby is, cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States as a major-general of volunteers, and as colonel and brevet brigadier-general in the regular service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"JANUARY 21, 1863,"

III. The general court-martial, of which Major-General Hunter is president, is hereby dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

Official :

Assistant Adjutant-General.

This general court-martial, according to the decisions of the highest court of record in the United States, was as valid a judicial tribunal for the trial of causes within its competency as any court in the land.

The case of Fitz-John Porter was within the jurisdiction of this court. He appeared and was satisfied with the composition of the court-martial, and declared that he had no objection to any member of the court. Nine general officers sat in that trial under the obligations of a special oath, prescribed by statute, among other things to "well and truly try and determine according to evidence, and to administer justice."

These nine general officers were :

1. Major-General David Hunter, United States Volunteers, of the District of Columbia. Graduated at the United States Military Academy 1822; colonel and brevet major-general United States Army; now on retired list.

2. Major-General Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Vermont. Graduated United States Military Academy 1817; now deceased.

3. Brigadier-General Rufus King, United States Volunteers, of New York. Graduated United States Military Academy 1833; subsequently resident minister to Rome; now deceased.

4. Brigadier-General Benjamin Mayberry Prentiss, United States Volunteers, of Virginia; subsequently appointed major-general of volunteers to date November 29, 1862. [Enlarged by Hon. Reverdy Johnson in 1863 (printed pamphlet, page 11), for "skillful defense of Helena, Ark."]

5. Brigadier-General James Brewerton Ricketts, United States Volunteers, of New York. Graduated at United States Military Academy 1839; brevet major-general, United States Army; now major-general United States Army; on retired list.

6. Brigadier-General Silas Casey, United States Volunteers, of Rhode Island. Graduated at United States Military Academy 1826; subsequently appointed major-general of United States Volunteers to date May 31, 1862, in acknowledgment of service in battle of "Fair Oaks;" brevet major-general United States Army, and now on retired list.

7. Brigadier-General James Abram Garfield, United States Volunteers, of Ohio, formerly chief of staff to Major-General Rosecrans; afterwards major-general United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickamunga. Representative in Congress from Ohio since 1862, and recently elected to the United States Senate.

8. Brigadier-General Napoleon B. Buford, United States Volunteers, of Kentucky. Graduated at United States Military Academy 1827; brevet major-general United States Volunteers; subsequently special United States commissioner for Indian affairs.

9. Brigadier-General John P. Slough, United States Volunteers; afterwards chief-justice Territory of New Mexico; now deceased.

The judge-advocate was Hon. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General, who had been Secretary of War under President Buchanan, and is now a brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army.

These comprised the court, the judicial body, which convicted the accused of grave crimes.

Men of higher character never before composed a court for trial of any man charged with an offense against the laws of his country, or the

rules and articles of war. Their position and responsibility was largely different from that of a board of gentlemen assembled to hear *ex parte* statements, clothed with no legal authority and with no responsibility. The majority of the committee base their report, as well as the bill accompanying it, upon the findings of a board of officers of the Army convened under the following order :

[Special Orders No. 78.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 12, 1878.

The following order has been received from the War Department :
An appeal has been made to the President as follows :

"NEW YORK, March 9, 1878.

"To His Excellency RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
"President of the United States :

"SIR : I most respectfully, but most urgently, renew my oft repeated appeal to have you review my case. I ask it as a matter of long delayed justice to myself. I renew it upon the ground heretofore stated, that public justice cannot be satisfied so long as my appeal remains unheard. My sentence is a *continuing sentence*, and made to follow my daily life. For this reason, if for no other, my case is ever within the reach of executive as well as legislative interference.

"I beg to present copies of papers heretofore presented, bearing upon my case, and trust that you will deem it a proper one for your prompt and favorable consideration.

"If I do not make it plain that I have been wronged, I alone am the sufferer. If I do make it plain that great injustice has been done me, then I am sure that you, and all others who love truth and justice, will be glad that the opportunity for my vindication has not been denied.

"Very respectfully, yours,

"FITZ-JOHN PORTER."

In order that the President may be fully informed of the facts of the case of Fitz-John Porter, late major-general of volunteers, and be enabled to act advisedly upon his application for relief in said case, a board is hereby convened, by order of the President, to examine, in connection with the record of the trial by court-martial of Major-General Porter, such new evidence relating to the merits of said case as is now on file in the War Department, together with such other evidence as may be presented to said board, and to report, with the reasons for their conclusion, what action, if any, in their opinion, justice requires should be taken on said application by the President.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.

Major-General J. M. Schofield.
Brigadier-General A. H. Terry.
Colonel G. W. Getty, Third Artillery.
Major Asa B. Gardner, judge-advocate, recorder.

The board will convene at West Point, New York, on the 20th day of June, 1878, and is authorized to adjourn from time to time, and to sit in such place as may be deemed expedient.

By command of General Sherman :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

Official :

L. H. PELOUZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

After this board had been in session for some two months they came to the following conclusions :

"The evidence of bad animus in Porter's case ceases to be material in view of the evidence of his soldierly and faithful conduct. But it is our duty to say that the indiscreet and unkind terms in which General Porter expressed his distrust of the capacity of his superior commander cannot be defended. And to that indiscretion was due, in very great measure, the misinterpretation of both his motives and his conduct and his consequent condemnation.

"Having thus given the reasons for our conclusions, we have the honor to report, in accordance with the President's order, that, in our opinion, justice requires at his hands such action as may be necessary to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of Major-General Fitz-John Porter, and to restore him to the positions of which that sentence deprived him—such restoration to take effect from the date of his dismissal from the service.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

"J. M. SCHOFIELD,

"Major-General United States Army.

"ALFRED H. TERRY,

"Brigadier General United States Army.

"GEO. W. GETTY,

"Brevet Major-General United States Army, Colonel Third Artillery."

This Board was an illegal body, unwarranted in law or by precedent. Their opinion should weigh no more than the opinion of any other three gentlemen. Their report shows clearly that they did not understand the duty they were to perform. They asked the President to set aside a court-martial in violation of law, to exercise a power that he did not have, and to do such acts as would restore Fitz-John Porter and give him pay for fifteen years when he performed no duty and was merely a citizen of the United States, deprived of the right to hold office even. Their whole report shows that it is not based upon the evidence that was before the court-martial, nor was it based upon the evidence that they themselves took, but is entirely in contradiction and contravention to such evidence. They, as intelligent men, whether lawyers or not, should have known that they had no power or authority to inquire into the evidence and proceedings of a court-martial, swear witnesses, take testimony, or to hear and determine any question of law or fact in connection with it. Their whole report is an assumption of power and an attempt to set themselves up above the judgment of a lawfully constructed court of sworn officers, the President of the United States, the Attorney-General, and the authorities of the Government acting at the time that the court-martial decision was announced. It looks more like an attempt to open the doors of Congress for the restoration of persons who had been dismissed from the Army fifteen or twenty years ago who were fortunate enough to be educated by the Government, but who failed to do their whole duty when their Government demanded it.

The assumptions of this Board are not borne out nor justified by the records and evidence in this case. How could they assume to know what evidence had weight on the court-martial, and what had not? The record does not give such information, and how could they obtain it. They assume that at the time the acts were committed that the witnesses who stood by, who saw and knew the facts, were not competent to give the facts as they knew them; but that after about sixteen or eighteen years the knowledge certainly comes to the witnesses, and that they can state facts clearer and better than they did at the time they transpired.

The whole appearance of this case as reported by this Board would indicate that it was made up in order to introduce confusion and misconception into it.

It must be remembered that there is not now, nor has there been at any time, a charge that the court-martial that found Fitz-John Porter guilty in 1863 was not a legal court; that it did not have jurisdiction of the person and the case. No one ever claimed that Fitz-John Porter did not have a fair trial. No one will say that the gentlemen who tried him were unskilled in war or wanting in their knowledge of law; and now Congress is asked to not only declare that they were prejudiced—that they found an innocent man guilty—and that Abraham Lincoln,

the martyred President, wantonly and against the evidence, confirmed the action of the court-martial. Not only this, but that the second martyred President, James A. Garfield, who was on that court-martial, was prejudiced, without knowledge of military affairs, and wanting in the knowledge of law and the weight of testimony.

All of these things we are asked to do because of the persistency of this man before the country and Congress to have a verdict in effect set aside, and he be restored to the Army and a place which by his own conduct he disgraced.

Certain men in their letters say this man Porter was a brave officer. His bravery no one has questioned, but there are many instances cited in history where the bravest men have failed to perform their duty to their country in time of its greatest need, and where brave men have fallen in an evil hour on account of prejudice against their superior officers. This is but another instance of the same character—this second attempt for the restoration of this man to the Army by an act of Congress when the court and the condition of war have long since ceased to exist—when there is no longer a tribunal to hear and decide when the witnesses and actors are many of them dead or out of sight, when it is known to be impossible for the United States to produce important witnesses.

The pretended evidence newly discovered has not a shadow of relevancy to the offense charged, and if it had been introduced before the court-martial would have been no answer to the charge.

Criminal acts consist in intent and action combined. The intent and motive to the act is judged by the facts known to the party charged, and not by what he did not and could not know. Porter was charged with flagrant disobedience of proper orders. The reasons why he disobeyed must have been in his mind at the time of disobedience. Information acquired years after, even if true, of the force and condition of the enemy who stood in the way of success could not have been his motives for the act, and even if such information was before him at the time, it is neither defense nor excuse. If he was at the time certain that the obedience of his orders would have destroyed his command, still, as a soldier, it was his duty to obey. If he was certain that such obedience would destroy his corps, still, as a soldier, he was bound to obey. Occasions are not rare where a portion of a command must be sacrificed to bring about the general success, and the highest test of a good officer is to accept such responsibility.

General Pope was responsible for the plan of the battle, Porter for the proper execution of the part assigned him. Success or failure was not in his decision. His duty was simple and clear, to march promptly and fight vigorously, as commanded by his superior. He did neither; and he is no more justifiable than a captain or sergeant, a corporal or private, who disobeys the lawful order of his superior. It is a new feature in military law that a subordinate may try to show as an excuse for disobedience that the movement ordered, even if carried out, would not have been a success. This is the introduction of opinions and guesswork as matter of evidence in defense. The inexorable yet reasonable severity of military law compels obedience and leaves consequences to him who gives the order. Any other rule defeats the possibility of combined operations on a large scale, and subjects grand strategic movements, always difficult in themselves, to the peril of the petulance, conceit, or lack of information of subordinate officers.

Nothing could more clearly set out the duty of subordinate officers

than was done in the order of General Washington, on the 10th day of October, 1777, from army headquarters at Taomensing. He said :

It is not for every officer to know the principles upon which every order is issued, and to judge how they may or may not be dispensed with or suspended, but their duty to carry them into execution with the utmost punctuality and exactness. They are to consider that military movements are like the working of a clock, and they will go quickly, regularly, and easily, if every officer does his duty, but without it be as easily disordered, because neglect from any one, like the stopping of a wheel, disorders the whole. The general, therefore, expects that every officer will duly consider the importance of the observation. Their own reputation and the duty they owe to their country claims it of them, and earnestly calls upon them to do it.

It has been and should be considered the first duty of a good soldier to obey orders strictly ; for disobedience there can be no valid excuse. A good soldier will always be in readiness to march at the sound of the enemy's guns.

I now call attention to the orders that were issued, and the evidence showing his disobedience of same. But that there may be a proper understanding of the case, it is necessary to know something in reference to the positions. General Pope being in command of the Army of Virginia, had withdrawn from or relinquished what is known in military parlance as his former line of operations and began his movement against Jackson on the evening of the day on which he sent the first order to Fitz-John Porter. General Hooker's division of Heintzelman's corps having moved along the railroad from Warrenton Junction towards Manassas Junction, and meeting Ewell's division of Jackson's forces at Bristoe Station in the afternoon, after a sharp fight drove him out in the direction of Manassas Junction. General Pope made his headquarters with this division. In his rear, at Warrenton Junction, was Porter's command, the gallant Fifth Army Corps, anticipating an attack from the Confederate forces on the morning of the 28th, and Hooker's command being nearly out of ammunition at the time, he issued the following imperative order at 6.30 p. m. to General Fitz-John Porter, and sent the same by Captain Drake de Kay, one of his (Pope's) aids-de-camp. The order is in the following language, which will be found on page 7 of the general court-martial record :-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Bristoe Station, August 27, 1862—6.30 p. m.

GENERAL : The major-general commanding directs that you start at one o'clock to-night and come forward with your whole corps, or such part of it as is with you, so as to be here by daylight to-morrow morning. Hooker has had a very severe action with the enemy, with a loss of about three hundred killed and wounded. The enemy has been driven back, but is retiring along the railroad. We must drive him from Manassas, and clear the country between that place and Gainesville, where McDowell is. If Morell has not joined you, send word to him to push forward immediately ; also send word to Banks to hurry forward with all speed to take your place at Warrenton Junction. It is necessary, on all accounts, that you should be here by daylight. I send an officer with this dispatch who will conduct you to this place. Be sure to send word to Banks, who is on the road from Fayetteville, probably in the direction of Bealeton. Say to Banks, also, that he had best run back the railroad trains to this side of Cedar Run. If he is not with you, write him to that effect.

By command of Major-General Pope :

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Major-General F. J. PORTER,
Warrenton Junction.

P. S.—If Banks is not at Warrenton Junction leave a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery as a guard till he comes up, with instructions to follow you immediately. If Banks is not at the junction instruct Colonel Cleary to run the trains back to this side of Cedar Run, and post a regiment and section of artillery with it.

By command of Major-General Pope :

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Drake De Kay, a witness on the stand before the court-martial and before this board, swears that he was the bearer of this order to Fitz-John Porter; that he delivered the order to Fitz-John Porter at nine o'clock and thirty minutes that evening. He was directed by Pope to stay with Fitz-John Porter and conduct his command along the road to Bristoe Station.

What was the result? He consulted with his officers. For what purpose? For the purpose of finding out if there were not some way to avoid the order, and not for the purpose of executing it. What was his action? He issued no order at that time to his command; but he decided himself, after consultation, that he would not move at one o'clock but at three o'clock in the morning, a difference of two hours. Having to go nine miles and a half, a difference of two hours would count a great deal in the march of an army or in the march of a corps.

It will not do to say that General Porter did not have knowledge or information in reference to the necessity of his being present next morning at daylight, because the very order issued to him required him to be there at daylight; and why? Because an attack was expected; because the arrangement was so made that there was a necessity for his force being at Bristoe Station for the purpose of consummating the plans of the general in command.

Captain DRAKE DE KAY was then called by the Government, sworn, and examined as follows:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Will you state what position you hold in the military service?—Answer. First lieutenant of the Fourteenth Infantry.

Q. What position did you hold during the campaign of the Army of Virginia under the command of General Pope?—A. Aid-de-camp to General Pope.

Q. Did you, or not, on the 27th of August last, bear a written order from Major-General Pope to Major-General Porter, who was then, I believe, at Warrenton Junction?—A. I did.

Q. Do you remember distinctly the character of that order, and would you be able to recognize it again upon having it read to you?—A. I did not read it.

Q. Did you, or not, after its delivery to General Porter, learn from him its character?—A. I was aware of its character by word of mouth either from General Pope or from his chief of staff.

Q. Will you state its character as you understood it?—A. That he was to proceed at one o'clock that night to move up to Bristoe Station with his command.

Q. Do you mean at one o'clock on the morning of the 28th of August?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what hour of the 27th of August did you deliver this order to General Porter?—A. Between nine o'clock and half past nine p. m.; I think about half past nine; I could not say within half an hour.

Q. Had you any conversation with General Porter at the time in relation to the order or the execution of the order by him?—A. Yes, sir; some conversation.

Q. Will you please state it, as far as you can recall it?—A. I arrived, as I have said, about half past nine o'clock at his tent, and found General Porter and two or three generals there—General Sykes and General Morell, and, I think, General Butterfield, though I am not sure whether he came in afterward or not. I handed General Porter the order, which he read and then handed to one of the generals, saying, as he did so, "Gentlemen, there is something for you to sleep upon."

I then said that the last thing that General Pope said to me on leaving Bristoe Station was that I should remain with General Porter and guide the column to Bristoe Station, leaving at one o'clock, and that General Pope expected him certainly to be there by daylight, or relied upon his being there by daylight; something of that nature; those may not be the exact words; I only give to the best of my recollection, of course. General Porter then asked me how the road was. I told him that the road was good, though I had had difficulty in getting down on horseback, owing to the number of wagons in the road; but I told him I had passed the last wagon a little beyond Catlett's Station from this direction. I told him that as they were moving slowly he would probably be up with them by daylight. I also stated to him that his infantry could take the railroad track, as many small squads of men had gone up that way. These small squads, I would state here, though I did not state that to

General Porter, were stragglers from Hooker's corps; I should think some six or eight hundred of them, which we passed in going down to Bristoe Station; they all took the railroad track as the shortest and easiest road.

Q. What remark, if any, did General Porter make, either to you or to the generals with him, in reply to this statement in reference to the road and the expectation of General Pope?—A. He stated—I do not think to me; he spoke generally to all who were in the tent—that his troops had just got into camp; that they had been marched hard that day; that they would be good for nothing if they started at that time of night; that if their rest was broken they would be good for nothing in the morning on coming up with the enemy.

Q. Did you or not make known to him that you were there for the purpose of conducting him under the order of General Pope?—A. I did.

Q. Did he, or not, at the moment, announce any purpose either to obey the order or not to do so?—A. I do not recollect precisely.

Q. From the remarks made by General Porter in your hearing, in reply to these statements of yours, was or was not the impression made upon your mind that it was not his purpose to march in obedience to the order?

(Question objected to by the accused.

The judge-advocate stated that he merely wished to arrive at the fact whether there was any determination made known to the witness in regard to this order in any way; he was not particular as to the form of the question to be asked.

The accused withdrew his objection.)

A. There was no order issued to my knowledge, of course, one way or the other. That would have been done through General Porter's assistant adjutant general. I can only say that I was aware of the determination not to start until daylight, inasmuch as I laid down and went to sleep.

Q. Do I or do I not understand you, then, to say that there was an evident determination on the part of General Porter not to march until daylight?—A. There was.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the time at which his troops had arrived at Warrenton Junction?—A. Only the fact that the regulars—Sykes' division—were in camp at Warrenton Junction at about ten o'clock in the morning of that day, which fact I am aware of from having visited several officers of my regiment in their camp.

Q. These regulars were a portion of General Porter's command, were they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any knowledge how far the troops under General Porter had marched on that day?—A. I have not.

Q. What was the character of the night of the 27th of August?—A. To the best of my recollection, it was a cloudy night, but not rainy.

Q. What was about the distance between Warrenton Junction and Bristoe Station?—A. I suppose it to be ten miles; they say nine miles.

Q. What was the distance from Bristoe Station to Catlett's Station when you passed the last of the wagons?—A. I cannot tell you exactly; six miles, I should think.

Q. At what hour did you pass the last of those wagons?—A. Half past eight p. m., I should think.

Q. Did you remain over night, and wait until the march of General Porter's command the next day?—A. I did.

Q. At what hour, in point of fact, did he move from Warrenton Junction?—A. I should think the head of the column left about four o'clock in the morning; I am not positive about the hour.

Q. At what rate did the command march after it left Warrenton Junction?—A. I could not say at what rate. We started at or about four o'clock in the morning, and marched along quietly, without any apparent haste, meeting with no obstruction or detention, except that arising from the wagons we found in the road. The head of the column arrived at Bristoe Station about ten o'clock, I should judge.

Q. At what point did you overtake the wagons, and how many of them do you suppose there were?—A. I do not recollect. There was a large park of wagons near Warrenton Junction—about half way between Catlett's Station and Warrenton Junction—which left for Bristoe Station at daylight. We overtook those wagons. They were in park when I passed down to Warrenton Junction the previous evening; therefore I cannot tell when we overtook the end of the train which I had passed near Catlett's Station the evening before.

Q. What is the meaning of the term "in park"?—A. In camp.

Q. Had General Porter's command marched at one o'clock in the morning would he or would he not have passed those wagons in camp?—A. He would have passed them in camp, probably.

Q. Was or was not the march throughout at the usual rate at which troops move, or was it slower?—A. It was at the rate at which troops would move if there was no necessity for rapid movement.

General Sykes, one of Porter's own division commanders, testified, on page 170 of the general court-martial record :

Brigadier-General GEORGE SYKES called by the accused and sworn, and examined as follows :

By the ACCUSED :

Question. Will you state your rank and position in the Army?—Answer. I am a brigadier-general of volunteers and a major of regulars.

Q. To what corps were you attached in August last?—A. I commanded a division under General Fitz-John Porter, of the Fifth Army Corps.

Q. If you were in General Porter's tent on the evening of the 27th of August, at the time when Captain De Kay brought General Porter an order from General Pope, will you state the conversation which then occurred, or immediately afterward, as nearly as you can recollect it, and what was done about that order?—A. *About ten p. m., on the 27th of August, General Porter sent for me; we were then encamped at Warrenton Junction, Virginia. In his tent I met General Morell, General Butterfield, and Captain Drake De Kay. General Porter informed me that he had received an order by the hands of Captain De Kay, directing his corps to march at one o'clock a. m. on the 28th. We talked it over among ourselves, and thought nothing was to be gained by moving at midnight or one a. m. rather than at dawn. I was very positive in my opinion, and gave General Porter my reasons.*

General Sykes's command arrived at Warrenton Junction that morning at ten o'clock. They had rested from ten o'clock, and would have rested until one o'clock at night. The last of General Morell's division got in there late in the evening, so that the divisions would have had rest, ample and sufficient, for a march of nine and half miles, especially when there was any necessity for it.

General Morell says, one page 138 of the general court-martial record :

Question. Do you know anything of an order received by General Porter from General Pope on the evening of the 27th of August?—Answer. Yes, sir. I was present when he received one brought by Captain De Kay.

Q. About what hour?—A. About ten o'clock.

Q. Who else, as you recollect, was present at the time?—A. General Sykes and General Butterfield were either present or came in a very few minutes after. I do not know which.

Q. State what occurred at the time of the receipt of the order, or immediately afterward, between the accused and yourself and the other generals.—A. General Porter said to us that he had received this order to march at one o'clock that night. We immediately spoke of the condition of our troops—they being very much fatigued—and the darkness of the night, and said that we did not believe we could make any better progress by attempting to start at that hour than if we waited until daylight. After some little conversation, General Porter said, "Well, we will start at three o'clock—get ready." I immediately left his tent and went back to my division and made preparations for moving.

Porter's corps was composed of two divisions, Sykes's and Morell's. One of the excuses for not obeying this order is that it was dark; another is that there were wagons in the road, and therefore the march could not be completed. You will find on page 106 of the general court-martial proceedings the evidence of Col. Frederick Myers, of the Quartermaster's Department, who is now dead :

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK MYERS was then called by the Government and sworn, and examined as follows :

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE :

Question. Will you state to the court in what capacity you served in the Army of Virginia, under Major-General Pope, during its late campaign in July and August last?—A. I was chief quartermaster to General McDowell.

Q. Where were you on the night of the 27th of August last?—A. I was with the trains of the Army, about a mile and a half from where General Hooker had his battle on the 27th.

He was with the trains about a mile and a half from where General Hooker had the battle on the 27th. General Hooker's battle on the

27th was at Bristoe Station, where these troops were to be marched that night.

Q. Did you, or not, receive any instructions from General Pope on that day relating to your train along the road from Warrenton Junction to Bristoe Station? If so, state what they were.—A. I was ordered to move the trains in rear of General Hooker.

Away from Warrenton Junction; not in the direction of Warrenton Junction.

Just before dark General Pope with his staff rode up, and I reported to him that General Hooker was in action ahead of me, and asked him if I should go into park with my trains. He replied that I could do so, or go on, as I thought best.

Q. What did you do; did you go into park, or did you continue on?—A. *I went into park, and gave directions to all the quartermasters to go into park.*

Q. At what hour on the following morning were those trains upon that road put in motion?—A. *The head of the train commenced moving just at daylight.*

Q. What was the condition of the road between Warrenton Junction and Bristoe Station at that time, so far as regards the passage of wagons, artillery, &c.?—A. *It was in excellent condition at that time.*

Q. Do you remember the character of that night—the night of the 27th of August? If so, will you please state it?—A. I was up nearly all that night. It was quite dark; there was no moon.

Q. Did the night change in its character toward the morning, or was it the same throughout?—A. It was a dark night. I could not state about it toward morning particularly.

Q. In view of the condition of the road as you have described it, and also the character of the night, was or was not the movement of troops along that road practicable that night?—A. I do not know of anything to hinder troops moving along the railroad there. There was a road running each side of the railroad. I should think it would have been easy for troops to move along there, although I may be mistaken in that.

Thus, from the testimony of Colonel Myers, then in charge of the wagons that it is claimed were in the road, it is clear he ordered them to go into park, that is to go into camp, to keep off the road; that they did so, and that the head of the train entered the road the next morning at daylight, and not until daylight. At one o'clock General Porter was to start with his command, and this evidence discloses the fact that General Porter took no steps whatever except merely to send out officers, and he dispatched two aids to Pope for the purpose of asking Pope to clear the road for him. He took no steps whatever to clear the road himself. It did not rain; the moon did not shine, but it was starlight, say the witnesses, nearly all of them, except when a cloud would obscure for a time. There were roads on either side of the railroad. There was a railroad from Warrenton Junction to Bristoe Station, with a wagon-road on either side, say the witnesses. They ran the trains behind Cedar Run. Those trains at the time they were running might have prevented the troops from marching on the railroad track; but the trains were run back there before two o'clock. So the testimony of the person in charge shows. Then the railroad was no obstruction; but there were wagons and the night was dark. General Butterfield, when he was sworn, stated, on page 179 of the general court-martial record:

Brigadier-General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD called by the accused and sworn, and examined as follows:

By the ACCUSED:

Question. What was your rank in the Army of Virginia, commanded by General Pope?—Answer. Brigadier-general of volunteers and lieutenant-colonel of the Twelfth United States Infantry.

Q. Do you remember whether you were present on the evening of the 27th of August last at the headquarters of General Porter when an order was received by him, through Captain De Kay, from General Pope?—A. I was present a few moments after it was received.

Q. Will you state what was said by General Porter in relation to that order, and what the order was?—A. The order, I believe, was for General Porter to move his forces

at one o'clock in the morning to Bristoe Station. He handed the order to General Morell, or to General Sykes, who were present, *and said there was a chance for a short nap, or something of that sort* (I do not remember the exact words), indicating that there was but little time for preparation. General Sykes or General Morell, I do not remember which (one or both of them), spoke with regard to the fatigue our troops had endured, the darkness of the night, and the fact that, in their judgment, the troops would be of more service to start at a later hour than they would be to start at the hour named. In reply to these remarks General Porter spoke rather decidedly, that there was the order; it must be obeyed; that those who gave the order knew whether the necessities of the case would warrant the exertions that had to be made to comply with it. I do not state that as his exact words, but as the substance of what he said. Captain De Kay, who brought the order, was then present, and was asked some questions about the road. He stated that it was very dark, and that the road was full of teams. General Sykes, I think, suggested that it would be impossible for us to move at the hour named, if the road was full of teams; that they could not find the way. General Porter called two aids and *sent them off to investigate the condition of the road, and to ask General Pope to have the road cleared so that he could come up.*

He sent off two aids, not two men to clear the road, but sent two aids through to Bristoe Station to ask General Pope to have the road cleared for him, so that he might come up the next morning. General Butterfield continues:

Q. Did you see the order of the 27th from General Pope, or know anything about the urgency of its terms?—A. I did not read it.

Q. Did you learn of Captain Drake De Kay that General Pope had taken measures to have the road cleared?—A. I did not.

Q. Can you state that, in point of fact, the road had not been cleared by General Pope's orders, or that at one o'clock at night and until later in the morning the road was all cleared; and can you state that the wagons that obstructed the road when you passed had not moved onto the road after daylight?—A. I cannot; I have no knowledge upon that subject.

The fact is, and the evidence discloses it, that General Porter did not leave his tent or his headquarters until after sunrise that morning, and a captain of an escort company stood in front of his headquarters, from three o'clock in the morning waiting until sunrise, and then got his breakfast before General Porter himself started from his headquarters, although this order was imperative; and after they had started the wagons that had been parked by the roadside during the night under the order of Colonel Myers, as he says, came into the road at daylight after these troops came onto it. Of course the wagons entered the road for the purpose of going to Bristoe Station, and then they were an obstruction. This shows that there was no attempt whatever made by Fitz-John Porter to clear the road or to move his troops in the direction of Bristoe Station at night when the road had been cleared by parking the wagons.

Further, this evidence of General Butterfield shows another fact: it shows that General Porter did not explain this order to his commanders, because General Butterfield swears that he did not know what the order was, except that they were to move at one o'clock at night, and the order was changed to three o'clock by Fitz-John Porter. He did not explain to his commanding officers that General Hooker had been in a fight, and that General Pope wanted his army corps there the next morning, because he expected an attack from the Confederate General Jackson. He made no such explanation; hence Sykes and Morell and Butterfield thought it made no difference so that they got there the next morning. He did not read the order to them, made no explanation whatever, except merely to inquire what their desires were in reference to moving that night.

Francis S. Earl, the assistant adjutant-general of General Morell, swears as follows:

Question. When did you, as acting assistant adjutant-general for Major-General Morell, on the 27th of August, first receive intimation that you were to move the next

morning?—Answer. That was the day we moved to Warrenton Junction; I knew nothing of it until the next morning.

Q. About daybreak?—A. The order came to General Morell that we were to move in the morning; that was all I knew—that we were to move in the morning.

Q. When did you receive the first intimation that you were to move on the morning of the 28th?—A. I could not say whether it was the night before or whether it was during the night. I think it must have been before, because I knew we were to move at three o'clock in the morning.

Q. Were you up at three o'clock?—A. Yes; I was up at that time, and before, probably.

Q. You are quite positive you were?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have a distinct recollection of it?—A. Yes; I recollect being up at that time.

Q. At what time did you arrive at Bristoe Station?—A. I should judge somewhere about ten o'clock; between nine and ten.

Q. Do you know of any orders having been given the night before, or any effort made to clear that road from Warrenton Junction to Bristoe Station?—A. No, sir.

Q. From your position, would you have been likely to have known?—A. If I had really been acting as assistant adjutant-general of the division, or feeling that I was in that position, I probably may have known of it.

Q. You considered you were acting in that capacity?—A. I considered myself more acting as an aid to General Morell, because I had not been announced as assistant adjutant-general.

Q. Who was acting as assistant adjutant-general?—A. Nobody but myself; he so considered me, though I had not been announced.

The adjutant-general of General Morell, by whom the order should have been issued to the division, and through whom it should have passed, knew nothing about the movement until the next morning; and that was the manner in which the orders of General Pope were executed by Porter, who claimed that he did not in any sense whatever refuse to obey the orders of his superiors.

General Chauncey McKeever, chief of staff of General Heintzelman, on page 151 of the board record, as it is called—the records are distinguished between the general court-martial record and the board record—General McKeever says:

Question. If a peremptory order had been received at Warrenton Junction to move from that place to Bristoe at 1 a. m. on the night of the 27th and 28th of August, is it your opinion, as a military man, that the troops at Warrenton could have been put in motion on the road to Bristoe in order to comply with such a command?—Answer. They could have been put in motion, I presume. I know nothing to prevent their being put in motion.

Q. Do you recollect about what time it was daylight on the 28th of August?—A. I should think about 4 o'clock; maybe a little later—not much.

This is the fact; and if the wagons had been blocked like an iceberg on the road, it was his duty to call his troops up and attempt to make the march. If he failed, then he would not have failed on account of bad intentions; it would have been by reason of impossibilities. But an officer who receives an order must attempt at least to comply with it; and when he does not so attempt in any sense he then cannot give excuses if it has not been executed. The excuse that justifies the non-execution of a military order is when you attempt to execute it and the impossibility develops itself. It is not that you can find imaginary obstructions, not that you can yourself make up obstructions to the execution of an order, but you must attempt to execute, and find the obstructions to its execution, or you fail in the performance of your duty.

Colonel Robert E. Clary, called by accused, swears that he received a note from General Porter about ten o'clock to run the railroad trains east beyond Cedar Run; and in answer to questions says, page 119, G. C. M.:

Question. You speak of pushing forward the trains. Do you mean the trains upon the railroad, or ordinary wagon trains?—Answer. I mean railroad trains loaded with our own stores, and I think some sick and wounded.

Q. In your opinion, could or could not General Porter, after the receipt of his order

to move, which receipt was at 9.30 p. m. of the 27th of August, have cleared the road entirely of wagons by one or two o'clock that night so that his march would not have been much impeded?—A. I think the troops could have passed over during the night had a sufficient force been sent in advance to have cleared the road of its obstructions, which, at the time I passed over it, extended only three miles, I think. When I passed over the road it was between two and three o'clock in the morning; what the obstructions had been previously to that time I am unable to say.

The examination by the judge-advocate here closed.

Examination by the COURT:

Q. Will you state whether at one o'clock the character of the night and the state of the road were such as, in your judgment, to render practicable the march of General Porter's troops to Bristoe Station to arrive at or about daylight?—A. Not without the preliminary steps which I have previously stated ought to have been taken.

Q. Were or were not the first three or four miles of the road from Warrenton unobstructed?—A. They were, as I passed over it.

Solomon Thomas, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment, Martindale's brigade, being a part of Morell's division, swears, on page 841 of the Board record, as follows:

Question. On the 27th of August where were you?—Answer. We were moving on the Warrenton road toward Bristoe Station. I should think that we were encamped on that night some six or eight miles from Bristoe Station. We went in before sundown; probably the sun was an hour or an hour and a half high when we halted there.

Q. When did you move from there?—A. I was corporal of the guard that night, and was ordered to wake the men at one o'clock, which I did; and we were formed and moved out from our camp immediately after one o'clock.

Q. At what time did you start on your march?—A. We then started immediately from that, and marched a mile, probably, when we were halted.

Q. How long did you remain there before you proceeded on your journey?—A. I know at nine o'clock we were still there. We had halted in the first place expecting to stop for a moment, and halted in position. Then we were ordered to rest at will, and did so, and then were ordered to lie down, and then we lay down.

Q. That was the morning of the 28th?—A. Yes, sir; and lay in that position, as we felt disposed, until, I should think—according to the best of my judgment it was ten o'clock before we were called to company. Then we started and marched for Bristoe Station.

Q. Do you recollect what the character of that night was, the 27th, and morning of the 28th of August?—A. I do. I recollect the roads were in good condition, and that as we moved out there was no obstruction whatever in our way.

Q. You were wounded on the 30th?—A. On the 31st.

Why was this delay? The command to which this witness belonged had marched there in the evening; they were ready to move at one o'clock; they remained there until nine o'clock in the morning without any orders, and then moved out and forward. It cannot be said that the wagons were in the road; it cannot be that artillery was in the way, for, if a battle was going on, or if there were the expectation of a battle, infantry could move through woods and go in single file. They can move anywhere where a man can go on horseback, if it be absolutely necessary.

In the Board record, page 583, will be found the evidence of William W. Macy:

WILLIAM W. MACY, called by the recorder, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Direct examination:

Question. Where do you reside?—Answer. Winchester, Indiana.

Q. Were you in the military service of the United States in August, 1862; if so, in what capacity?—A. I was in the military service at that time; a sergeant, I believe.

A. What regiment?—A. Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, Gibbon's brigade, King's division.

Q. When you finally left the service, what rank did you hold?—A. I held the rank of captain, A Company, Twentieth Indiana, our regiment having become consolidated.

Q. Where were you on the 27th of August, 1862?—A. With Gibbon's brigade, on the march most of the day from Sulphur Springs toward the old Bull Run battleground.

Q. How long did your brigade continue its march that day?—A. About ten o'clock, I think, or half past ten that night.

Q. You then arrived at what place, as near as you can recollect?—A. I think it was called New Baltimore. We laid near a little town.

Q. What was the character of that night—the night of the 27th and 28th of August?—A. *Rather a dark night; a starlight dark night.*

Q. Do you know what the character of that night was toward morning?—A. I am a little indistinct as to just the time. I was up at some time in the afterpart of the night.

Q. Once, or more than once?—A. Once that I recollect very distinctly, and I think only once.

Q. What was the character of the night then, so far as distinguishing objects?—A. I could see how to get a little way from the camp. I could see where the men laid as I went past the line where the soldiers were lying without running over them.

Q. How far could you see?—A. I do not know that I could state how far I could see to distinguish things. I could see when I passed the wagon-trains enough to stay away from the horses' heels. I could see that the wagon-teams were hitched up.

Q. In marching that night up to ten o'clock, what difficulty, if any, did you experience on account of the character of the darkness of the night?—A. Most too dark to march pleasantly. We marched many nights as dark though; some nights that were a good deal darker than it was that night we were on the march; but of course it was unpleasant marching after night.

Q. Your regiment in the march—how was it as to keeping its formation?—A. Could keep the ranks, as far as that was concerned.

Q. What was the character of the roads, as to whether muddy or the reverse, on the night of the 27th of August?—A. They were not muddy unless we ran into a branch.

This evidence is corroborated by William E. Murray, of Company C, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers; also by Samuel G. Hill, of the same company and regiment; also by Capt. William M. Campbell, of that company, who marched that night until ten o'clock across that country, and made the march without interruption or obstruction.

On page 597 of the Board record you will find that sustained by J. H. Stine, Company C, Nineteenth Indiana, and Col. Rufus Daws, of the Sixth Wisconsin, Gibbon's brigade, swears that he marched with his regiment until after dark, and also *marched* before daylight, and experienced no difficulty.

General William Birney, commanding the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, swears, page 683, Board record, that he marched this regiment the night of the 27th from Greenwich, and arrived at Bristoe at an early hour, say an hour after daylight next morning.

General Thomas F. McCoy, of the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania, Board record, page 640, swears that he marched with his command all night, and had no difficulty whatever, and that his whole division marched all night.

Thus a part of the command show that they marched during that night, and had no difficulty whatever in making it.

On page 860 of the Board record Maj. J. H. Duvall testifies that he rode from Warrenton Junction by way of Catlett's Station to Bristoe, near Manassas Junction, to Pope's headquarters on the night of the 27th, arriving there at three o'clock in the morning, and met with no difficulty on the road whatever. This was the same road that Porter was to travel over.

Then take the case of General Jackson, the Confederate general. Henry Kyd Douglass, of the Confederate army, one of General Jackson's staff officers, an inspector, &c., testifies before this Board that on the night of the 27th August, 1862, General Jackson moved his entire army from Manassas Junction to a line between Centreville and Groveton, and there took his position. General Jackson, of the Confederate army, having heart in his cause, moved out of the way of Pope's troops on the night of the 27th from Manassas Junction around to Centreville and

back between that and Groveton to a line, with his whole army, bag and baggage, ammunition and everything else. If a Confederate general could do that, why not a Union general?

It will not do to say that the darkness would prevent it, for the same kind of darkness would have equally affected the Confederate army.

Board record, page 822, General Jubal A. Early, a Confederate general, swears that he marched his command on the night of the 27th of August and experienced no difficulty whatever in so doing.

Let me call the attention of the Senate to the evidence of Lieutenant-Colonel Buchanan, of the Third Indiana Cavalry, on page 603 of the Board record, in reference to Porter's movement from Warrenton Junction to Bristoe. He testifies as follows:

Question. What conversation had you with General Porter before he started off to Bristoe Station?—Answer. On the evening before he started somebody gave me an order to be in readiness to move at three o'clock in the morning. I was in front of General Porter's headquarters at three o'clock in the morning, but I saw no one until after the break of day. Then some one came to me and told me to let the men get their breakfasts and let their horses be fed. That was done, and I immediately went back to the place I occupied. Some time afterward, after sunrise, I saw General Porter. I wanted to go back to Fredericksburg to my regiment. I only had about ninety men with me, and I expected to go back the day before. I rode out with him in the woods, where he was in camp, until we got into an open field. He asked me to send a detachment of the command I had forward to clear the road toward Bristoe Station—

That, mark you, is away after sunup. So that this man who had a detachment of ninety cavalry was ordered to send part of that cavalry to clear the road, when Porter had over thirteen thousand strong and stalwart men, infantry and artillery, to move along and to put the wagons out of the road—

He asked me to send a detachment of the command I had forward to clear the road toward Bristoe Station two or three miles. This was done. I waited some little time, and the infantry began to move—

Mark you, this was after sunrise; he was there at Porter's headquarters until after sunrise, and not until he had eaten his breakfast, after he had fed his horses and went into an open field and got back again, did the infantry begin to move. Not at three o'clock in the morning, but after sunrise the first movement was made by the troops of Porter—

I waited some little time, and the infantry began to move. About that time he handed me a letter, and directed me to give it to General Burnside, and told me I could go. I started toward Fredericksburg; he sent an aid after me and brought me back, and told me he was apprehensive that I might be captured. He told me to say to General Burnside—I cannot get his language—but the idea was that there was no disaster that was very threatening as yet, and he hoped for the best.

We desire to call attention to the character of letters he wrote to General A. E. Burnside, criticising his commanding officer; and this he commenced with the first order he received from General Pope. On this point we present a letter written on the 26th day of August to General Burnside, in connection with an order showing that on the 26th, when he first received orders, he at that time commenced his assaults upon General Pope:

[No. 16.]

FROM ADVANCE, 11.45 P. M., August 26,
Received August 27, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Have just received orders from General Pope to move Sykes to-morrow to within two miles of Warrenton, and to call up Morell to same point, leaving the fords guarded by cavalry. He says the troops in rear should be brought up as rapidly as possible, leaving only a small rear guard at Rappahannock Station, and that he cannot see

how a general engagement can be put off more than a day or two: I shall move up as ordered, but the want of grain and the necessity of receiving a supply of subsistence will cause some delay. Please hasten back the wagon sent down, and *inform McClellan that I may know I am doing right*. Banks is at Fayetteville; McDowell, Sigel, and Ricketts at and immediately in front of Warrenton; Reno on his right; Cox joins to-morrow, Sturgis next day, and Franklin is expected. So says General Pope.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton Junction August 26, 1862—7 o'clock p. m.

GENERAL: Please move forward with Sykes's division to-morrow morning through Fayetteville to a point two and a half miles of the town of Warrenton, and take position where you can easily move to the front, with your right resting on the railroad. Call up Morell to join you as speedily as possible, leaving only small cavalry forces to watch the fords. If there are any troops below, coming up, they should come up rapidly, leaving only a small rear guard at Rappahannock Station. You will find General Banks at Fayetteville. I append below the position of our forces, as also those of the enemy. I do not see how a general engagement can be postponed more than a day or two.

McDowell, with his own corps, Sigel's, and three brigades of Reynold's men, being about thirty-four thousand, are at and immediately in front of Warrenton; Reno joins him on his right and rear, with eight thousand men, at an early hour to-morrow; Cox, with seven thousand men, will move forward to join him in the afternoon of to-morrow; Banks, with six thousand men, is at Fayetteville; Sturgis, about eight thousand strong, will move forward by day after to-morrow; Franklin, I hope, with his corps, will, by day after to-morrow night, occupy the point where the Manassas Gap Railroad intersects the turnpike from Warrenton to Washington City; Heintzelman's corps will be held in reserve here at Warrenton Junction until it is ascertained that the enemy has begun to cross Hedgeman's River. You will understand how necessary it is for our troops to be in position as soon as possible. The enemy's line extends from a point a little east of Warrenton Sulphur Springs around to a point a few miles north of the turnpike from Sperryville to Warrenton, with his front presented to the east, and his trains thrown around well behind him in the direction of Little Washington and Sperryville. Make your men cook three days' rations and keep at least two days' cooked rations constantly on hand. Hurry up Morell as rapidly as possible, as also the troops coming up in his rear. The enemy has a strong column still further to his left toward Manassas Gap Railroad, in the direction of Salem.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

Major-General FITZ-JOHN PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps.

This order of Pope on the 26th shows that Porter was thus early notified of what was expected.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Warrenton Junction, August 27, 1862—4 o'clock a. m.

GENERAL: Your note of eleven p. m. yesterday is received. Major-General Pope directs me to say that under the circumstances stated by you in relation to your command he desires you to march *direct to this place* as rapidly as possible. The troops behind you at Barnett's Ford will be directed by you to march at once direct to this place or Weaverville, without going to Rappahannock Station. Forage is hard to get, and you must graze your animals as far as you can do so. The enemy's cavalry has intercepted our railway communication near Manassas, and he seems to be advancing with a heavy force along the Manassas Gap Railroad. We will probably move to attack him to-morrow in the neighborhood of Gainesville, which may bring our line further back toward Washington. Of this I will endeavor to notify you in time. You should get here as early in the day to-morrow as possible, in order to render assistance should it be needed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Major-General F. J. PORTER,
Commanding Fifth Army Corps.

[No. 19.]

WASHINGTON, 27TH, P. M.

To General BURNSIDE :

Morell left his medicine, ammunition, and baggage at Kelly's Ford. Can you have it hauled to Fredericksburg and stored? His wagons were all sent to you for grain and ammunition. I have sent back to you every man of the First and Sixth New York Cavalry, except what has been sent to Gainesville. I will get them to you after a while. Everything here is at sixes and sevens, and I find I am to take care of myself in every respect. *Our line of communication has taken care of itself, in compliance with orders.* The army has not three days' provisions. *The enemy captured all Pope's and other clothing; and from McDowell the same, including liquors.* No guards accompanying the trains, and small ones guard bridges. The wagons are rolling on, and I shall be here to-morrow. Good night.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

We call attention to these letters to show that, prior to his receiving any order from Pope whatever to move forward to Bristoe Station, these criticisms were going on in his mind, and he was communicating to General Burnside all the time about the commander of the Army. Speaking of the capture of Pope's clothing and McDowell's clothing and whisky, was a criticism showing a disposition to make sport of these generals. This alleged capture turns out, however, to be untrue.

Now follows the letter delivered by Colonel Buchanan. This was the second letter, Porter having sent one August 26, 11.45 p. m.:

WARRENTON JUNCTION, August 27, 1862—4 p. m.

General BURNSIDE, Falmouth :

I send you the last order from General Pope—

That is the order he had received before, not this 6.30 order that he had received the night before, but another order directing him to move up the troops—

which indicates the future as well as the present. Wagons are rolling along rapidly to the rear, as if a mighty power was propelling them. I see no cause for alarm, though I think this order may cause it. McDowell moves on Gainesville, where Sigel now is. The latter got to Buckland bridge in time to put out the fire and kick the enemy, who is pursuing his route unmolested to the Shenandoah, or Loudoun County. The forces are Longstreet's, A. P. Hill's, Jackson's, Whiting's, Ewell's, and Anderson's (late Huger's) divisions. Longstreet is said by a deserter to be very strong. They have much artillery and long wagon trains. The raid on the railroad was near Cedar Run, and made by a regiment of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and a section of artillery. The place was guarded by nearly three regiments of infantry and some cavalry. They routed the guard, captured a train and many men, destroyed the bridge, and retired leisurely down the road toward Manassas. It can be easily repaired. No troops are coming up, except new troops, that I can hear of. Sturgis is here with two regiments. Four were cut off by the raid. The positions of the troops are given in the order. No enemy in our original front. A letter of General Lee, seized when Stuart's assistant adjutant-general was taken, directs Stuart to leave a squadron only to watch in front of Hanover Junction, &c. Everything has moved up north. I find a vast difference between these troops and ours. But I suppose they were new, as they to-day burnt their clothes, &c., when there was not the least cause. I hear that they are much disorganized, and needed some good troops to give them heart, and, I think, head. *We are working now to get behind Bull Run, and, I presume, will be there in a few days, if strategy don't use us up.* The strategy is magnificent, and tactics in the inverse proportion. I would like some of my ambulances. I would like, also, to be ordered to return to Fredericksburg and to push toward Hanover, or, with a large force to strike at Orange Court-House. I wish Sumner was at Washington, and up near the Monocacy with good batteries. I do not doubt the enemy have large amounts of supplies provided for them, and I believe they have a contempt for this Army of Virginia. I wish myself away from it, with all our old Army of the Potomac, and so do our companions. I was informed to-day by the best authority that, in opposition to General Pope's views, this army was pushed out to save the Army of the Potomac, an army that could take the best care of itself. Pope says he long since wanted to go behind the Occoquan. I am in great need of ambulances, and the officers need medicines, which, for want of transportation, were left behind. I hear many of the sick of my corps are in houses on the road very sick. I think there

is no fear of the enemy crossing the Rappahannock. The cavalry are all in the advance of the rebel army. At Kelly's and Barnett's fords much property was left, in consequence of the wagons going down for grain, &c. If you can push up the grain to-night please do so, direct to this place. There is no grain here to-day, or anywhere, and this army is wretchedly supplied in that line. Pope says he never could get enough. Most of this is private.

F. J. PORTER.

But if you can get me away, please do so. Make what use of this you choose, so it does good.

F. J. P.

There is a letter written on the very evening that Porter received the order to support General Pope, in which he gives the most discouraging account possible for the purpose of demoralizing our Army and discouraging our commanders; and at the same time he says that "strategy is magnificent, and tactics in the inverse proportion," showing that he has a contempt for the Army and contempt for the commanding officer. He presents that to General Burnside. General Burnside sends it to Washington, as a proper officer should have done, that they might see what was going on. In the conclusion he says "please"; he supplicates, he begs. Please do what? "Please get me out of this." Out of what? He had not got his order to fight. What does he want to get out of? Out of the Army of Virginia. Showing by this very letter that he started in with this command under General Pope determined to criticise the army, determined to criticise its movements, determined to be hostile to his commanding general, and determined to be disobedient if he could do it without being detected in violating the law. He begged to be taken away.

We call attention now to the testimony.

General Pope, the commander of that Army, testified as follows, pages 12 and 13, general court-martial:

Major-General JOHN POPE was called by the Government, sworn and examined, as follows:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Will you state to the court what position you occupy in the military service of the United States?—Answer. I hold a commission as brigadier-general in the regular Army, and as major-general of volunteers.

Q. What was your position and command, and what the field of your operations on the 27th of August last?—A. Do you mean my military position as commander?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I commanded the Army of Virginia, which, as originally constituted, consisted of the army corps of McDowell, Banks, and Frémont. These, by the 27th of August, had been re-enforced by a portion of General Burnside's command, by General Heintzelman's corps, and on the morning of the 27th by a part of General Porter's corps. A portion of my command also consisted of the troops under General Sturgis, which had begun to come up to Warrenton Junction. I was myself, on the morning of the 27th, at Warrenton Junction. The field of operations of the army at that time covered the region of country between the Warrenton turnpike and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Q. At what time on the 27th did you leave Warrenton Junction, and in what direction did you march?—A. I left Warrenton Junction before midday, I think, though the precise hour I do not remember, and moved east along the railroad, following the movements of Hooker's division, towards Manassas Junction.

Q. At what time did General Porter arrive with his command, or the portion of his command of which you speak, at Warrenton Junction?—A. I think between the hours of seven and ten o'clock in the morning of the 27th of August.

Q. How many troops had he then with him?—A. He reported to me that he had brought up Sykes's division of regulars, numbering forty-five hundred men.

Q. Did you see his troops, and, if so, what was their condition?—A. I only saw them at a distance as they passed along; not sufficiently near to ascertain anything about that.

Q. Did you, or not, after you left Warrenton Junction and proceeded along the road east, issue to Major-General Porter an order in reference to the movements of his troops; and, if so, what was the character of that order?—A. I issued an order to

General Porter late in the afternoon of the 27th, directing him to move with his command at one o'clock that night to the position I then occupied at Kettle Run; that if General Morell with his other division was not up to Warrenton Junction when he received that order, to send back and hurry him up, and to come forward himself with the troops which he had. That is my remembrance of the order. I gave him some further directions concerning General Banks's movement, the substance of which I remember very well, but not the precise words.

Q. Will you look at this order, which is dated "Headquarters Army of Virginia, August 27, 1862, 6.30 p. m., Bristoe Station. To Major-General F. J. Porter, Warrenton Junction," and state whether or not that is the order to which you refer in your answer?—A. That is the order I issued.

(The accused admitted that the order shown to witness is the order a copy of which is set forth in the first specification of first charge.)

Q. Will you explain to the court the reasons for the urgency of the order, as indicated by the following words of the order: "It is necessary on all accounts that you should be here by daylight. I send an officer with this dispatch, who will conduct you to this place?"—A. General Hooker's division had had a severe fight along the railroad, commencing some four miles west of Bristoe Station, and had succeeded in driving the division of General Ewell back along the road, but without putting it to rout; so that at dark Ewell's forces still confronted Hooker's division along the banks of a small stream at Bristoe Station. Just at dark Hooker sent me word, and General Heintzelman also reported to me, that he, Hooker, was almost entirely out of ammunition, having but five rounds to a man left, and that if any action took place in the morning, he would, in consequence, be without the means of making any considerable defense. As it was known that Jackson, with his own and the division of A. P. Hill, was at or in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, and near enough to advance to the support of Ewell, it was altogether probable that if he should learn the weakness of our forces there he would unite and make an attack in the morning. It was for that purpose that I was so anxious that General Porter's corps should be present by daylight, the earliest moment at which it was likely the attack would be made.

Q. What distance would General Porter have had to march to have obeyed your order?—A. About nine miles.

Q. And within what time; from one o'clock until when?—A. He would have had until daylight. I do not remember exactly what time daylight was; perhaps four o'clock, perhaps a little earlier. I directed him to move at one o'clock, in order to give his command as much time to remain in their beds at night as possible; supposing that it would occupy him perhaps three hours to get up on the ground. I had expected him there certainly by four o'clock.

Q. You had just passed over the road along which he was required by this order to march; will you state its condition?—A. The road was in good condition everywhere. At most places along the road it was a double road, on each side of the railroad track. I am not sure it was a double road all the way; a part of the way I know it was.

Q. Did General Porter obey that order?—A. He did not.

Q. At what time on the 28th did he arrive at Bristoe Station, the point indicated in your order?—A. As the head of his column came to Bristoe Station I took out my watch; it was twenty minutes past ten o'clock in the morning.

Q. Did he at that time, or at any time before his arrival, explain to you the reason why he did not obey the order?—A. He wrote me a note, which I received, I think, in the morning of the 28th; very early in the morning, perhaps a little before daylight. I am not quite sure about the time. The note I have mislaid. I can give the substance of it. I remember the reasons given by General Porter. If it is necessary to state them I can do so.

The accused asked if the witness had looked for the note.

The WITNESS. I looked for it, but have not been able to find it.

The JUDGE-ADVOCATE. I will not press the question.

The ACCUSED. I do not object to it. The witness says he has looked for the note and cannot find it. I only want to know when and where he has searched for it.

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Q. What was the character of the night; was it starlight?—A. Yes, sir; as I remember, it was a clear night; that is my recollection.

Q. If there were any obstacles in the way of such a march as your order contemplated, either growing out of the night or the character of the road, will you please state them?—A. There was no difficulty in marching, so far as the night was concerned. I have several times made marches, with a larger force than General Porter had, during the night. There was some obstruction on the road in a wagon train that was stretched along the road, marching towards the Manassas Junction, in rear of Hooker's division; not sufficient, in my judgment, to have delayed for a considerable length of time the passage of artillery. But even had the roads been entirely blocked up, the railroad track was clear, and

along that tract had passed the larger portion of General Hooker's infantry. There was no obstruction to the advance of infantry.

Q. *Whatever obstacle, in point of fact, may have existed to the execution of this order, I ask you, as a military man, was it, or not, the duty of General Porter, receiving this command from you as his superior officer, to have made efforts, and earnest efforts, to obey?*—A. Undoubtedly it was his duty.

This is the particular excuse (darkness of the night), because unless there be a justification for the disobedience of this order the finding of the court-martial in this respect was certainly proper and certainly lawful.

We call attention to the first act performed by Fitz-John Porter at the time he arrived at Bristoe Station. It was not putting any batteries in position nor drawing up the troops in line for battle, but he was wielding that which is mightier than the sword, that is, the pen. He arrived at Bristoe Station before his command. He wrote this letter, and sent it at once to General Burnside:

BRISTOE, 9.30 A. M.,
August 28, 1862.

My command will soon be up, and will at once go into position. Hooker drove Ewell some three miles, and Pope says McDowell intercepted Longstreet, so that without a long detour he cannot join Ewell, Jackson, and A. P. Hill, who are, or supposed to be, at Manassas. Ewell's train, he says, took the road to Gainesville, where McDowell is coming from. We shall be to-day as follows: I on the right of railroad, Heintzelman on left, then Reno, then McDowell. He hopes to get Ewell and push to Manassas to-day.

I hope all goes well near Washington—
I think there need be no cause of fear for us. I feel as if on my own way now, and thus far have kept my command and trains well up. More supplies than I supposed on hand have been brought, but none to spare, and we must make connection soon. I hope for the best, and my lucky star is always up about my birthday, the 31st, and hope Mc's is up also. You will hear of us soon by way of Alexandria.

Ever yours,

F. J. P.

General BURNSIDE, Falmouth.

What did he mean by hoping that Mc's star is up, and "you will hear of us soon by way of Alexandria"? His whole mind was on retreat all the time, and that Alexandria was his objective point.

At 9.30 he writes one letter to General Burnside; then he had an itching very soon for writing another, and at two p. m. he writes again. But this is what General Burnside says to General Halleck when he sends the letter forward (general court-martial, p. 232):

FALMOUTH, August 29, 1862—1 p. m.

To Major-General H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*, and
Major-General G. B. MCCLELLAN, *Alexandria*:

The following just received from Porter, four miles from Manassas, the 28th, two p. m.:

"All that talk about bagging Jackson, &c., was bosh. That enormous gap—Manassas—was left open, and the enemy jumped through; and the story of McDowell having cut off Longstreet had no good foundation. The enemy have destroyed all our bridges, burnt trains, &c., and made this army rush back to look at its line of communication, and find us bare of subsistence. We are far from Alexandria—"

"Considering the importance of transportation—
"your supply-train of forty wagons is here, but I can't find them.

"There is a report that Jackson is at Centreville, which you can believe or not. The enemy destroyed an immense amount of property at Manassas—cars and supplies. I expect the next thing will be a raid on our rear by way of Warrenton by Longstreet, who was cut off.

"F. J. PORTER,
"Major-General."

This is the latest news.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

The fact remains, therefore, even on Porter's own showing in evidence, that the first order he received on the 29th of August, 1862, was not promptly obeyed. At the hour of its receipt, as the troops were merely in bivouac, it seems quite plain that they were prepared for immediate movement and already had their breakfast.

This order, the first, was issued at three a. m. by General Pope, and is as follows:

[No. 24.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Near Bull Run, August 29, 1862—3 a. m.

GENERAL: McDowell has intercepted the retreat of Jackson. Sigel is immediately on the right of McDowell. Kearney and Hooker march to attack the enemy's rear at early dawn. Major-General Pope directs you to move upon Centreville at the first dawn of day with your whole command, leaving your trains to follow. It is very important that you should be here at a very early hour in the morning. A severe engagement is likely to take place, and your presence is necessary.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE D. RUGGLES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Major-General PORTER.

Immediately on the receipt of this order, Porter, instead of starting at once, as he was required to do in obedience to the order to move at the dawn of day, at six o'clock takes time to write and send a letter to General Burnside. In that order he is required to start at the dawn of day. The sun rose then about five o'clock. Instead of moving at the dawn of day, or instead of moving at sunrise, at six o'clock a. m. that day, August 29, he wrote to General Burnside as follows:

BRISTOE, 6 a. m. 29th.

GENERAL BURNSIDE: Shall be off in half an hour. The messenger who brought this says the enemy has been at Centreville, and pickets were found there last night. Sigel had severe fight last night; took many prisoners. Banks is at Warrenton Junction; McDowell near Gainesville. Heintzelman and Reno at Centreville, where they marched yesterday.

Pope went to Centreville with the last two as a body-guard, at the time not knowing where was the enemy and where Sigel was fighting—within eight miles of him and in sight.

The enormous trains are still rolling on. Many arrivals not having been watched for fifty hours, I shall be out of provision to-morrow night. Your train of forty wagons cannot be found—but I expect they know what they are doing, which is more than any one here or anywhere knows.

F. J. P.

General Porter did not seem to obey the order sent by General Pope because it was verbal.

Then General Pope sends the order to him in writing. What is it?

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Centreville, August 29, 1862.

Push forward with your corps and King's division, which you will take with you, upon Gainesville. I am following the enemy down the Warrenton turnpike. Be expeditious, or we will lose much.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

Major-General FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The order was directed to Major-General Fitz-John Porter; was given to him in lieu of the verbal order. General Pope swears, in his evidence in reference to this order, that the order was given to General Porter between eight and nine o'clock. He issued the first order early in the morning for him to move at the dawn of day. Let me ask what was the duty of Fitz-John Porter under that order? It was an imperative

order, "Push forward at once." Where? On Gainesville—Gainesville, the objective point, the place where Pope supposed he had troops before, but the troops having failed him, he wanted to get possession at once before support could come to Jackson through Thoroughfare Gap and Gainesville. What does Porter do? Porter takes it leisurely. How far had he to go? From Manassas to Gainesville is eight miles and a half. He was not as far back, but we will take it that he was at Manassas, that he had not moved in the direction of Centreville, because, in fact, he had only started. He had eight and a half miles to go to Gainesville.

Now, let us follow that up and see what was done. The movements were so strange to Pope, such an enigma to him, no order being obeyed, no order being taken as though he were in earnest, but Porter taking his own time to do everything, that General Pope sent a joint order to him and McDowell for them both to move on Gainesville, which order is as follows:

[General Order No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
Centreville, August 29, 1862.

GENERALS MCDOWELL AND PORTER: You will please move forward with your joint commands toward Gainesville. I sent General Porter written orders to that effect an hour and a half ago. Heintzelman, Sigel, and Reno are moving on the Warrenton turnpike, and must now be not far from Gainesville. I desire that, as soon as communication is established between this force and your own, the whole command shall halt. It may be necessary to fall back behind Bull Run, at Centreville, to-night. I presume it will be so on account of our supplies. I have sent no orders of any description to Ricketts, and none to interfere in any way with the movements of McDowell's troops, except what I sent by his aide-de-camp last night, which were to hold his position on the Warrenton pike until the troops from here should fall upon the enemy's flank and rear. I do not even know Ricketts's position, as I have not been able to find out where General McDowell was until a late hour this morning. General McDowell will take immediate steps to communicate with General Ricketts, and instruct him to rejoin the other divisions of his corps as soon as practicable. If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order, it will not be strictly carried out. One thing must be had in view, that the troops must occupy a position from which they can reach Bull Run to-night or by morning. The indications are that the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction at a pace that will bring them here by to-morrow night or next day. My own headquarters will be, for the present, with Heintzelman's corps or at this place.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

Let us see the excuse that is made for not carrying out this order. It is that when General Porter got to Dawkins Branch, that is, when the head of his column got there—his forces in a body never did get there—he and General McDowell looking over the ground, General McDowell said, "Put your forces in here." Why not? Porter says the enemy was in front there. If they were in his front there, that was the place to put them in. It is not necessary to put your troops in where there is no enemy, but it is necessary to put them in where there is an enemy. He says that inasmuch as General McDowell told him to stop here and put his forces in here, therefore General McDowell ordered him not to go any farther. Now, that is not so. General McDowell undertook to carry out the order. How? By an examination of this map it will be easy for any one to understand how General McDowell was acting. When they came up to Dawkins Branch there was a little two-gun section, throwing shells over occasionally, and that seemed to stop this whole corps. General McDowell could not pass by Porter's corps on the road, and Porter's corps was stopped. The order contemplated General McDowell and General Porter moving on to Gainesville, the other forces being over toward Groveton. When General McDowell struck the head of

Porter's column, and Porter stopped there at Dawkins Branch, McDowell naturally undertook to find a road on which he could travel and get to a position where he was required—a battle then going on.

General Porter himself gave testimony before the court of inquiry on General McDowell in Washington City. General Porter appeared before that Board and gave testimony as follows (page 1010, Board record):

Question. (By General McDowell.) Under what relations as to command did you and General McDowell move from Manassas and continue prior to the receipt of General Pope's joint-order?—Answer. I did not know that General McDowell was going from Manassas, and I have no recollection of any relations whatever, nor of any understanding.

Q. (By General McDowell.) Was there nothing said about General McDowell being the senior, and of his commanding the whole by virtue of his rank?—A. Nothing that I know of.

Q. (By General McDowell.) What time did you take up your line of march from Manassas Junction for Gainesville?—A. The hour the head of the column left, I presume, was about ten o'clock; it may have been earlier. Ammunition had been distributed to the men, or was directed to be distributed, and the command to be put in motion immediately.

Q. (By General McDowell.) When you received the joint order, where were you personally and where was your command?—A. I was at the head of my column, and a portion of the command or the head of the column was then forming line in front. One regiment as skirmishers was in advance and also a small party of cavalry which I had as escort. The remainder of the corps was on the road. The head of my column was on the Manassas road to Gainesville at the first stream, as previously described by me.

Q. (By General McDowell.) Please state the order of your divisions, &c., in the column at that time.—A. First. Morell's; next Sykes's; the other brigade, Sturgis's or Piatt's, I know nothing of, having left it, in compliance with orders from General Pope, at Warrenton Junction, with orders to rejoin as soon as possible.

Q. (By General McDowell.) Where was King's division?—A. I left King's division getting provisions and ammunition near Manassas Junction. I gave, personally, direction to General Hatch, in command, to move up as quickly as possible. I did not see General King at all.

Q. (By General McDowell.) The witness says he received an order from General McDowell, or what he considered an order, when General McDowell first joined him, which order he did not obey—

Mark the language. He says he received the order, but he did not obey it. If he had that would have been the first order he had obeyed during the whole time—

Will witness state why he disobeyed what he considered an order?—A. *The order I have said I considered an order in connection with his conversation, and his taking King's division from me. I therefore did obey it.*

He did not obey it at first, but he did obey it, because he did not move in contravention of it. That is all he means by that, that he acted the same as if he had obeyed it, and yet he did not do that because he received the order. That is his meaning. What else did he state?

Q. (By General McDowell.) What did you understand to be the effect of General McDowell's conversation? Was it that you were to go no further in the direction of Gainesville than you then were?—A. The conversation was in connection with moving over to the right, which necessarily would prevent an advance.

He does not say that McDowell gave him an order to stop there, but he says they had a conversation, and that conversation was in reference to moving over to the right; that if he moved over to the right in pursuance of that conversation then he would not have moved forward.

Q. (By General McDowell.) You state you did not think General McDowell's order (if it was one) a proper one, and that for that reason you continued your movement, as if you had not seen the joint order. Is the witness to be understood that this was in obedience of what he has stated to be General McDowell's order?—A. *I did not consider that an order at that time, and have tried to convey that impression, but it was an*

expression of opinion which I might have construed as an order; but when General McDowell left me he gave no reply to my question, and seeing the enemy in my front, I considered myself free to act according to my own judgment until I received notice of the withdrawal of King.

There is General Porter's own evidence. He swears first that he did not obey it. Then he says it was a conversation that he might have construed into an order, but he did not consider it an order. He proves by his own (Porter's) testimony that he did not move from Manassas until ten o'clock, and by twelve he was at Dawkins Branch, which is shown to be five miles; from there to Gainesville was but three miles. Now, if Porter had moved by seven in the morning even, he would have struck Gainesville by ten, and then, with McDowell's corps following, Longstreet could not have joined Jackson.

General Pope testifies in reference to this order on page 14 :

Question. Will you state what orders, if any, you gave to General Porter, on the 29th of August, in reference to the movements of himself and his men, and the grounds upon which those orders were based ?

Answer. In answer to that question, it will perhaps be necessary for me to state, at least partially, the condition of things on the afternoon of the 28th, and during the night of the 28th and 29th of August, for the reason that the information from the front, upon which the dispositions of the Army were made, varied at different periods of the day and night. And it was not until toward daylight in the morning of the 29th that I became thoroughly satisfied of the position of the enemy, and of the necessary movements of the troops to be made in consequence. The orders that I gave to General Porter on the 29th of August, as I remember them, were four. One of them was dated in the night, I think; I do not remember the time. That order, I think, required him, in consequence of information we had received of the enemy's forces beyond Centreville, to move upon Centreville. But about daylight in the morning I sent General Porter an order to take his own army corps, which was then at Manassas Junction, and which by my order had been re-enforced by the brigade of General Piatt, which had come up there in the command of General Sturgis, and King's division of McDowell's corps, which had withdrawn to Manassas Junction, or to that vicinity, during the night of the 28th, and move forward in the direction of Gainesville.

An hour and a half later I received a note from General McDowell, whom I had not been able to find until that hour in the morning, requesting that King's division of his corps be not turned over to General Porter, but that he be allowed to conduct it himself. I then sent a joint order to Generals Porter and McDowell, directed to them at Manassas Junction, specifying in detail the movement that I wished to be made by the troops under their command—the withdrawal of King's division, of McDowell's corps, which during the greater part of the night I had understood to be on the *Warrenton turnpike*, and west of the troops under Jackson. Their withdrawal to Manassas Junction, I feared, had left open Jackson's retreat in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, to which point the main portion of the army of Lee was then tending to re-enforce him. I did not desire to pursue Jackson beyond the town of Gainesville, as we could not have done so on account of the want of supplies—rations for the men and forage for the horses.

This explains exactly the meaning of that order. That order was that they should not go beyond a certain point that day because they might have to fall back behind Bull Run for the purpose of getting supplies. What is the explanation ? That he did not desire to pursue Jackson further than Gainesville. His object was to drive him out in that direction before his supports could come up. Hence he sent McDowell and Porter in that direction for that purpose under this joint order that it is claimed here was an order putting McDowell in command. He says :

My order to Generals Porter and McDowell is, therefore, worded that they shall pursue the route to Gainesville until they effect a junction with the forces that are marching upon Gainesville from Centreville—the forces under Heintzelman, Sigel, and Reno; and that when that junction was formed (as I expected it would have been very near to Gainesville), the whole command should halt, it being, as I stated before, not feasible with my command in the condition it was in, on account of supplies, to pursue Jackson's forces further. During the whole morning the forces under

Sigel and Heintzelman had kept up a skirmishing with the rear of Jackson's forces, they retiring in the direction of Gainesville. They were brought to a stand at the little town of Groveton, about eight miles, I think, from Centreville, and perhaps five or six miles from Gainesville. When I rode on to the field of battle, which was about noon (having been delayed at Centreville), I found that the troops had been sharply engaged, and were still confronting each other. General Sigel reported to me that he needed re-enforcements in the front; that his line was weak, and that his troops required to be withdrawn from the action. I told him (as I did General Heintzelman, who was present on the ground) that I only wished them to maintain their positions, *as the corps of McDowell and Porter were then on the march from Manassas Junction toward the enemy's right flank and ought in a very short time to be in such position as to fall upon that portion of his line. I desired them, therefore, only to maintain the positions they occupied. We waited for the arrival of Generals McDowell and Porter.* At four o'clock, or some little after that time (perhaps at half past four in the afternoon), finding that neither McDowell nor Porter had made their appearance on the field, *I sent an order to General Porter informing him generally of the condition of things on the field, and stating to him that I desired him to push forward and attack the enemy in flank, and, if possible, in rear, without any delay.* This order was sent to General Porter about half past four in the afternoon. Finding that General Porter did not comply with this order, and receiving a dispatch which he sent to Generals McDowell and King, *stating to them that he was about to fall back, or was falling back to Manassas Junction, and that he did so because he saw clouds of dust, showing that, in his judgment, the enemy was advancing on the road he was occupying, and stating that it appeared to him from the fire of the battle that he had been listening to that our forces were retreating and the enemy advancing, and he had determined to fall back to Manassas Junction, and recommend Generals McDowell and King to send back their trains also—receiving this note, purporting to be from General Porter to Generals McDowell and King, I sent an order to General Porter directing him, immediately upon the receipt of the order, to march his whole command to the field of battle, and to report to me in person for orders, stating to him that I expected him to comply strictly with that order.*

Why did Pope issue that order? Because he could not get Porter to obey any order, he had to direct him to report in person to him on the battle-field with his whole command, and so he did require him to do so that he might be under his immediate eye:

I put it in such form (perhaps not entirely courteous) because *I had understood General Porter, upon two several occasions, to have disobeyed the orders that I had sent him. These are all the orders that I issued on that day and night to General Porter. I will state in addition to what I have already said, that the first of these orders to which I have referred, being subsequently superseded, is not perhaps referred to here. I will also state that the corps of Sigel, Heintzelman, and Reno were formed in line of battle across the Warrenton turnpike, facing to the west, and near the little town of Groveton, or at it, almost at the point where the road from Manassas Junction to Sudley Spring—the Sudley Spring road I think it is called—crosses Warrenton turnpike a little in advance of that road.*

(The judge-advocate stated that the first order, referred to by the witness in his answer to the last interrogatory, is not referred to in the specifications, being superseded by a subsequent order.)

Q. Excluding from view the first order given on the morning of the 29th of August, and which directed General Porter to fall back upon Centreville, and which, you say, was superseded by a subsequent order, are or are not the other three orders which you have enumerated in your last answer, given to General Porter on that day, the same which are set forth in the second, third, and fourth specifications of the first charge preferred against him? (Handing witness the charges and specifications.)—A. (After examining them.) They are the same orders.

Q. Do you mean to say that the order set forth in the second specification, addressed to Generals McDowell and Porter, is the one that superseded that first order?—A. No, sir. There was one sent to General Porter previously to that time, giving nearly the same directions, and which is referred to in that joint order as having been given an hour and a half before. I repeated that order in detail, because I was not sure that General Porter had received the order referred to there as having been sent to him an hour and a half before.

Q. At what hour in the morning was this order issued, addressed to Generals McDowell and Porter, and set forth in the second specification of the first charge?—A. I do not remember distinctly. I think it was somewhere between eight or nine o'clock in the morning.

Q. Was there any engagement then pending?—A. Fighting was then going on along the turnpike that led from Centreville to Warrenton—fighting was going on quite sharply.

Q. Did the march of General Porter's command, as indicated in that order, lead him toward that battle?—A. Yes, sir; it led him toward the flank of the enemy.

Q. What forces had he under his command that morning when that order was issued?—A. He had, or should have had, at Manassas Junction the whole of his own corps, which, from his report to me at Warrenton Junction, I understood to be between 8,500 and 9,000 men. I had added to his command the troops forming the brigade commanded by General Piatt; they were to belong to the division of General Sturgis, and I think they numbered about 3,500 men. Their exact strength I do not know. That was the impression I got from General Sturgis.

Q. Was that his entire command?—A. That was his entire command. I understood him to have had from 12,000 to 12,500 men at Manassas Junction.

Q. What was the distance between Manassas Junction and the scene of this engagement of which you speak?—A. Between *five and six miles*, I think, though I had not been myself over the road.

Q. Do you know the character of the road? Had you passed over it?—A. I had not passed over it.

Q. Did General Porter obey the order addressed to him and General McDowell?—A. I do not know whether he obeyed it; he did not obey it fully; how far he obeyed it I am not able to say; he certainly did not obey the order *fully*.

Q. If he had obeyed it, would it not have brought him up with the enemy before half-past four in the evening?—A. *Yes, sir.*

Q. On your arriving on the battle-field, where was he reported to you to be?—A. I arrived on the battle-field at twelve o'clock, about noon. At 4.30 p. m. *nobody on the field knew where General Porter was at all.*

Q. Did or did not General Porter obey the second order to which you refer, issued at four and a half o'clock on the 29th of August, directing him to engage the enemy in flank, and, if possible, in rear?—A. *He did not, so far as my knowledge of the fact goes.*

Q. You have no knowledge of his having made any attack then?—A. I should have known it if he had attacked.

Q. Will you state to the court and describe the condition of the battle-field at that hour, and the importance of his obedience of that order to the success of your troops?—A. Late in the afternoon of the 29th, perhaps towards half-past five or six o'clock—about the time that I hoped that General Porter would be in his position and be assaulting the enemy on the flank, and when General McDowell had himself arrived with his corps on the field of battle—I directed an attack to be made on the left of the enemy's line, which was handsomely done by Heintzelman's corps and Reno's corps. The enemy was driven back in all directions, and left a large part of the ground with his dead and wounded upon it in our possession. *Had General Porter fallen upon the flank of the enemy, as it was hoped, at any time up to eight o'clock that night, it is my firm conviction that we should have destroyed the army of Jackson.*

Q. You have stated that General McDowell obeyed that order so far as to appear upon the battle-field with his command?—A. *Yes, sir. He arrived on the battle-field, I think, about five o'clock, and immediately pushed forward his corps to the front; the division of General King having a very sharp engagement with the enemy along the Warrenton turnpike, in advance of the position that we had occupied during the day.*

Q. To reach the battle-field, had or had not General McDowell as great a distance to march as General Porter?—A. *Yes, sir; I should think fully as great.*

Q. I believe you have stated the distance from Manassas Junction to the battle-field as about four or five miles?—A. *Five or six miles; I am not quite sure; that is my impression.*

Q. Is or is not that about the distance which the command of General Porter would have had to have marched to have obeyed your order?—A. *It would have had to march less than that. You refer, I suppose, to the order I issued about half-past four in the afternoon.*

Q. *Ye, sir.*—A. General Porter was reported to me by the aid-de-camp who delivered him that order to be two miles or more from Manassas Junction, in the direction of the field of battle.

Q. In point of fact, did or did not General McDowell, in obeying that order, pass General Porter and his command on the way?—A. *I so understood. General McDowell can tell that better than I can myself.*

Q. I will ask you now in regard to the last order, that which purports to be dated on the 29th of August, at 8.50 p. m., and is set forth in the fourth specification of the first charge. I will ask you if General Porter obeyed that order or not?—A. General Porter appeared himself on the field the next morning with a portion of his command. Two brigades, however, were not present with him, but were reported by aid-de-camp to me as being at Centreville.

Q. Do you or not know at what point those brigades were separated from his command?—A. *I do not.*

Q. What brigades were they?—A. One was General Griffin's brigade; the other was General Piatt's brigade. I would say, however, of the latter brigade, that when they reached Centreville, and found that there was a battle going on in the advance, they marched forward to the field, and made their appearance on the ground, and took

part in the action late in the afternoon of the 30th of August. That is, the brigade of General Piatt. They did so without orders to that effect from anybody.

Q. Do you know what became of General Griffin's brigade, or where it was during the battle of the 30th of August?—A. Of my own knowledge I do not know, except what was reported to me by my aid-de-camp from Centreville, that the brigade was there.

Q. It took no part in the action?—A. No, sir.

Q. Will you state what effect, if any, was produced, or was liable to be produced, on the fortunes of that battle by the absence of that force?—A. A very great effect. I do not know the strength of General Griffin's brigade; but a brigade of four regiments, and a battery of artillery, as I understand it. That was utterly withdrawn from the field; took no part in the action. General Piatt's command got up very late; too late to do anything, except, indeed, to contribute to enable us to maintain our ground until the darkness closed the fight. The presence of the other brigade would undoubtedly have been of immense benefit.

Q. Did or did not you regard the withdrawal of these brigades from General Porter's command, under the circumstances, a clear violation of the order issued to him to report with his command on the battle-field?

(Question objected to by a member of the court.)

The room was cleared, and the court proceeded to deliberate with closed doors. After some time the doors were reopened. Whereupon—

The judge-advocate stated the decision of the court to be that the question should be propounded to the witness.

Q. (Repeated.) Did or did not you regard the withdrawal of those brigades from General Porter's command, under the circumstances, a clear violation of the order issued to him to report with his command on the battle-field?—A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Will you state to the court whether or not you had made known to General Porter the position of the enemy's forces, and your plans and intentions so far and so fully that he knew the critical condition of your army, and the importance of rapid movements, and prompt and energetic action to secure your supplies and to guarantee success?—A. It has been my habit to talk very freely with all officers having large commands in the army which I commanded. How far I informed General Porter I am not now able to say. But I should presume, from my habitual practice, and from conversations that I had with him, that he understood pretty fully the condition of the army and the position of the various corps of the army. What I regarded as a necessity it is altogether possible he might have had a different opinion about. Therefore I cannot say that he understood the necessity which I understood.

After Pope learned of Porter's conduct on the field, Pope determined to arrest Porter, but was persuaded not to do so, but issued the following order, which clearly shows that Pope knew Porter was not obeying his orders. This order was issued on the night of the 29th to appear next morning or within three hours from its reception:

Major-General PORTER:

GENERAL: Immediately upon receipt of this order, the precise hour of which you will acknowledge, you will march your command to the field of battle of to-day, and report to me in person for orders. You are to understand that you are expected to comply strictly with this order, and to be present on the field within three hours after its reception, or after daybreak to-morrow morning.

Up to the time of this positive order, requiring him to report to Pope on the field with his command, he obeyed no order, and in obeying this order he left part of his command, and did not bring it on the field at all; so he did not even obey this one strictly.

Was such an order as that ever issued before to a general on a battle-field? Why then? Because it was necessary, absolutely necessary, to issue this order to him, to obey it strictly, to acknowledge its receipt, and to report in person with his command to Pope himself, so that Pope could see that the orders were executed; and this order, as I say, was issued by him after his staff officers and some of his generals had persuaded him not to arrest Porter that day on the battle-field for disobedience.

General McDowell, in speaking of the order, says (court-martial record, pages 82, 83, and 84):

That was the only order I received from General Pope that day.

Q. How did you regard that order: as placing General Porter in subordination to

you, or as indicating that you were both to act independently of each other, and each of you in subordination to General Pope?—A. I cannot say that at that time the order occupied my mind in connection with the question of subordination or otherwise. In starting out on this road, as I mentioned before, General Porter had started out ahead of me, under the order he had himself received from General Pope to move with his corps and one of my divisions on a certain road, and, I think, for a certain purpose, though I am not certain as to that. At that time I conceived General Porter to be under me. When the joint order reached us we were doing what that joint order directed us to do. That joint order found the troops in the position in which it directed them to be. That joint order gave a discretion to the effect that if any considerable advantages were to be gained by departing from that order it was not to be strictly construed. I decided that considerable advantages were to be gained by departing from that order, and I did not construe it, or strictly carry it out. That order contemplated a line being formed which was to be joined on to a line that was to come up from the east to the west, and have the troops on the Gainesville road to attack the flank and rear of the enemy, as I understood it, in moving along on the Gainesville road. This long line of troops—those who were ahead of me, General Porter's corps—coming to a halt, I moved along and rode by his corps to the head of the column. On the way up to the head of the column I received a note from General Buford, addressed to General Ricketts, and to be forwarded to me. This note was addressed primarily to General Ricketts, and then to myself, for I do not think General Buford knew of General Porter's being there at the time he wrote it. I will read the note:

“HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE—9.30 a. m.

“Seventeen regiments, one battery, five hundred cavalry passed through Gainesville three-quarters of an hour ago on the Centreville road. I think this division should join our forces now engaged at once.

“Please forward this.

“JOHN BUFORD,
“Brigadier-General.

“General RICKETTS.”

This was addressed to General Ricketts, who commanded a division. I do not know whether it went to General Ricketts direct, or came to me direct, or came to me from General Ricketts. I infer it had reference to that division. General Buford belonged to General Bank's corps, but had been temporarily under my orders the day before, and had gone up to Thoroughfare Gap with Ricketts' division at the time I expected a force of the enemy to come through that gap; and he had fallen back with Ricketts, and at that time, as I understood, occupied a position to our left and front.

Q. Did you or not communicate to General Porter the contents of the note from General Buford, which you have read?—A. Yes, sir; I did communicate it to him.

Q. Where was General Porter's command at that time?—A. On this road leading from Manassas Junction, by way of Bethlehem chapel or church, toward Gainesville. The rear of his column had passed by Bethlehem chapel, which is at the junction of the Sudley Spring road with the road from Manassas Junction to Gainesville.

Q. Bethlehem church enables you to identify that position?—A. Yes, sir. It is at the junction, or the crossing rather, a little beyond the crossing of the Sudley Spring, or Gun Spring, or old Carolina road, with the road from Manassas Junction to Gainesville. The rear of General Porter's command was beyond that road, the head of it stretching out here in this direction [indicating on the map].

Q. Can you speak with any confidence as to the hour of the day at which you communicated to General Porter the contents of this note from General Buford?—A. It was somewhere before noon, I think. It is impossible for me to keep the hours of the day in my mind on such occasions. I have tried it several times but have never succeeded except some important things, such as daylight and darkness. It was communicated a short time after it was received.

Q. Did you or not, upon communicating this note, confer with General Porter in reference to his movements and your own?—A. I did.

Q. Will you state fully what occurred in that conference?—A. On passing the head of General Porter's column, which was on the road I have before mentioned, General Porter was in advance of the head of his column, I think, on a slight eminence or knoll or rise of ground, with some of his staff near him.

I rode up to him [Porter]; I saw that he had the same order as myself in the joint order.

What order? The order to push on to Gainesville, the joint order.

Soon after my attention was directed to some skirmishing, I think some dropping shots in front of us. The country, in front of the position where General Porter was when I joined him, was open for several hundred yards, and near, as I supposed, by seeing the

dust coming up above the trees, the Warrenton turnpike, which was covered from view by the woods. *How deep those woods were I do not know.* It did not seem at that time to be a great distance to that road—the Warrenton turnpike. I had an impression at the time that those skirmishers were engaged with some of the enemy near that road. I rode with General Porter from the position he occupied, eastward, to the right—that is, the column being somewhat west of north, and I going east, made an angle with the line of troops on the road. The joint order of General Pope was discussed between us—the point to be held in view, of not going so far that we should not be able to get beyond Bull Run that night; that was one point, the road being blocked with General Porter's troops, from where the head of his column was back to Bethlehem church; the sound of battle, which seemed to be at its height on our right toward Groveton; the note of General Buford, indicating the force that had passed through Gainesville, and, as he said, was moving toward Groveton, where the battle was going on—

Not toward where Porter was, but in the direction of "Groveton, where the battle was going on"—

the dust ascending above the trees seemed to indicate that force to be not a great distance from the head of General Porter's column. I am speaking now of that force of the enemy referred to by General Buford as passing down the Warrenton turnpike toward Groveton. I understand this note of General Buford to refer to a force of the enemy. The question with me was how, soonest, within the limit fixed by General Pope, this force of ours could be applied against the enemy. General Porter made a remark to me which showed me that he had no question but that the enemy was in his immediate front. I said to him: "You put your force in here, and I will take mine up the Sudley Spring road, on the left of the troops engaged at that point with the enemy," or words to that effect. I left General Porter with the belief and understanding that he would put his force in at that point.

I moved back by the shortest road I could find to the head of my own troops, who were near Bethlehem church, and immediately turned them up north on the Sudley Spring road, to join General Reynolds's division, which belonged to my command, and which I had directed to co-operate with General Sigel in the movements he (General Sigel) was making at the time I left him in the morning. After seeing the larger part of my troops on the Sudley Spring road I rode forward to the head of the column. I met a messenger from General Pope. I stopped him and saw that he had an order addressed to General Porter alone. I do not recollect more than the general purport or tenor of that order. It was to the effect that he should throw his corps upon the right flank or rear of the enemy from the position he then occupied. When I say right flank I do so merely because of my knowledge of the position of the forces, not from any recollection of what that order contained on that point.

Q. Was or was not the messenger to whom you refer who bore that order a staff officer—Captain Douglass Pope?—A. I do not recollect; I do not think it was.

Q. You did not meet on the way, or take from the hands of any other staff officer on that day, an order from General Pope to General Porter, except this one, did you?—A. No, sir; and I did not take this from his hands in one sense. I examined it, gave it back to him, and he went on his way.

Q. Is Captain Pope personally known to you?—A. Yes, sir; he is. My impression is that it was not Captain Pope, but I will not be confident. I do not remember who it was.

Q. I will read you an order which is set forth in specification 1 of charge 2. (The order was read accordingly.) Do you or not recognize that as the order which you saw and read?—A. I can only say that the order that I saw in passing was of that same import. Whether that was the order or not I cannot say.

Q. You have said that the accused made an observation to you which showed that he was satisfied that the enemy was in his immediate front; will you state what that observation was?—A. I do not know that I can repeat it exactly, and I do not know that the accused meant exactly what the remark might seem to imply. The observation was to this effect—putting his hand in the direction of the dust rising above the tops of the trees—"We cannot go in there anywhere without getting into a fight."

Q. What reply did you make to that remark?—A. I think to this effect: "That is what we came here for."

Q. Were there any obstacles in the way of the advance on the part of General Porter's command upon the flank of the enemy?—A. That depends upon what you would call obstacles. A wood is an obstacle.

Q. I mean insuperable obstacles, in a military sense.—A. I do not think we so regarded it at that time. I did not.

Q. Was or not the battle raging at that time?—A. The battle was raging on our right; that is, if you regard the line of the road from Bethlehem church to Gainesville to be substantially northwest, the battle was raging to the right and east of that line at Groveton.

Q. At what hour did you arrive upon the battle-field with your command and take part in the engagement?—A. I cannot say as to hours.

Q. As nearly as you can?—A. It was in the afternoon. I do not know at what time the sun set. I should not be able to fix the hour. It may have been four o'clock or five o'clock. One of my divisions, which had been the day before up to Thoroughfare, and the day before that on a long march, extending to late in the night, and which had started that day, Friday, and had marched since one o'clock in the morning, had its rear guard some distance behind, and that rear guard did not get up to Manassas until the next morning, though it got within a couple of miles of that place. That was the rear guard of the corps, in that instance a brigade.

Q. Did you, or not, afterwards see General Porter during that engagement of the 29th?—A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did he, or not, with his command, take any part in that battle?—A. I do not know, of my own knowledge.

Q. What would probably have been the effect upon the fortunes of that battle if, between five and six o'clock in the afternoon, General Porter, with his whole force, had thrown himself upon the right wing of the enemy, as directed in this order of 4.30 p.m. of the 29th of August, which has been read to you?—A. It is a mere opinion that you ask?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. I think it would have been decisive in our favor.

Q. Did any considerable portion of the Confederate forces attack General Pope's left on Saturday, passing over the ground that General Porter would have passed over had he attacked the enemy's right on Friday?—A. I cannot say. They may have done so. I do not know.

Q. All the localities of which you have spoken in your testimony are in the State of Virginia, are they not?—A. Yes, sir.

Examination by the judge-advocate here closed.

Examination by the ACCUSED:

Q. Will you say whether you found General Porter's corps in the position where you expected to find it when you joined him the first time you saw him on the 29th of August?—A. I did not think anything about it; it was not a question with me.

Q. State if, when you found him at the place where the joint order required him to be, you stated to him, or thought, that you found in his front a different state of affairs than you had expected to find.—A. I do not recollect of such a statement.

Q. Try to recollect if, upon that occasion, you did not say to him, in substance, that he was too far in the front, and that the position in which he was was not a position in which to fight a battle, or anything to that effect?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Are you sure you did not?—A. I have no recollection of any question about that place not being the one to fight a battle. Something may have been said about not going further toward Gainesville, with reference to falling behind Bull Run that night.

Q. If anything was said in relation to the facility of getting back to Bull Run that night, do you remember whether it was that the accused was too far in the front, or would be too far in the front if he moved further on?—A. It was hardly a question of going further on. It was more a question of turning to the right and going against the enemy than passing down the Warrenton turnpike.

Q. You say that something might have been said by the accused about getting back to Bull Run; are you to be understood as saying from recollection that he was told to keep in view his ability to get back to Bull Run?—A. That was the expression in the joint order.

Q. Was it used by you?—A. We referred to that point.

Q. When did you first see the order of which you have spoken in your testimony in chief, that of 4.30 p. m. of the 29th of August, which directed the accused to turn the right flank and attack the enemy in the rear? You have been understood as saying that that was the effect of the joint order. That is not your meaning, is it?—A. It was the effect of the joint order as modified by me, when I left General Porter, so far as I had the power to modify that order, and so far as the understanding with which I left him at the time.

Q. Are you to be understood as saying that before you saw the order to General Porter of 4.30 p. m. of the 29th of August, you, under the discretion you supposed was reposed in you by the joint order to yourself and General Porter, had directed him to attack the enemy's right flank and rear?—A. To that effect, yes, sir; I *knew* I had that discretion; I did not *suppose* it. This is the clause under which I *supposed*, if you prefer that term, I had that discretion: "If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order, it will not be strictly carried out." That joint order contemplated General Porter's corps and my own to be employed differently from the way I had arranged when I left General Porter, which arrangement was to separate them, leaving him alone on the Gainesville road, whilst I went up the Sudley Spring road.

Q. Did you under that joint order suppose that you were authorized to take any part of General Porter's command and place it in such a position that it would not have been in the power of his command to reach Bull Run that night or the following morning?—A. That question, if I understand it, did not come up in my mind. The order itself stated that one thing was to be held in view. I will read that part of the order. "One thing must be held in view, that the troops must occupy a position from which they can reach Bull Run to-night or by morning."

Q. Was it your understanding of that joint order of the 29th of August that you could, under that order, direct General Porter to take his command into a position from which that "one thing" could not be accomplished?—A. Certainly not. The order does not say that I should disobey the order, and that is what the question amounts to.

Q. Have you any recollection that after you left the accused on the 29th, and took with you King's division, the accused sent a message to you requesting that that division should be permitted to stay with his command?—A. I received no such message.

Q. Will you say whether, in consequence of a message or otherwise, you sent a message to the accused with your compliments, telling him that you were going to the right and should take King with you, and that he, the accused, should remain where he was for the present, and if he had to fall back to do so on your left?—A. I do not recollect.

Q. Are you able to say that you are certain that you did not send such a message?—A. That is my impression, that I did not.

Q. What distance did you march with that portion of your command which you took to the battle-field from the point where you left the accused to the point upon the battle-field that you reached with that portion of your command?—A. Somewhere about four miles.

Q. What road did you travel, or did you travel any route known as a road?—A. The troops went by the Sudley Springs road from Bethlehem church.

Q. When you left the accused where you found him on the 29th of August, were you at that time advised that Longstreet's corps or any other corps of the Confederate army was marching on to unite with the right of Jackson?—A. I did not know anything about Longstreet's corps or Jackson's corps. I have mentioned before that I received a note from General Buford that seventeen regiments, a battery, and five hundred cavalry were marching from Gainesville upon Groveton. To whom they belonged or to whom they were going was not a matter of which I was informed.

Q. Do you know now whether the information given by General Buford in the note to which you have just referred was correct?—A. I know nothing more now than I knew then; I believed it then to be correct.

Q. Will you state, if the force to which General Buford referred in his note actually passed through Gainesville at thirty minutes past nine o'clock on the 29th of August, how long you suppose it would have taken it to have joined the force in front, which, as we have supposed, was commanded by Jackson?—A. It would depend upon how fast they marched.

Q. I know that.—A. I do not know how fast they marched, so I cannot tell.

Q. How long would it have taken them if they had marched as fast as you think they could have marched?—A. I have formed no estimate as to how fast those troops can march.

Q. If those troops, in fact, marched as fast as you have marched your own troops upon any occasion, how long would it have taken them?—A. To go from Gainesville?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. Without stops, without obstacles, formations, or checks of any kind, simply marching along the road?

Q. The question has reference to the country as it is, a distance of, as you say, about four miles.—A. It was somewhere between four and six miles. Troops march readily from two miles to two miles and a half an hour, if there is nothing to prevent them, if they are not disturbed by stopping up the road with wagons, getting breakfast, or something of that kind.

Q. From your knowledge of the actual condition of the country over which that force was supposed to be passing, can you tell whether there were any obstacles to their march, and if there were any, what were they?—A. Not having gone over the road, I do not know anything about the obstacles, one way or the other.

Q. Do you know what was the average number of the regiments of the Confederates, each regiment, I mean?—A. Do you mean the strength of each regiment?

Q. Yes, sir.—A. They consisted of all the way from two hundred, or even as low as one hundred and fifty, up to one thousand or even twelve hundred. I have taken a great deal of pains at different times in examining deserters, scouts, spies, negroes, and prisoners, to ascertain that matter, and I find that nothing varies so much as the strength of the regiments on the other side. I have the impression that they were not very strong; that their average was certainly not greater than our own, if it was as great; but that it varies at different times. Before they had their conscription it

was very low; after the conscription their regiments were quite full. I have no personal knowledge of the matter at all. I give the sources from which I obtained this estimate.

Q. Have you a knowledge now of what was the actual force of the enemy under the command of Jackson, or did you know that Jackson was in command of the enemy?—A. I did not know that Jackson was there; I have been told that he was there. I do not know what his force was.

Q. And do you know or not what was the amount of the Confederate force that was coming up?—A. Coming up when and where?

Q. As stated in the note from General Buford?—A. Nothing more than he told me in that note.

Q. How long had you left the accused on the 29th of August when you saw the order dated at 4.30 p. m. of that day, which was handed you by some officer?—A. I cannot tell; I do not recollect. I rode from the head of his column back to the head of my own column, and as rapidly as I could get my troops into position on the other road, and waited until the larger part of them had entered upon that road. Then, on riding by them to go to the head of my column on the Sudley Springs road, I met this messenger. I cannot tell how long all this took. I cannot fix the time when I left General Porter, and, of course, cannot fix the time when I saw this messenger.

Q. How often during this campaign of General Pope in Virginia, of which you have spoken, had you seen the accused before you saw him on the 29th of August?—A. I had not seen him during that campaign before I saw him on the 29th of August.

Q. How long were you together during that interview of the 29th of August?—A. I cannot fix the exact time. We rode together some distance; perhaps a mile; perhaps it may have been more; I do not recollect now.

Q. Was it five, ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which?—A. You may put it at fifteen minutes, or at twenty minutes.

Q. During that conversation, that interview, did the accused say anything, or do anything, from which you inferred disloyalty upon his part, or unwillingness to perform his duty under the command of General Pope?—A. No, sir; what he said was the reverse. He professed to have but one feeling, which was that for the success of his country. This was said, I think, in reference to the embarrassment which I have before alluded to, about General King's division going under him, General Porter. It was not a question with me about loyalty or disloyalty; I never think of such things; what I mean is this: I assume everybody to be loyal; my suspicions do not run that way. The suspicion that persons who hold commissions as general officers in the Army are disloyal does not occur to me.

Q. It is not recollected what you said in relation to the embarrassment you speak of growing out of King's division being under General Porter's command. Will you state what it was that you understood him to refer to?—A. The embarrassment was rather on my side than on his; the embarrassment I refer to was this: I came down to take King's division and bring it up along with my other division, that is, with Reynold's division, then engaged at Groveton. I found it with an order to go, under General Porter, in another direction; that was what produced the embarrassment. General Porter had nothing to do with that embarrassment; I may say that we were both embarrassed; I at finding one of my divisions under his command, and he at finding himself under my command. I do not know that "embarrassment" is the proper word to use; what I meant was that I found things different from what I expected to find. When I spoke of one of my divisions going under him, he suggested that I was the senior officer, as between himself and myself, and that I could take the command of the whole force—his corps and my own force—and we went forward at first in that way before the joint order reached us. I did not go to that place expecting to find General Porter; I went there to find my own division and I found General Porter there with an order to take one of my divisions under his command. That was not foreseen by the general-in-chief of that army, who was absent, and the matter was solved in the way I have stated, I commanding General Porter's corps and my own division. We then received the joint order, which directed the very things which we had ourselves done. The order was sent by General Pope upon the receipt of a note from me, in reference to this matter of my division.

Q. Do you know from what point King's division had marched on that day, or the day before, in order to get to the point where you found it on the 29th of August?—A. It had marched from some point or some place on the Warrenton turnpike, between Gainesville and Groveton, where it had an engagement with the enemy, back to Manassas Junction, having left, as I was informed by General Reynolds, about one o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 29th of August. It had been ordered the day before to march from Buckland Mills, which is beyond Gainesville, to Manassas Junction. Before it had reached Bethlehem church it was ordered to move on to Centreville, in compliance with orders from General Pope, and had been sent from the road—or I do not know that it was on any road, but from the position where the order reached it—north to the Warrenton turnpike, and thence to move along that pike to

Centreville. It had become engaged with the enemy in the evening, and then, as I have before stated, fell back the next morning, starting at one o'clock, as I understood from General Reynolds. These facts I learned on the morning of Friday, the 29th, from General Reynolds, who had been personally with King's division; had ridden over to it the night before.

Q. Do you recollect whether you informed the accused at that interview that General Ricketts had been driven from Thoroughfare Gap, and that General King had been driven from Gainesville by the enemy?—A. I do not recollect having used such expressions. I recollect having informed him of the fact that General King's division, as I had learned from General Reynolds, had fallen back that morning, and also that General Ricketts's division had fallen back from Thoroughfare Gap. At the time I saw General Porter I had not got up with either of these divisions. I found them after my interview with him.

Q. Did you then know that Generals Ricketts and King had met with the enemy, the one at Thoroughfare Gap and the other at or near Gainesville, and that they were then falling back in consequence of the enemy?—A. I knew they had met the enemy the night before, but at the time I met General Porter I knew nothing of the details of the engagements which they had had with the enemy, nor do I recollect having said to General Porter, or having known, anything about the motives for General King's falling back to Manassas from this position on the road between Gainesville and Groveton. I have an idea that there was a question of supplies connected with the falling back from that point. General Reynolds had told me that he had told General King that he would be alongside of him in the morning. At the time I saw General Porter the whole subject of the engagements of the evening before, except the mere fact that there had been engagements, was unknown to me; I mean the details in regard to those engagements.

Q. You have stated, or have been understood to have stated, that when you were with the accused, on the 29th of August, the battle was going on, or you could hear it. Will you state if you heard any other firing than that of artillery?—A. I do not recollect about that now. The noise was very decided, and distant from where we were, I should suppose, about four miles.

Q. Do you know when the infantry firing on that day commenced; was it, or not, about four o'clock?—A. I think it was much earlier than that; I have only one thing to guide me, and that is General Reynolds's report; I can refer to that and find out more particularly if it is desired.

The examination by the accused was here closed.

Thereupon the court adjourned to eleven a. m. to-morrow.

The examination of Major-General Irvin McDowell was then resumed, as follows:

Examination by the COURT:

Question. Did or did not General Porter put his troops in action at the point indicated by you, at the time he said he could not go in anywhere there without getting into a fight?—Answer. Of my own knowledge I know nothing of what General Porter did after I left him.

Q. In departing from a strict obedience to the joint order of the 29th of August, did you or not extend that departure beyond your own immediate command? That is, did you change the order with respect to General Porter's corps?—A. General Porter and I started out from Manassas with the understanding that under the articles of war applicable to such cases, I had the command of the whole force—his own and my own. We each of us received a joint order from General Pope, our then commander-in-chief, which order, whilst it did not at the time change the relations between General Porter and myself, seemed to imply that those relations were not to be constant, were not to continue. I decided, under the latitude allowed in that order, that General Porter should post his troops in to the right of where the head of his column then lay, and that I would take mine away from the road on which our two commands then lay, up the Sudley Springs road into the battle, in this way dissolving the joint operations of our two corps, and from the moment I left General Porter I considered he was no longer under my immediate control, or under my immediate command, or my direct orders, but that he came under those of our common commander-in-chief, we not then being on the same immediate ground. The article to which I refer is the sixty-second article of war, which directs that when troops happen to meet, the senior officer commands the whole. I considered that article of war to apply up to the time that I left General Porter and broke my command away from him, after which I conceived that his relations were direct to the commander-in-chief; therefore, in answer to the question, to that extent I did interfere with his corps, by separating mine from it, and also by indicating where I thought his corps ought to be applied against the enemy.

Q. Did you report to General Pope any change you had made in the operations of that joint order?—A. No further than by bringing my troops up, reporting to him that they were there, and receiving his orders. His order to General Porter direct met me on my way to join the main army. I did not know at that time that General Pope was at that particular place.

Q. When you saw the order from General Pope to General Porter, the one subsequent to the joint order, did you give or had you given any order to General Porter which would interfere with his obedience to it?—A. None.

Q. The orders you had given to General Porter were not in opposition, or, at least, not of a different character from the one that came to him from General Pope?—A. They concurred. The arrangements that I supposed to exist when I left General Porter concurred with the order which I afterward saw from General Pope to General Porter. They were to the same effect, except as to details, which General Pope may have given. I gave no details.

Q. Would or would not the presence of General Pope, an officer superior in command to both yourself and General Porter, render inoperative or inapplicable the article of war to which you have referred?—A. It would depend upon his presence, whether it was immediate or not.

Q. We speak of such presence as existed then?—A. We did not so consider it. General Pope, according to the note we received, was at Centreville, which I suppose was some six miles off, and we were going away from him. I will mention further that the day before nearly a similar case happened, when General Sigel and myself were together at Buckland Mills, and I commanded General Sigel. That was done by a direct order from General Pope, before given. Still, it would have been the same if he had not given that order.

Q. Could the accused have engaged in the battle according to your order and according to the subsequent order of General Pope and still have fallen back to Bull Run within the time named in the joint order to yourself and the accused?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. From your knowledge of the nature of the country between General Porter's column and the forces engaged on the 29th of August, was there anything to have prevented the accused from making an attack upon the enemy's right or rear, as directed by General Pope? If so, state what it was.—A. My knowledge of the country is derived principally, first, from having gone over the railroad from Manassas to Gainesville in a car, or in a locomotive, which gave me but little idea of it, as I was engaged whilst going over with matters which prevented my paying attention to the country; next, in marching from Buckland Mills to Gainesville, and from Gainesville east along the Warrenton turnpike for a mile or two—I do not remember the exact distance—then turning off to the right and south, and going across the country to Bethlehem Church, and thence to Manassas; then from the fact that General Reynolds's division, which had the lead on the occasion that I refer to, going from Gainesville toward Groveton, had gone further on that road than I went myself, had turned to the right and gone toward Bethlehem Church; and from the fact that General King's division, which had gone on that same road toward Groveton from Gainesville, and had turned down south of that road, had again gone north onto that road, had engaged the enemy at a certain place, had fallen back to Manassas from that place, *which place I learned was nearly reached, if not quite, on Friday, the day of the battle, by the troops moving from Groveton west; and from the fact that the enemy's force had moved to the south on Saturday, and turned our left on that day. These movements by two divisions of my corps, my own movements, and the movements of the enemy, gave me the belief that troops could move through the country comprised between the Warrenton turnpike and the Sudley Springs road and the road from Bethlehem Church to Gainesville.* I will mention, further, that that country is a mixture of woods, cleared ground, and hills, and that it is easy for troops to march without being seen or seeing the enemy.

Q. Does the country which you have just described include that over which General Porter was required to march in obeying the order of 4.30 p. m. from General Pope to attack the enemy?—A. Yes, sir. I would say that I do not know that order by that hour.

Q. Please state the ground on which you formed the opinion that if the accused had attacked the right wing of the rebels, as he was ordered, the battle would have been decisive in our favor.—A. *Because on the evening of that day I thought the result was decidedly in our favor, as it was. But, admitting that it was merely equally balanced, I think, and thought, that if the corps of General Porter, reputed one of the best, if not the best, in the service, consisting of between twenty and thirty regiments and some eight batteries, had been added to the efforts made by the others, the result would have been in our favor very decidedly.*

Q. Was there anything besides mere advantage in numbers from which that result would have followed?—A. And position.

Q. What particular advantage in position was there?—A. The position in which that force would have been applied, while the main body was so hotly engaged in front, would have been an additional powerful reason for so supposing.

Q. When the accused said to you that he could not go anywhere there without getting into a fight, did he or not appear to be averse to engaging the enemy?—A. I cannot say that it made that impression on me, though in giving my answer I took the view that he did so imply, and made the remark; but I did not think he was

averse to engaging the enemy. I mean by that that that was not seriously a question with me, for when I left him I thought he was going to engage and would engage the enemy.

Q. Had General Porter taken part in the action of August 29 would you not have been likely to have known it?—A. *I heard that he did fire some artillery, and I did not hear his fire; so that he might have gone into action without my knowing it at that time, because where I was there was a great deal of noise; and the noise that his engagement might have made might have been in a direction which would have confounded it with other noise.*

Q. Up to what hour did the battle continue on that day, and how long was your command engaged in it?—A. It continued till after dark, or continued to such an hour in the evening when you could see the flash rather than the smoke. Of my command part of King's division was actively engaged to the front for, I should think, something like an hour, it may have been more, before the battle terminated. I speak of the active collision.

In the same connection, here spoken of, General McDowell swears that General Porter said, when he told him to put his force in here, "If I put them in there I will get into a fight." McDowell said, "Was not that what you came here for?" "If I put them in here I will get into a fight." Well, if an army is not put in for the purpose of fighting, what is it put in for? I suppose that the army of General Porter was not taken up there to hold a dress parade that day for the benefit of the boys who were in battle and getting shot. It could not have been for that purpose. If it could not have been for that purpose, I do not see what other purpose there could have been, except to fight; and yet he said, "If I go in here I will get into a fight." He did not get into a fight because he did not go in, and that is the only reason, perhaps.

General Roberts, who has testified in this case, swears that he had reason from his observations—he was in a place, too, that day where he could see the different parts of the field; he was in a direction where he could see where Porter was, where he could see the battle, where he could see the movements of the troops—he swears that he had reason to believe that Longstreet's corps did not go down in front of Porter, as has been represented or stated, but that the majority of it, when it came, joined on with Jackson in the battle near Groveton, and so quite a number of officers swear. The Confederate reports sustain this statement. This is the testimony of General B. S. Roberts (court-martial record, p. 50):

Question. What do you know, if anything, in regard to the order issued by General Pope to General Porter, set forth in the third specification of the first charge, bearing date 4.30 p. m. of the 29th August?—Answer. About 4.30 p. m. of the 29th of August it was supposed by General Pope that General Porter was near the field of battle. The direction in which the first order required him to move would have brought him, as was supposed, near the field of battle before that hour; and I had noticed, in the direction where I knew General Porter was expected, the flash and the smoke from some pieces of artillery, and I inferred it to be artillery from General Porter, who was expected to attack there about that time. But it very soon ceased, and General Pope then wrote another order to General Porter, which, according to my recollection, stated that the direction of his movements would bring him on the enemy's right flank or rear, and that he wished him to press forward and attack immediately.

Q. Is or is not the order to which you now refer the one set forth in the third specification of the first charge?—A. That is the order to which I refer.

Q. Will you state what you know, if anything, in regard to General Porter's having either obeyed or disobeyed those orders?—A. I know that General Porter did not attack as he was directed to attack in that order. I was on that part of the field several times, and was expecting every moment that the attack would be made, and was watching for it with a great deal of anxiety, but it was not made.

Q. Did you continue upon the field until the engagement closed?—A. I was on the field all day, and remained on the field all that night.

Q. What were the results of the battle when the night closed in?—A. General Pope's troops, when night closed in, occupied quite a portion of the field from which the enemy had been driven, and, in my opinion, although the battle was not a decisive one, the advantages of the day were in favor of General Pope's army.

Q. In view of what the army had accomplished during the battle of the day in the absence of General Porter's command, what do you suppose would have been the result upon the fortunes of the battle if General Porter had attacked, as ordered by the order of 4.30 p. m., either on the right flank or the rear of the enemy?

(The accused objected to the question.

The court was thereupon cleared.

Some time after the court was reopened the judge-advocate announced that the court determined that the question shall be answered.)

The question was again propounded to the witness, as follows:

Q. In view of what the army had accomplished during the battle of the day in the absence of General Porter's command, what do you suppose would have been the results upon the fortunes of the battle if General Porter had attacked, as ordered by the order of 4.30 p. m., either on the right flank or the rear of the enemy?—A. I do not doubt at all that it would have resulted in the defeat, if not in the capture, of the main army of the Confederates that were on the field at that time.

Q. Between four and five o'clock p. m. of the 29th of August did the witness know whether or not Longstreet's forces, in whole or in part, had made junction with Jackson on Jackson's right?—A. I did not know, but I had reason to believe that they had not made junction, as I had been requested by General Pope before going on to the field, while at Centreville in the morning, to take position and with a glass to observe whether troops were moving from the direction of Thoroughfare Gap to Gainesville; and having closely observed that country for a long time I became convinced from the clouds of dust that arose above the Bull Run range beyond Thoroughfare Gap, toward a gap north of Thoroughfare Gap, the name of which I now forget, that Longstreet was moving very rapidly to get through that northern gap and to re-enforce Jackson. But, from the distance from the head of the column of dust to Gainesville, I did not believe that he would be able to effect a junction before late in the evening, and so reported to General Pope.

Q. From what you know of the position of General Porter's command and of Jackson's right, would that junction of Longstreet's troops bring the enemy in front of General Porter's force?—A. If General Porter's force was on the road leading from Manassas Junction to Gainesville, where I suppose it was, and they had moved toward the right of Jackson's forces, it would have brought him upon the leading columns of Longstreet's forces that came in.

GENERAL POPE'S ORDER TO PORTER TO ATTACK AT ONCE CONVEYED BY DOUGLAS POPE.

On the way to General Porter General McDowell stopped Douglas Pope and looked at the order. The order was for Porter to attack. The order was taken to Porter. Porter was not found at Dawkins Branch, where it was stated he was. He was not at the head of his column. He was down back nearly to Bethlehem Church. The order was given to him, and one of his own officers swears that he took the order, read it, got off his horse, sat down with his back to a tree, and put the order in his pocket. Douglas Pope left him. After he started back General Porter sent an officer after him and brought him back again; what for, I do not know. He did not see Porter after he was brought back. He then afterward went back to Pope again.

The following is Captain Pope's testimony:

Captain DOUGLAS POPE was then called by the Government and sworn and examined, as follows:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Will you state what is your rank in the military service?—A. I am captain and additional aid-de-camp.

Q. Were you with the Army of Virginia in its late campaign under Major-General Pope?—A. I was.

Q. In what capacity?—A. As additional aid-de-camp to General Pope.

Q. Were you or not on the field of the battle of Manassas on Friday, the 29th of August?—A. I was.

Q. Did you or not on that day bear any order from General Pope to General Porter; and, if so, what was its character and at what hour did you bear and deliver it?—A. I received an order from General Pope to be delivered to General Porter at half past four o'clock. The purport of the order I did not know at the time. I went directly to General Porter with that order, and it reached him by five o'clock.

Q. Was or was not that the only order which on that day you had to General Porter from General Pope?—A. *It was.*

Q. Where did you find General Porter with his command?—A. I found him at the forks of the road leading from Manassas to Gainesville and Groveton, on the railroad.

Q. What distance was that from Manassas Junction?—A. I do not know, of my own knowledge; but I have heard that it was between two and three miles.

Q. What distance from the battle-field where the engagement was then pending?—A. *When I received the order I was to the right of the battle-field, and I suppose it was a distance of about three miles to General Porter.*

Porter was not with the head of his column, but back within two miles of Manassas Junction.

Q. Did you or not, on delivering the order, learn its character?—A. I did not.

Q. What statements, if any, did General Porter make to you in regard to the movements which the order contemplated he should make?—A. In a conversation which I had with General Porter, after his reading the order, he explained to me on the map where the enemy had come down in force to attack him, and had established a battery. I understood him to say that the enemy had opened upon him; but what he had done I do not now remember.

Q. How long did you remain with General Porter?—A. About fifteen minutes, I suppose.

Q. While you were there, or at any time before you left, did you observe any orders given, or any indication of preparation for a movement in the direction of the battle-field?—A. I did not.

Q. In what condition were the troops there at that time?—A. I saw only a portion of them; the portion that I saw I believed belonged to General Sykes's division. They were on the road between the forks of the road and Manassas—what small portion of the troops I saw that belonged to General Porter's corps. It was my impression they were halted there; I saw the arms of some of them stacked.

Q. They had their arms stacked?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was not the sound of the artillery of the battle then pending distinctly audible at that point?—A. It was.

Q. And was the sound of the small-arms distinctly audible at that point?—A. In regard to the small-arms I do not remember; but I could hear the artillery very plainly, very distinctly.

Q. Was it continuous, indicating a continued action?—A. It was.

Q. Did or did not General Porter make any inquiry of you at all as to the condition of the forces engaged in battle?—A. There were inquiries made of me by an officer—one of General Porter's aids-de-camp, I think. I do not think that General Porter said anything to me about it.

* * * * *

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Q. As you have passed over the road and know the distance, will you state within what time General Porter and his command could have reached the battle-field after the delivery of that order?—A. To have reached where I had received the order would have taken him two or three hours, I suppose—that is to the extreme right of our army.

Q. Within what time would it have required him to reach the right flank of the enemy?—A. I could not state, because I do not know where the right flank of the enemy then was. My impression, though, from what General Porter said, was that the enemy were nearly in his front. I supposed them about a mile from him. That was merely my impression from the conversation I had with General Porter.

Q. Did you or not have another interview with General Porter after that time?—A. I did not. After receiving a written reply to the order I had delivered to General Porter, I started on my way back, and I suppose I had got a mile or a mile and a half from where General Porter was, when I was overtaken by an orderly, who said General Porter wished to see me. I got part way back when I met an officer, I supposed an aid-de-camp of General Porter, who said that General Porter wished to see me. I went back, and this aid-de-camp told me I better wait a few minutes. I did not see General Porter then.

This evidence shows conclusively that Porter did not intend to fight, and is supported by that of Charles Duffie, orderly, who was with Captain Pope, on page 609 of Board record, who fully sustains Captain Pope in every particular in reference to the delivery of this order.

Also, Archolas Dyer, page 1178 Board record, sustains Captain Douglas Pope fully in reference to this order and its time of delivery.

Attention is also called to evidence of Lieut. Col. T. C. H. Smith, afterwards brigadier-general:

Lieutenant Colonel THOMAS C. H. SMITH was then called by the Government and sworn and examined, as follows:

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE:

Question. Will you state in what capacity you were serving in the Army of Virginia in its late campaign under General Pope in August last?—Answer. I was aid-de-camp on the staff of General Pope.

Q. Did you or not, on the 28th or 29th of August, carry any orders from Major-General Pope to Major-General Porter which concerned his movements on those days?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you or not see General Porter during either of the days of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of August?—A. I saw General Porter on the afternoon of the 28th.

Q. At what place and under what circumstances did you see him?—A. I had been sent back to the ammunition on the train at Bristoe, and charged with its distribution. General Porter wished over four hundred thousand rounds; General Hooker something over ninety thousand rounds. About two or three o'clock I had sent forward to General Porter some three hundred and twenty thousand rounds, and had seized wagons to forward the balance, and left Captain Piatt in charge. The business being then sufficiently forward, I went on to find General Pope. On getting to the point where I had left General Pope in the morning, I found he had moved on, and, to inquire the road he had taken, I went to General Porter's headquarters, near the Manassas water-station. I found General Porter in his tent, and asked him which road General Pope had taken, and he informed me. I had some ten minutes' conversation with him. One of his staff was present; I forget his name.

Q. Will you state that conversation?—A. After asking him about the road, I told General Porter the amount of ammunition that I had sent forward to him, and also that the balance would come immediately forward. I asked him if he had received it, or made some remark; I cannot remember the exact expression. General Porter said that he had not; that was the substance of his reply—either that he had received hardly any of it, or none of it, if I remember aright. I expressed some surprise, and said that it had been sent forward to the front as ordered; and, either in reply to some question of mine or to some remark, or of himself, he said that he had no officers to take charge of it and distribute it, or to look it up, or something of that kind. I remarked that he could hardly expect us at headquarters to be able to send officers to distribute it in his corps; that it had been sent forward on the road in the direction where his corps was. He replied that it was going where it belonged; that it was on the road to Alexandria, where we were all going. I do not know as it is evidence to give the spirit in which this was said—the way it impressed me. Those remarks were made in a sneering manner, and appeared to me to express a great indifference. There was then a pause for a moment. General Porter then spoke in regard to the removal of the sick and wounded from the field of Kettle Run. He said it would hurt Pope, leaving the wounded behind. I told him that they were not to be left behind; that I knew that a positive order—an imperative order—had been given to General Banks to bring all the wounded with him, and forthat purpose to throw property out of the wagons if necessary. To this General Porter made no reply in words; but his manner to me expressed the same feeling that I had noticed before. This conversation, from General Porter's manner and look, made a strong impression on my mind. I left him as I have said, after an interview of about ten minutes, and rode on, arriving at our headquarters on Bull Run just as we entered them and pitched our tents for the night. After my tent was pitched, and I had had something to eat, I went over to General Pope and reported to him briefly what I had done in regard to the ammunition. I then said to him, "General, I saw General Porter on my way here." Said he, "Well, sir," I said, "General, he will fail you." "Fail me," said he; "what do you mean? What did he say?" Said I, "It is not so much what he said, though he said enough; he is going to fail you." These expressions I repeat. I think I remember them with exactness, for I was excited at the time from the impression that had been made upon me. Said General Pope, "How can he fail me? He will fight where I put him; he will fight where I put him;" or, "He must fight where I put him; he must fight where I put him"—one of those expressions. This General Pope said with a great deal of feeling, and impetuously, and perhaps overbearingly, and in an excited manner. I replied in the same way, saying that I was certain that Fitz-John Porter was a traitor; that I would shoot him that night, so far as any crime before God was concerned, if the law would allow me to do it. I speak of this to show the conviction that I received from General Porter's manner and expressions in that interview. I have only to add that my prepossessions of him were favorable, as it was at headquarters, up to that time. I never had entertained any impressions against him until that conversation. I knew nothing with regard to his orders to move up to Kettle Run. I knew nothing of any failure on his part to comply with any orders.

Q. State more distinctly the point where you saw General Porter on the 28th of August?—A. *He was encamped at the Manassas water-station, between Bristoe and the junction. The water-station was a short distance from his headquarters. (The witness indicated upon the map before the court where he thought the place to be.) I do not think the water-station is more than one-third the distance from Bristoe to Manassas Junction. That is my impression; I cannot speak positively about it.*

Q. In the conversation to which you refer, did or did not General Porter manifest any anxiety to get possession of, and have distributed in his corps, the ammunition of which you speak?—A. No, sir; I thought he showed an utter indifference upon the subject; showed it very plainly.

Q. At what hour of the day did this conversation between you and General Porter take place?—A. *I think it must have been about four o'clock in the afternoon; half-past three or four o'clock.*

Q. In anything that was said in that conversation, or in the manner of General Porter, was there evidenced any desire or any willingness on his part to support General Pope in the military operations in which he was then engaged?—A. *Quite the contrary to that.*

Q. Can you state whether the disinclination to support General Pope, which you thought he manifested, was the result of disgust with the immediate service in which he was then engaged, or of hostility to the commanding general, or upon what did it seem to rest?—A. *It seemed to me to rest on hostility. But I do not know that I could analyze the impression that was made upon me. I conveyed it to General Pope in the words that I have stated. I had one of those clear convictions that a man has a few times perhaps in his life as to the character and purposes of a person whom he sees for the first time. No man can express altogether how such an impression is gained from looks and manner, but it is clear.*

Q. Had you passed over the road between Bristoe Station and Warrenton Junction on that day or on the previous day?—A. *On the previous day, the 27th, I came over it after General Pope.*

Q. At what hour of the day did you pass over it?—A. *I should say that I left our headquarters, about a mile from Warrenton Junction, about half-past four or five o'clock in the afternoon. I should say it was past the middle of the afternoon.*

Q. *What was the condition of the roads then?*—A. For the first mile and a half, until you got to Cedar Run, the road was bordered on either side by open fields or open woods, over which troops could march easily, in great part without going on the road. Indeed, I doubt whether there is any regular road a good part of the way up. The troops marched through the fields to Bristoe Station.

Q. Were you or not present at the battle of the 29th of August?—A. Yes, sir; I was present.

Q. Throughout the engagement?—A. I left with General Pope when he rode on to the field, but on the way out he sent me with an order off the road, so that I did not get on the field for two or three hours after that.

Q. At what time did you regard the battle as commencing?—A. The smoke was rising over a considerable portion of ground, I should say a mile, plainly in view when we were at Centreville; and there was some heavy cannonading. I should say it was about ten or eleven o'clock when I first came to Centreville, and it was about eleven or twelve o'clock when I saw the appearance of which I speak—the sign of a heavy action, from the smoke rising. It was very plainly in view from Centreville; you looked right down upon it, and you could hear the sound of the guns. I did not ride up to the town at first, but finding that General Pope had not ridden on, as I had supposed, I rode back to Centreville, and then it was I saw the appearance I speak of, about eleven or twelve o'clock. I should mention, too, in order that it may be clearly understood in regard to the action, that at the time I was sent off from the road, while General Pope was riding on the field, there was a cessation of cannon firing for a considerable time, I should say for certainly a half an hour.

Q. Was or was not the battle raging at five p. m. on that day?—A. Yes, sir; severely.

This other testimony shows the animus of General Porter from the beginning to the end of this whole case. Even when his ammunition was sent forward to him he would not order a man to distribute it, but asked that Pope should send an order to distribute it to his corps. Not only that, but he said in a sneering manner, "it has gone where it belongs; gone to Alexandria, where we shall all be soon." If any general officer will continue to make expressions "that we are going to be whipped, we are bound to retreat," and sneer at everything, it must prove injurious and result disastrously.

Following Porter up to Dawkins Branch, where his head of column

was on the day of the 29th, General Daniel Butterfield, one of his own commanders, testifies as follows :

Question. State whether the point at which you were directed was on the same side of the Manassas Railroad or on the other side from the one upon which you were at the time.—Answer. The point at which I was directed was across the railroad.

Q. Which direction from the point from which you were moving ?—A. To the right, between Groveton and Gainesville ; I understood it to strike between Groveton and Gainesville, keeping the movement toward Gainesville, covering this road that led up to Gainesville, a dirt road ; and the leaning, if anything, was to be to the right rather than to the left (road marked on the map). And in pursuance of that order I put my brigade in motion, saw that it started out, and then proceeded in advance myself with my staff to make a personal reconnaissance—

This was after they had arrived at Dawkins Branch—

to look up a position and see whatever difficulties might be in the way. I understood myself not at liberty to bring on this engagement until the division could be deployed behind, unless I could gain a position, finding affairs that I could handle in front of me. I went out personally with my staff after seeing the head of my column in motion, leaving it in charge of the senior colonel, Lansing, of the Seventeenth New York. I proceeded until I came up in close proximity to the enemy's skirmishers, when one of my staff officers asked me if I proposed to tackle the enemy alone. I said no ; I had troops behind ; I turned around, and, to my astonishment, saw that my brigade that I had put in motion and seen well out over toward this dry branch were not there—had returned and were out of sight. I returned with great rapidity and considerable temper. I did not understand why my command had left me ; I came back and found that my brigade had moved off to the right in these woods ; which were very thick. There was a little road running along here, and they were out in front of this and had come to a halt. That is, they were back of Dawkins Branch, back on the high land, on this side of the railroad—south side of the railroad—in the woods. I asked my senior officer what it meant—his returning without any orders from me ; he said he had received orders directly to return, and not to make the advance. I was in no very pleasant humor about that method of proceeding. He offered as his excuse that the orders had come direct from a staff officer of General Porter, from General Porter himself. I asked where General Porter was. He said he had gone in this direction, in the woods with General McDowell. I met one of General Porter's staff officers, and entered a complaint against his order withdrawing my troops without the order coming from me when I was in front. I received answer that it was a sudden movement in consequence of something that had occurred between General Porter and General McDowell.

Q. You were informed by the staff officer that that was the reason it was given ?—A. That that was the reason the order was given. We then were moved a little farther to the right, then returned to the left ; then we went up and took position again under same order over on the same ground, and were withdrawn again. These different movements occupied until dark. Then we went into camp rather with the expectation, as I judged from what came to me from General Morell, of an attack from the enemy upon us.

Q. About what force had you under you in the battle of the 30th ?—A. I commanded two brigades of the division. General Morell, with General Griffin's brigade, had gone to Centreville. I proceeded with my brigade to Sudley Church and Groveton, in that vicinity.

General Butterfield was then and there attempting to move across Dawkins Branch and to find a position to bring on an engagement, but not until his brigade was all ready and he found himself and one of his staff officers out there alone, and when he looked back his brigade had been taken off without notifying him and put into the woods back to the rear. What else ? Solomon Thomas testifies that he was with Fitz-John Porter's corps, in the Eighteenth Massachusetts, Martindale's brigade :

SOLOMON THOMAS, called by the recorder, being duly sworn, testified as follows :

Direct examination :

Question. Where were you on August 29, 1862 ?—Answer. With General Fitz-John Porter's corps, Eighteenth Massachusetts, Martindale's brigade, Morell's division.

Q. Do you recollect being at Manassas Junction on that day ?—A. I do.

Q. Did you move off on the Gainesville road ?—A. We moved up on the line of the railroad. We moved more in a direct line in front, though we were intending to move to the right.

Q. How far upon that road did your regiment go?—A. We went upon that road nearly to a small creek, or what had been originally a small creek; it was dry or nearly so at that time.

Referring to Dawkins Branch.

Q. What did you do there?—A. We then halted, and the Thirteenth New York, or a part of it which was thrown out as skirmishers—a battery was planted in our front a little to our right—

This testimony shows the intention of General Porter—

in the fields, and as the skirmishers of the Thirteenth advanced we were deployed to the right, into the woods; our right rested in the woods. We halted and lay down. This was probably ten o'clock in the morning I should say; might have been a little later.

Q. How long did you remain there?—A. We remained in that position—I should say it was half past four when we were called to attention and right-about-face, and moved out from that position, left in front, upon the same road that we moved down on in the morning. *I don't know the distance, but we had been marching some time.*

Q. Back toward Manassas Junction?—A. Yes; toward Manassas Junction—*when an officer came riding from the Manassas Junction way, having a dispatch, and rode up to General Porter, and handed him the dispatch. Then we were commanded to halt; we did. General Porter dismounted, and sat down by the side of the road and leaned his back against a tree—quite a large tree—and read the dispatch, and went up and remounted and called us to attention and right-about-face. We marched back upon the same road we had come on, moving then right in front, until we came near the position of the road where we had moved into the woods on the right, in the morning. We then moved out to the left, into an open field. The artillery was brought into the field, and parked in our front. We were formed in line, and were ordered to stack arms; we did so. Orders were received that there should be no fires made to make any coffee; that we were to remain perfectly quiet. The adjutant received orders that if there were any orders received during the night he should deliver those orders to the commander of each regiment in person, so there should be no loud words spoken; and we were to remain. Me and some of my comrades spread our blankets and were preparing to lie down for the night. As we sat down, before we got ready to lie down, we heard upon our right a shout which we knew was a charge—from the shout; then we heard musketry discharges.*

Q. What did you understand at that time?—A. I felt at that time that we were expected to charge on the rear and flank in conjunction with what was going on in front.

Q. About what time of the day, in reference to sunset, was it that you were halted on your way back to Manassas Junction, and that an officer came up with a dispatch?—A. I should judge from the position of the sun it must have been somewhere from five to half past five o'clock.

That was the order that Douglas Pope brought to Mr. Porter, and this soldier was present and saw him receive the order, and he turned his command back, and moved them again on the road, putting them into the woods, and ordering them to lie down and make no fires. They did not attack, but were to lie down and kindle no fires to cook coffee or anything else.

Q. During the day did you hear any indications of a battle going on; if so, what were they, and where were they?—A. In our immediate front we heard an occasional discharge of musketry, and, in fact, there were pieces of railroad iron fired from a rebel battery right over our right, and two pieces lodged in the rear of where I lay, probably 40 feet in our rear. Some of the boys went and dug them up, and one of them was eighteen inches in length, the other was about fifteen. We thought of bringing them home, but they were rather heavy, so we left them on the field. Then, while we were lying there, beside that we heard, upon our right, distant firing all day, but not continuous; there were intervals that we could hear artillery distinctly.

Q. On the 27th of August where were you?—A. We were moving on the Warrenton road toward Bristoe Station. I should think that we were encamped on that night some six to eight miles from Bristoe Station. We went in before sundown; probably the sun was an hour or an hour and a half high when we halted there.

Q. When did you move from there?—A. I was corporal of the guard that night, and was ordered to wake the men at 1 o'clock, which I did, and we were formed and moved out from our camp immediately after 1 o'clock.

The statement of this witness shows that he himself expected that they were to attack, and expected so all day. From 10 o'clock up to the time he was moved back on the road he was expecting they were to attack this little squad in their front.

Mark J. Bunnell, on page 678 of the Board record, says :

I called to an orderly and stated to him what I wanted. He called Colonel Marshall, and they came down within a few paces of where I was, and Colonel Marshall then received his orders to deploy his regiment as skirmishers in front.

Q. Did you hear the order?—A. I stood right there so I could hear.

Q. What were the orders that General Porter gave Colonel Marshall?—A. I could not hear all the conversation, but to deploy his regiment as skirmishers, as we were about ready to move out; not to bring on a general engagement, but the idea was that we had to do duty only as skirmishers.

General Sturgis, one of Porter's officers, swears that on the 29th of August he moved on the Gainesville road (Board record, page 711) :

Question. You say you went a mile and a half beyond Bethlehem church toward Gainesville?—Answer. That is my recollection.

Q. What did you then do?—A. I reported to General Porter. I rode in advance of my brigade. I found troops occupying the road, and I got up as near as I could get and then halted my command, and then rode forward to tell General Porter that they were there. He said, "For the present let them lie there."

Q. What did you do then individually?—A. Well, I simply looked about to see what I could see. I was a stranger to the lay of the land, and the troops, and all that; so without getting off my horse I rode about from place to place watching the skirmishers, and among other things I took a glass and looked in the direction of the woods; about a mile beyond which seemed to be the object of attention—beyond the skirmishers; there I saw a glint of light on a gun; and I remarked to General Porter that I thought they were probably putting a battery in position at that place, for I thought I had seen a gun.

Q. State what the conversation was.—A. I reported this fact of what I had seen to the general; he thought I was mistaken about it, but I was not mistaken, because it opened in a moment—at least a few shots were fired from that place—four, as I recollect.

Q. What force of the enemy did you see in that direction at that time?

Page 712, Board record :

A. I didn't see any of the enemy at all.

Q. Then what did you do?—A. Then when they had fired, as near as I can recollect, about four shots from this piece, General Porter beckoned to me; I rode up to him and he directed me to take my command to Manassas Junction, and take up a defensive position, inasmuch as the firing seemed to be receding on our right.

Q. What firing do you mean?—A. I mean the cannonading that had been going on for some time on our right, probably in the direction of Groveton.

Q. How long had you heard that cannonading?—A. I don't recollect exactly where I heard it first. My impression has been that I heard it all along the march from Manassas to General Porter's position. I do not recollect distinctly that I did hear it, but I know I heard it all the time after I arrived there until I left.

Q. What time of day was this that you received the order to move back with your command to Manassas Junction?—A. I have no way of fixing the time of day. I have carried in my mind the impression that it was more about the middle of the day—about one o'clock.

Q. What did you do when you received that order?—A. I sent word to General Piatt to move back to Manassas Junction, and that I would join him there.

Q. Do you know whether your order was obeyed?—A. Yes; it was obeyed.

And that is the fact, that on that day at the very time it was expected a fight would come on, General Porter ordered Piatt's command back to Manassas Junction to take up a defensive position :

Colonel Marshall reports that two batteries have come down in the woods on our right, toward the railroad, and two regiments of infantry on the road. If this be so, it will be *not* here in the morning.

Q. Was that returned with this indorsement of General Porter? "Move the infantry and everything behind the crest, and conceal the guns. We must hold that place and make it too hot for them. Come the same game over them that they do over us, and get your men out of sight?"

This is General Porter's indorsement on that order.

A. Yes; that was the next one.

Instead of moving forward and attacking the enemy, he gives orders to his division commander to hide his men in the woods, and take his

batteries under cover—hide them away, keep them out of sight. Why? He says to come the same game over the enemy that they do over us.

Q. When that was received by you, directing you to move your infantry and everything behind the crest, and conceal the guns, where were your infantry and the other troops?—A. At that time they were deployed in line, mostly two brigades, along the crest that leads to the descent toward Dawkins Branch.

At the very time Porter ordered this officer to hide his men in the woods, put them under cover, and play hide-and-seek with the enemy, it appears he had a whole brigade deployed in line of battle for the purpose of moving upon the enemy.

Q. It was from there that you were directed to move?—A. From there I was directed to put the men under cover. On this left-hand side of the road, as we advanced, it was all open ground; on the right-hand side, bushes. One of my batteries, supported by a brigade, was on the right-hand side of the road, just on the crest of the ridge, the other battery on this side. When General Porter sent me that order I put them back into this pine bushes; and the other two batteries on this side of the road were on a slight depression; I supposed the ridge in front would conceal them from the enemy. I had three batteries, and one was in position all the time.

General Morell continues, on page 423, Board record:

Question. Why is it that on No. 30, the communication from General Porter to yourself, and on those that follow, there is no memorandum of the hour and minute of the receipt?—Answer. It was always my practice to note the hour of the receipt. Two days previous to that, on the march from Kelly's Ford to the junction, I injured my watch, and then I had to guess at the time.

Q. And you did not put on the guess?—A. I did not put on the guess.

Q. Will you state whether the indorsement of General Porter on No. 31 was received by you as appears upon it?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your communication to him is this:

"GENERAL PORTER: I can move everything out of sight except Hazlett's battery. Griffin is supporting it, and is on its right, principally in the pine bushes. The other batteries are retired out of sight. Is this what you mean by everything?"

"GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General."

A. Yes, sir.

The indorsement was read, as follows:

"I think you can move Hazlett's, or the most of it, and post him in the bushes with the others, so as to deceive. I would get everything, if possible, in ambuscade. All goes well with the other troops."

"THE WITNESS. Yes, everything was out of sight except Hazlett's battery. That was exposed all day long."

Q. Then, on the receipt of No 31 from General Porter, you did not succeed in getting Hazlett's battery under cover?—A. No, I didn't attempt to. I wanted to keep one battery in position. That was in front of the bushes, with a brigade immediately behind it. The other two brigades were massed in the rear of that.

Comment is unnecessary. When General Porter was ordered to move forward, when he was ordered to attack, when he was ordered in every order that was given him to press forward, to push forward, to attack, to assault, to go to Gainesville, he was trying to hide his men in the woods by the roadside, behind a branch.

GENERAL MORELL: Tell me what is passing, quickly. If the enemy is coming hold to him, and I will come up. Post your men to repulse him.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

After he had gotten them hid in the woods, then he sends a dispatch, "tell me what is passing, quickly. If the enemy is coming, hold him." Hold him! I will come as quickly as I can. What next? "Colonel Marshall reports a movement in front of his left." Porter could not tell him what he wanted to do, but Morell begins to take the hint by that

time that Porter did not intend to fight, and in order, I suppose, to test his commanding officer, sends him this dispatch :

Q. What next?—A. Then, I think, 35; which is a note from me to General Porter.

"GENERAL PORTER: Colonel Marshall reports a movement in front of his left. I think we had better retire. No infantry in sight and I am continuing the movement. Stay where you are, to aid me if necessary.

"MORELL."

Now, he says :

Colonel Marshall reports a movement in front of his left. I think we had better retire.

What does Porter say?

GENERAL MORELL: I have all within reach of you. I wish you to give the enemy a good shelling, without wasting ammunition—

Do not waste ammunition; shell them, but hold your ammunition—

and push at the same time a party over to see what is going on. We cannot retire while McDowell holds his own.

F. J. P.

"I want to retire," he says; "but hold on until McDowell is whipped; I cannot retire while he holds his own." Morell finding out that Porter wants to retire, he intimates to him: "Let us retire." He, Porter, says: "Yes, but we cannot do it just now, while McDowell holds his position!"

You may follow every order and every movement of this man, from the night of the 27th of August, 1862, up to this last order, and there is not one single line that he has written, not one single order he has given, not one word he has uttered, but what has been in the direction and presupposition of a defeat for our troops and a retreat of his own without a fight.

You will find in this evidence a communication from General Porter to Generals McDowell and King on that day, which is printed on page 243 of the record of the court-martial. That goes exactly in the same line with all the rest:

Generals McDOWELL and KING: I found it impossible to communicate by crossing the fords to Groveton. The enemy are in great force on this road, and as they appear to have driven our forces back, the force of the enemy having advanced and ours retired, *I have determined to withdraw to Manassas.* I have attempted to communicate with McDowell and Sigel, but my messengers have run into the enemy. They have gathered artillery and cavalry and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force. I am now going to the head of the column to see what is passing and how affairs are going. Had you not better send your train back?

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

I will communicate with you.

He says this to McDowell and King, while McDowell and King were engaged in moving forward to attack the enemy. Why does he do that? If you are about to assault, and expect a division to support you on your left and be ready to come to you, if at that time you get word from that division that they are going to retreat, what effect must it have when you are thus notified at the very moment you are going into battle that the troops you expected to support your left have determined to retreat without firing a single gun?

General Morell, in his testimony, says:

Question. Did the putting of those that were foremost under cover cause any movement of those behind them?—Answer. I think not. I think those immediately behind Hazlett's battery remained where they were, and the others went to the rear.

Q. Will you look at the communication from General Porter to Generals McDowell and King, on that day, which is printed on page 243 of the original record?

This witness, General Morell, was asked if he had any knowledge of this communication. What does he say :

Question. What I want to ask is, whether you had any knowledge of that communication being made that day ?—Answer. I don't remember it.

Q. Did you receive or know of any order indicating a withdrawal to Manassas ?—A. No, sir; nothing of the kind.

Q. Or any movement in that direction ?—A. Nothing of the kind.

Q. Will you look at a copy of a communication from General Warren to General Sykes, dated 5.45 p. m., August 29, 1862, which has been put in evidence ? [Paper shown witness.] In this General Warren uses these words. I will read the whole of it :

"General SYKES : I received an order from Mr. Cutting to advance to the support of Morell. I faced about and did so. I soon met Griffin's brigade withdrawing, by order of General Morell, who was not pushed out, but retiring. I faced about and marched back two hundred yards or so; I met then an orderly from General Porter to General Morell saying he must push on and press the enemy; that all was going well for us and he was retiring. Griffin then faced about, and I am following him to support General Morell, as ordered. None of the batteries are closed up to me.

"Respectfully,

"G. K. WARREN."

At that point of time, after Griffin had been ordered to retire, Warren comes along for the purpose of supporting Morell, and Morell then had a communication showing that the battle was going *well* to his right at Groveton, and then he orders an assault to be made; but mark what follows. It was not intended that the assault should be made, and the evidence shows that clearly :

Q. Do you know anything of that allusion to yourself in it ?

Morell is asked if he knew anything of the allusion to his retiring. He says he did not.

A. No, sir; I never gave General Griffin any order of that kind.

Q. What kind ?—A. That he should retire or retreat. There was no order to leave the front, except to get under cover of those bushes.

Q. State whether, during the whole of the 29th, you had your whole division in command ready to meet any attack that might be made by the enemy.—A. Yes; I did.

Q. Although they were under cover, as you have described ?—A. Within reach, at any rate, of the batteries, just at the other side of the road—within a few minutes call.

Q. Were your advanced regiments and skirmishers in such position in the neighborhood of Dawkins Branch that if any movement toward attacking you had been made by the enemy you would have known it in time to receive it with the whole of your division ?—A. I think so.

Q. Will you state what action you took in obedience to No. 37, which directed you to push up two regiments supported by two others preceded by skirmishers, the regiments at intervals of two hundred yards, and attack the section of artillery opposed to you—what you did with the four regiments indicated, and what you did with the rest of your division in connection with what you did or what you ordered ?—A. When I received that order—the latter part says, "the battle works well on our right"—

Showing that it was the same communication—

"the battle works well on our right; the enemy said to be retiring up the pike"—I said immediately to the person who brought it that the order was given under a misapprehension. We knew the enemy were not retiring, and I believe I sent that message to General Porter. I immediately gave orders to move the whole of my division to the front to be in readiness to support the four regiments. While that was going on I received a verbal order from Colonel Locke to make an attack. When I received this order it was quite late in the afternoon, just before sunset; the sun was almost touching the tops of the trees.

The order was sent by Porter to Morell to attack. That proves conclusively that Porter had received the 4.30 order from Pope, and then in obedience to that he ordered Morell to attack. He sent the order to Morell to attack in order to comply with Pope's order; but how does he comply with it ? Then there came a verbal order from Colonel Locke,

the same one who brought Morell the order from Porter to attack, and what is that ?

And soon after that an order in writing, which is No. 38, "to put the men in position and remain during the night."

Here Porter first orders him to attack ; then immediately afterward, before he could put his men into position, he gets an order in writing to remain in position there that night. That is the manner of obeying the order of Pope. That shows clearly that he had received the order, but was determined not to attack and determined not to obey.

He (that is the messenger from General Pope)—

Mark you how it comes in—

He handed the general a note, which I afterward ascertained was an order for him to attack the enemy at once.

This shows that the order given to Morell by Locke to attack was in obedience to the 4.30 order of Pope, because Locke himself says that :

"He (that is the messenger from General Pope) handed the general a note, which I afterward ascertained was an order for him to attack the enemy at once. He very soon afterward ordered me to ride up to General Morell and direct him to move forward and attack the enemy immediately, and to say that he would be up himself right after me."

Then on page 223 :

"Toward the close of the day, when I was sent by General Porter to General Morell with the order for him to move forward his division and attack the enemy, on my way up to General Morell I passed Colonel, now General, Warren."

Is that, as you now understand it, the verbal order which General Locke finally brought to you to attack after you had received and were proceeding to execute No. 37 ?—A. I think now that it is, from conversations that I had had with Major Earle. At the time I knew nothing about this 4.30 order.

Q. You merely received this written and verbal order directing an attack in succession ?—A. Yes; and when Colonel Locke came to me with that order I was engaged in getting my men up to the front, and I suppose it was rather supplementary to the written order, and perhaps to expedite the movement. After this investigation was begun I tried very hard to recollect who brought me that written order to attack with four regiments, and until I conversed with Major Earle and saw the letter of his I could not fix it. But upon talking with him I am very well satisfied now that he did bring the order, and that Colonel Locke's order referred to the 4.30 p. m. order.

Q. Colonel Locke's order that he describes as being for you to attack with your division ?—A. As Colonel Locke states in his testimony on page 223. I cannot speak positively, but from conversation with Major Earle and my recollection, I have no doubt that it is so.

There is the evidence of his own staff officer showing that he saw him receive the order, and that he immediately sent an order to Morell to attack, and so soon as he gave the order for Morell to attack, then he dispatched a written order to Morell directing him not to attack but to remain in *statu quo* all night.

Colonel Smith testifies :

By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE :

Question. Will you state your position in the military service of the United States ?—Answer. I am a captain of the Sixth Regular Infantry and colonel of the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers.

Q. Will you state to the court whether you were serving with any part of the Army of Virginia, commanded by Major-General Pope, on the days of the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of August last ; and, if so, in what brigade and division ?—A. I was serving in Colonel Chapman's brigade of General Sykes's division.

Q. In what direction did that brigade march on Friday, the 29th of August last ?—A. We had marched from Fredericksburgh by way of Warrenton Junction, and arrived at Manassas Junction, I think, on the 29th of August, the day before the battle of Bull Run. We arrived exactly at the place where the railroad had been destroyed ; the wreck of the train was there, and there we halted late in the day. In the morning, we retraced our steps to the branch railroad running, I think, towards Gainesville or Manassas Gap, and followed the direction of that road some few miles. We then

halted on some rising ground, where we could see the country beyond, over the woods, the tops of the trees. It was a wooded country. While we were halted there a battery of the rebels opened upon us, but fired some three or four shells only, I think; there may have been a half a dozen. Our brigade then marched into a field and the regiments were placed in order of battle. I recollect that General Morell's division was in our advance, on the lower ground.

That is where Morell had testified about Dawkins Branch.

Some of our pieces replied to this rebel battery. I received permission from the commanding officer of my regiment to go to a more elevated piece of ground, a few rods distant, and while there I saw our batteries reply. A short time afterward (probably a half an hour) we received orders to retrace our steps and march back in the direction we had come.

That was in the direction of Manassas Junction.

We then marched back to near Manassas Junction, and camped in the woods alongside this branch railroad I have mentioned. That night I was placed on duty as the field officer of the pickets of Sykes's division. About daybreak the pickets were called in, and we marched toward the battle-field of Bull Run, and were engaged in that battle.

Q. What was the effect of the reply of your guns to this attack of the rebel battery?—A. It seemed to silence that battery, and it withdrew. At least that was the impression I had at the time.

Q. What amount of infantry force, if any, did there seem to be supporting this rebel battery?—A. I did not see them.

Q. Before you received orders to fall back and retrace your steps along this road, had or had not this rebel battery been completely silenced?—A. I think it had been.

Q. Were there not at that time clouds of dust in view, showing an advance of the enemy?—A. Clouds of dust were distinctly visible further over beyond the trees. Whether there were troops advancing, or whether they were moving in another direction, I could not tell. I could see distinctly the clouds of dust, as if there was a large body of troops moving.

Q. Did you or not see the accused, General Porter, at the head of the column on that day?—A. No, sir; I do not recollect of seeing General Porter at all that day.

There is one of General Porter's own command, Colonel Smith, of Sykes's division, of Chapman's brigade, who testifies that he was up in supporting distance on rising ground just behind Morell's division with his command, and that he received orders to retire to Manassas Junction, and that he did retire to Manassas Junction and staid there until the next day, when he marched to the battle-field on the 30th. And yet it is insisted that there was no retirement of any of the troops of Fitz-John Porter on the 29th. I will show before I am through that he left nothing there; and nothing remained but a mere picket line; and that his troops did retire, some to Manassas Junction, some to Centreville, and some to Bethlehem church. If General Porter did not wish them to retire he ought to have ordered them to stay there, but they all say that they retired under orders. Retired from what? Not from the sound of battle in their front; not because of any enemy in their front. Why, then, did they retire, and why were they ordered to retire? No battle was going on in their front. Why was it? Why are troops sent back from where you expect an assault, if the assault is to be repelled?

Then, again, take the evidence of General Griffin. General Griffin commanded one of the brigades of Morell's division. Griffin retired with his brigade to Centreville. He says:

In the evening a little after dark there were some very heavy volleys of musketry, the enemy evidently driving our troops right before them. That musketry was to our right and front, I should say two miles, may be not so far; may be further. I should have stated, when I stated that I heard no other firing but artillery, that in marching we had some skirmish firing.

Q. You spoke of having returned from the movement you made to your right in consequence of obstacles that you encountered. What was the character of those obstacles, and what efforts did you make to overcome them?—A. I led off my column. We ran up into some little thick pine bushes. We halted there. The next order I got was to move back again. Some one reported that we could not get through. I made no reconnaissance whatever myself.

Here is one of General Morell's brigade commanders who started to move off to the right, and ran into some little pine bushes. He calls them "little thick pine bushes." He says he then received an order to go back, which he did. Now, mark what he says following that:

Q. You say that you had failed to get through to the right during the day of the 29th of August. Will you state what efforts were made by you, or by General Porter, to get through on the right during that day?—A. I merely obeyed orders.

He does not say that he made any effort, but "I merely obeyed orders." Orders from whom?

My position was at the head of my brigade. What efforts General Porter made I am not aware of.

Now, follow this witness: Captain J. J. Coppinger, of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, then a captain of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, testifies: "That at the firing of three shots his command was ordered to the rear, and retired from one to two miles, and lay there until next morning." Captain A. P. Martin, commanding the artillery of Morell's division on the 29th of August, swears as follows:

Examination by the COURT:

Q. Do you know of any order having been given by General Porter to make an attack upon the enemy during that day?—A. I did not. I received orders from him to put the batteries in position.

Q. How long did the artillery firing continue?—A. The firing of the first section of the enemy's battery that opened from the woods in front continued perhaps twenty minutes; they fired very slowly. An hour later, perhaps, there was a battery opened further to our right, and they were engaged by Hazlett's battery of Morell's division.

Q. At what distance from each other were these batteries that were engaged?—A. I should think not over a thousand yards; *it might have been a thousand or one thousand two hundred yards.*

Q. Do you know whether any effect was produced on either side by this artillery fire?—A. *They were in the woods and we could not see, except that the first battery that was opened was silenced, I should think, in about twenty minutes or half an hour.*

Q. Was there any loss on our side?—A. Yes, sir; *one man was killed—*

Heavy loss that day!—

A. Yes, sir; one man was killed by the first shot that the enemy fired. I saw him fall.

Q. On which side of the Manassas Gap Railroad, north or south, were the enemy's batteries, that you were then engaging?—A. They were on the side toward us—the south side, I suppose.

The examination of this witness was here closed.

The evidence of this officer, who was in command of the artillery that day, shows that the only firing done during the day was from two guns, that did not last over twenty minutes, and only one man was killed, and that by the first shot; that is all the battle that amounted to anything, so far as the artillery (Porter's) was concerned. Read, that there may be no mistake, some of the different orders and communications that were made that day by General Porter:

[No. 37.]

AUGUST 29.

General MORELL: I wish you to push up two regiments supported by two others, preceded by skirmishers, the regiments at intervals of two hundred yards, and attack the section of artillery opposed to you. The battle works well on our right, and the enemy are said to be retiring up the pike. Give the enemy a good shelling as our troops advance.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General Commanding

[No. 38.]

General MORELL: Put your men in position to remain during the night, and have out your pickets. Put them so that they will be in a position to resist anything. I

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am about a mile from you. McDowell says all goes well, and we are getting the best of the fight. I wish you would send me a dozen men from the cavalry. Keep me informed. Troops are passing up to Gainesville, pushing the enemy. Ricketts has gone; also King.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

Mark this: In this dispatch which he sends to McDowell preceding this, in which he tries to excuse himself, he says, "I have tried to get communication with you; I cannot get my couriers through; they have run into the enemy, and I have no information from you;" and then right here he sits down and writes an order that he *has* information from McDowell that all is going well on the right, showing that he states a falsehood in the report from beginning to end, that his statements will not hang together, and just as any man does who is guilty of an offense, he usually convicts himself by contradictory statements.

First he says he could get no communication with McDowell, and then sends an order to Morell in writing, saying he has a communication from McDowell and that all is going well on the right, and that Ricketts's division and McDowell's are driving the enemy in their front. What follows? Then he sends a note to McDowell that he has failed to get Morell's division to him. He says:

[No. 38a.]

General McDOWELL or KING: I have been wandering over the woods and failed to get a communication to you. Tell how matters go with you. The enemy is in strong force in front of me, and I wish to know your designs for to-night. If left to me, I shall have to retire for food and water, which I cannot get here. How goes the battle? It seems to go to our rear. The enemy are getting to our left.

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General Volunteers.

[No. 38b.]

General McDOWELL: Failed in getting Morell over to you. After wandering about the woods for a time I withdrew him, and while doing so artillery opened upon us. The fire of the enemy having advanced and ours retired, I have determined to withdraw to Manassas. I have attempted to communicate with McDowell and Sigel, but my messengers have run into the enemy. They have gathered artillery and cavalry and infantry, and the advancing masses of dust show the enemy coming in force. I am now going to the head of the column to see what is passing and how affairs are going, and I will communicate with you. Had you not better send your train back?

F. J. PORTER,
Major-General.

Here he tries to cover up the fact that he had received a communication from McDowell, when just preceding that he tells Morell that he has heard from McDowell. So he determined to retire to Manassas.

To show that he did communicate with McDowell, and that not only he communicated with McDowell but the depressing effect that it had on our troops in the front at Groveton, where the battle was going on—General Heintzelman's testimony shows they did receive a communication from General Porter. In the Board record, on page 610, he says:

Question. Will you read to the Board from the diary those events which you noted at the time, August 29, 1862?—Answer. "Centreville, Friday, August 29, 1862: Kearney did not get off until after daylight" that night. The night before the 29th General Kearney was advanced as far as Centreville. I think General Pope was quite near on the opposite side of the river from Centreville. In the night an order came for Kearney to advance at one a. m. and attack the enemy. Hooker at three a. m. was to support him. The report was General McDowell had intercepted the enemy, and the next morning I started at daylight, as I was directed. When I got to where Kearney was, his division had not started, and he was killed not long afterward, before I made my report.

Q. Now, will you be good enough to read what you made notes of on the 29th of August as to the events of that day?

Here are his notes about what went on during the battle:

Kearney did not get off till after daylight. We are all detained by him. There is a heavy cloud of dust on the road to Leesburg, upon which the rebels are retreating or rather advancing. It is now a quarter past seven a. m.; arrived at the bridge at nine a. m. Firing commenced some two hours ago, and has just ceased. Report that we are driving the enemy. At ten a. m. reached the field, a mile from the stone bridge. Firing going on, and I called upon General Sigel. General Kearney was at the right. Part of General Hooker's division I sent to support some of Sigel's troops. General Hooker got up about eleven a. m.; General Reno nearly an hour later. Soon after General Pope arrived—about quarter to two. I rode to the old Bull Run battle-field, where my troops were. The enemy we drove back in the direction of Sudley's Church, and they are now making another stand. We are hoping for McDowell and Porter. *I fear we will be out of ammunition.* We have sent for it. At 3.30 p. m. our troops driven back. At forty-five minutes past three McDowell's troops reported arrived. Firing closed at fifteen minutes past four. At half past four General Reynolds's troops arrived. Five p. m. our troops engaged on the enemy's right. Twenty minutes past five p. m. musketry firing commenced on our center. General Kearney has held his position. Forty-five minutes past five General McDowell on the field at headquarters. Heavy firing on our center. Kearney reports he is driving the enemy back.

Mark the time, five o'clock.

General Porter reports the rebels driving him back, and he retiring on Manassas.

At five o'clock he says he could not get any communication; but here General Heintzelman, at five o'clock, on the battle-field, while the battle was going on, notes the receipt of a report from General Porter intimating to Pope and all of them that he was attacked and retreating on Manassas. At five o'clock, the very time that our army had commenced its severest attack on the enemy, this report comes to headquarters; "Porter has been driven off the field, and is retiring to Manassas;" and this report comes over his own signature, all of which, all know from the evidence, was not true. Now mark as we go on:

Twenty minutes past six very heavy musketry and artillery. McDowell's troops just entering the battle-field. Kearney on the right with General Stevens's troops, and our artillery drove the enemy out of the woods they temporarily occupied. The firing continued until after night, but left us in possession of the battle-field.

This shows that after five o'clock General McDowell's troops made an attack upon the enemy; and until the battle closed General McDowell was engaged with two divisions, King's and Reynolds's, both of which lost heavily in that engagement; they did not enter the engagement until after five o'clock. So at the time that General Porter was trying to retire from the front of no enemy whatever, General McDowell was putting his command into action and fought a severe battle, continuing until eight or nine o'clock. General Longstreet's, General Lee's and other reports on the Confederate side show that the battle did not cease until eight or nine o'clock at night, and one of them says not until ten; and yet Porter could neither move nor strike the enemy.

Lewis B. Carrico, who resides on the battle-ground, called by Government, testified as follows (Board's record, page 982):

Question. Where do you reside?—Answer. Prince William County, Virginia.

Q. Where did you reside on the 29th of August, 1862?—A. Where I now reside, very near the Manassas Gap Railroad.

Q. Were you there on that day?—A. I was.

Q. Up to what hour in the day did you remain there?—A. I was there until very late Friday evening.

Q. During that day did you see any Confederate forces? If so, where?—A. I saw some cavalry scouts during that day, and in the evening there was a battery firing some seventy-five or eighty yards back of my house, just west of my house, and an officer came there and told me I was in danger, and to take my family and go back of the line.

Q. Where did you go then?—A. I went up the road about a mile, to a farm owned now by Major Nutt.

Q. Towards Gainesville?—A. Between there and Gainesville.

Q. Did you meet any Confederate force on that trip? If so, about where?—A. I saw them a little beyond Hampton Cole's, a very small number. They were sitting down on the side of the railroad, and their battery, that was planted at the back of my house; that opened upon the Federal troops directly after I passed it; and when I got up there against them, they got up and took shelter on the embankment of the railroad.

Q. Did you at that time see any troops to the south of the railroad?—A. None at all, except a little picket force that was a little to the south of the railroad, just above there; a small picket force.

Mark the time of day. There were no troops whatever south of the railroad; that is, on the side on which General Porter was.

Q. Did any Confederate force pass to the east of your house during the day? If so, in what direction did they go?—A. I saw none pass to the eastward. I saw some shelling from the back of what is called the Britt farm, and a disabled Federal wagon at the mouth of a lane called Compton's lane.

Q. About what time in the day was that?—A. I could hardly say; twelve or one o'clock.

Q. What do you mean by the expression "evening"?—A. I mean something like three or four o'clock; somewhere thereabouts.

Q. How do you fix the time?—A. I fix the time by having to leave home, and having to go the small distance I did go.

Q. What room did you stay in?—A. I was all over the house; very often up stairs, looking out of the window.

That is, the window of Carrico's house.

Q. Which way?—A. Toward Dawkins Branch.

Exactly in the direction of Porter's command.

Q. What time was the cannon posted there?—A. Possibly four o'clock.

Q. You are positive about that?—A. I am not positive; but according to the best of my judgment it was probably as late as four.

Q. Was it earlier or later than four?—A. It was not earlier, I do not think; not earlier than three *I am very sure*.

Q. Were there any soldiers of any description about your house, except the battery?—A. On Friday there was a Federal force in Mr. Lewis's field, to the east of my house.

Q. Where was Lewis's field?—A. Within three hundred or four hundred yards to the east of my house.

Q. Were there any about your house?—A. Yes; there were some of the Federal forces; two men that I had had some acquaintance with, who were in my house when this wagon was disabled at the end of Compton's lane.

Q. About where is the place where you carried your family?—A. Immediately at the Manassas Railroad, one mile past Hampton Cole's.

Q. You say you did not meet any considerable body of the Confederate force on your way there?—A. Yes, I do say it; and I saw no considerable body there, as I stated to you and General Porter, if he was with you, until I got home next morning, about sunup. They came there to my house and destroyed a great deal.

That is, the Confederates did.

There is a statement of a man who lived at the house where this battery which did such terrible execution was playing on the head of Porter's column. He stayed all day up in his house, looking out of the window, and the only troops there was a small force with that battery and the cavalry videttes that ran along over to the right. That was all the force there, as the evidence, Confederate and Union, shows, until very late in the afternoon.

Then follow that up with the evidence of B. S. White (Board record, page 983). B. S. White, on August 27, 1862, held the position of major

in the assistant inspector-general's department of the Confederate Major-General J. E. B. Stuart's staff:

Question. That morning, after Major Patrick had those orders to charge, what did you do?—Answer. The enemy were driven away.

Q. Then what was the next event that transpired?—A. We moved off across the country to find out what had become of Longstreet's corps—

To see what had become of it; it had not arrived, Major White swears. They were going along to see if they could discover it—

We moved off in this way, toward Thoroughfare Gap.

Q. Did you find General Longstreet's column or corps advancing?—A. We did, between Hay Market and Gainesville.

Q. What did General Stuart then do?—A. General Stuart then threw his command on Longstreet's right and moved down with his right flank in the direction of Bristoe to Manassas Junction.

Q. What did you then observe?—A. We took the road leading directly down the Manassas Gap Railroad; there is a road running parallel with it.

Showing that they came down the Manassas Gap Railroad, and not down the road that Porter was on at that time, moving up to Gainesville on a road running parallel with the Manassas Gap Railroad.

Q. How far down did you go?—A. General Stuart threw his command on the right of Longstreet, and passed down the Manassas Gap Railroad to about that point [west of Hampton Cole's; point marked "W"].

Q. Then what did you do?—A. We discovered a column in our front—discovered a force in our front coming from the direction of Manassas Junction to Bristoe.

Q. What sort of a point was that where you discovered this column coming, so far as observation is concerned?—A. It was a good point for observation; a high position, elevated ground. We could see Thoroughfare Gap and Gainesville and all the surrounding country.

* * * * *

Q. When you got back to General Stuart, where was he?—A. Where I left him, on that hill.

Q. At that time where was General Longstreet's command?—A. They had come down and were forming *here*. [Witness indicates a point back westerly of Pageland lane.]

If anybody will examine the map as to Pageland lane, they will find that Longstreet was forming away beyond the Manassas Railroad, and not at all upon this road that Porter was traveling, but Pageland lane, making Manassas Gap Railroad the right of Longstreet's line, and not running across upon this road upon which Porter was at all, and nowhere near it.

Q. About what time of day was it that this affair occurred at Sudley Springs; before you and General Stuart started to cross the country toward Thoroughfare Gap?—A. Early in the morning.

That is, before they started from Sudley Springs, away off to the left of Jackson's command.

Q. At what would you fix the time?—A. I suppose eight or nine o'clock in the morning.

Q. Did you remain at this point with General Stuart after you got back on this hill?—A. I did.

Q. What became of this column of troops that you saw advancing?—A. I don't know what became of them; they disappeared from our front.

Q. Do you know of any other position being taken up by General Longstreet's command during the day in advance of the position that you have indicated? If so, when and where? You indicated a position back of Pageland lane.—A. I do not.

Q. How long were you down in the neighborhood of this hill which you have marked with a cross during that day; up to what time?—A. We were down there the greater part of the day; we were on the extreme right all the time afterward. The cavalry remained on the extreme right until the morning of the 30th.

So that the cavalry was the only force, from the evidence as is shown here, that was then on this road upon which Porter was traveling.

Longstreet's force never crossed until at six o'clock. One brigade only was thrown down in support of the cavalry at a distance of over two miles from where Porter's command was.

Q. What time do you think you met General Longstreet between Hay Market and Gainesville?—A. It was about eleven o'clock.

Q. Was General Longstreet at the head of his column?—A. He was near the head of the column.

Q. Were there many troops in front of his command?—A. Not many.

Q. Were they advancing?—A. They were.

Q. Rapidly?—A. They were marching at an ordinary pace.

Major White was there as staff officer to General Stuart. General Stuart was in command of the cavalry and moving up the road to Longstreet. General Stuart staid on his right all day, occupied his right from the time that Longstreet passed from Gainesville up to the close of that battle, until the next morning, the 30th of August. The evidence shows that none of these troops except cavalry were on that road at all. That is all that was in front of Porter, who had twenty-five thousand infantry in his front, as he states and tries to demonstrate.

Now, let us continue with Mr. White's evidence:

Q. State the style of march; how many front?—A. They were marching in column.

Q. How many front?—A. Marching in column of regiments, perhaps four abreast.

Q. Were they in close order?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would you swear it was eleven o'clock?—A. It was about eleven o'clock.

Q. You are confident that none of Longstreet's forces had passed through Gainesville before eleven o'clock?—A. I don't think they had.

Q. How did they appear to you; to be on top of a hill, or in a depression, or in woods, or by woods, or in an open field?—A. The position we occupied was a commanding one, of course. They were in a depressed situation from the position we occupied. We were on this hill and they were *here*. [Witness indicates.]

Q. In column, marching along the Manassas Gap Railroad?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see the Manassas Gap Railroad right in their vicinity?—A. The road they were marching on was parallel to the Manassas Gap Railroad.

That is Porter's force marching on the road parallel to the Manassas Gap Railroad, as I indicated marked on the map, running to the left of the Manassas Gap Railroad all the way to the intersection there at Gainesville. [Indicating.]

Q. When you came back to that position did you see any Federal troops anywhere?—A. Yes. There were Federal troops off here. [Indicating the lines of the regiments.]

Q. When you came back did you see Longstreet's command?—A. I saw Longstreet's command on my way back from General Stuart; they came and formed in here. [Pageland lane.]

Here is the place [indicating] where they formed. There is Pageland lane over beyond the railroad.

Q. Did you remain in that position all day?—A. We were there most all day. Do you mean me individually?

Q. Yes.—A. No. I was backward and forward several times during the day. I went with messages from Stuart to Lee and Longstreet and to Jackson.

Q. Then, during the whole day, you were in the vicinity of Longstreet's troops, and knew of their position?—A. Yes; we were on his right.

Q. What time do you put it that you came back from General Jackson after being sent over by General Stuart?—A. Half-past two or three o'clock.

Q. Do you know of any action that occurred along the Warrenton pike—infantry?—A. I heard firing.

Q. What time was that?—A. In the evening.

Q. About what time?—A. General Jackson's command was engaged all the time.

Q. Was Hood's command engaged at all?—A. That evening they were.

Q. What time that evening?—A. I suppose about three o'clock in the evening they were engaged; two and a half to three o'clock.

Q. Were they engaged vigorously?—A. Quite a severe fight.

Q. Describe the action so far as you observed it.—A. I was not present. I didn't see it. I heard the firing; it lasted, I suppose, half to three-quarters of an hour.

Q. Was it very vigorous?—A. It was a very sharp fight.

Q. Was that the only occasion in which Hood's command was engaged that day, to your knowledge?—A. To my knowledge that is the only one until next morning.

Q. You say it was three o'clock?—A. Between two and three o'clock. It may have been after three. It was after he had got in position.

Q. How long after he got in position?—A. He got in position, I suppose, about twelve or one o'clock. This engagement took place about two and a half, or may be three, or three and a half.

Q. Was it as late as five?—A. I can't recollect. I don't think it was.

You will remember that Hood's division was a part of Longstreet's corps, and the part of Longstreet's corps that was not in front of Porter, but engaged up by Groveton, fighting against the division of Reynolds, and not over in this other direction.

Q. What is your recollection about the time that that engagement took place upon the Warrenton turnpike by Hood's troops?—A. I was away on the right. Of course there was fighting on the line. I don't know what troops were engaged, but I know that Hood's troops had a fight there that evening. I don't know whether it was three or three and a half; it may have been five o'clock. I know they had a sharp fight there, and I heard it.

Q. Assuming Hood's division to be in the place you have indicated by W³, and suppose there had been a battery placed on this rise of ground marked C, would that have fulfilled what you understood was the position of a battery firing off in the direction of "W³"?—A. Yes. Just beyond a small branch there was a hill, a very fine position for artillery, and it was firing off in the direction of "W³." The highest ground of that hill is where that battery was placed, or rather a park of artillery; nineteen or twenty of our guns were in that position.

Q. Suppose that the column of troops that you saw on that morning, or on the noon of Friday, August 29, had been coming up the dirt road from Manassas Junction to Gainesville and was in the neighborhood of Dawkins Run, would that have been the position of the column that you saw according to the map?

(Objected to as leading.)

A. The troops we saw approaching came more from the direction of Bristoe than from Manassas.

Q. Therefore, what road indicated on this map best fulfills the direction from which you saw those troops coming?

(Objected to as leading.)

A. They were approaching more in the direction from Bristoe than from Manassas.

Q. Therefore, what road best of the roads you see on this map shows the direction from which you saw those troops coming? [Map explained to the witness.] Now, where were the Federal troops?—A. I remarked a while ago that the column that was advancing advanced more from the direction of Bristoe than Manassas.

Q. *Here* is Bristoe and *there* is Manassas. Now, where do you put it, what direction? Make a line indicating the direction.—A. They must have come in *here* or in *here*.

Q. Then you are not positive that you saw them on the Manassas Gap Railroad?—A. I never said I saw the Manassas Gap Railroad. I said I saw them on the road running parallel with the Manassas Gap Railroad. They were not marching on the railroad. They were marching on a road that I supposed, from the position I occupied, was a line parallel with the Manassas Gap Railroad; they may have been on this road [from Gainesville to Stuart's Hill] and took position there [at +³]. From that position we saw the columns coming up, but they were not on the railroad.

Q. Did you see the railroad in conjunction with seeing them, or at the same time in connection with seeing them?—A. I could not say. I was not looking for railroads. I was looking for troops. I don't recollect now whether I saw the railroad or not, because my attention was directed to more important matters.

Q. Would you swear that those troops, Bristoe being *here* and Manassas *there*—that those troops were not on this road to Milford?—A. No; they were not in that direction at all. They were off *here* [witness indicates in the direction of the Manassas and Gainesville dirt road].

Q. Had you been to Bristoe that day?—A. No, sir; we had been there the day before.

Q. How do you know where Bristoe was?—A. Because I have been there a thousand times since.

Q. Could you see it from that position?—A. I don't know that you could see the station, but I knew the general direction, and had been all over that country time and again.

Q. Did you see any of the shot fired fall near that column?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did the column do?—A. The column seemed to retire.

Q. Did you see them retire?—A. Yes; I saw them give back.

Q. How did they retire?—A. You know how troops retire. They gave back into a *piece of woods*; and just at that time I went off with a message, as I stated before—went off with a message to General Jackson from General Stuart.

Mark this language. It shows that Major White was talking of the very thing that Morell and Griffin were speaking of, about hiding their men in the woods, because White swears that when this piece of artillery, placed as I have shown, fired at the head of the column, that column retired. How did it retire? They retired in the woods, and where they were kept the whole day by the orders of Porter.

By Mr. MALBY:

Q. You say that the artillery were stationed on the right of Jackson at the highest point on the ridge. Now, did Longstreet's line bend back from the line of Jackson, or did they make an angle more nearly approaching right angles?—A. I had nothing to do with Longstreet's position.

Q. But you saw it?—A. I passed in his rear several times.

Q. Take a pencil and mark Longstreet's line.—A. There was an angle formed between Jackson and Longstreet's line; Jackson's line ran along here. [Witness indicates.]

Q. Draw it in pencil. There is the Independent line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. [Indicated to the witness.]—A. Jackson's artillery was posted on this stony ridge.

Q. Draw a line where the nineteen or twenty guns were posted.—A. I had no connection with Longstreet's command or Jackson's. I passed in the rear of both lines several times with messages. I did not inspect their lines. I just speak from general recollection of their lines.

Q. Then you do not recollect precisely where any one line was?—A. I do; yes. I have indicated there is Jackson's line; his artillery was posted on this range of hills; General Longstreet formed here. [Witness indicates the different positions.] Their lines did not join; there was an angle there, an opening, and there is where the battery of artillery was.

Q. Draw Jackson's line and the cannon of Longstreet.—A. I have indicated it. [Witness indicates the line of the Independent line of the Manassas Gap Railroad.] His line did not go down that far [indicating Sudley church]; it went to about there.

Q. Where do you run Jackson's line?—A. Jackson's line ran about in this direction. [Marked with a pencil.] That is about the direction of Jackson's line.

(The line indicated by the witness by means of a pencil is followed in ink by the recorder.)

Q. Where were these eighteen or twenty guns of Jackson's?—A. That did not have reference to Jackson's command; Jackson's artillery was posted on this range of hills back of his line of battle. This park of artillery is where W^e is and W^s.

Q. You still say that Hood occupied that position, and that his right was where + and + are?—A. There is where Hood was; right there.

The evidence of Rev. John Landstreet (Board's record, p. 996). He was a minister, called in both armies a chaplain; he was a chaplain in the Confederate service belonging to this cavalry command. He saw the same thing, and here is what he says, after stating his residence to be in Baltimore County, Maryland:

Question. What did you do or see there which has impressed itself upon your attention?—Answer. There was considerable dust in this direction [witness indicates], indicating a body of troops; there was considerable down in this direction somewhere. At any rate, General Stuart ordered some of the Fifth Cavalry to go out and cut brush and drag it along the road.

Q. [By Mr. MALBY.] Did you hear the order?—A. Yes; to drag the brush along the Gainesville road, so as to serve as a feint and to convey the impression that there was a force coming down the Gainesville road. It was given, I distinctly recollect, to a member of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

Q. Who was the colonel of that regiment?—A. T. L. Roeser. We frequently after that conversed about it.

Q. What was done after that while you were in the neighborhood of Hampton Cole's?—A. There was some firing from this position [+], in the direction of this approaching force; and from my recollection of it the force was a considerable distance down. If 3 inches indicate a mile here, and if it was a life and death case, I would say that it was inside of a mile that they were off.

Q. You should say it was a distance of about a mile?—A. I should say it was inside of a mile. It was not beyond a mile, certainly. [Witness indicates from Hampton Cole's.] There were several shots fired from this point in the direction down there.

Q. In what direction?—A. That depends entirely upon where the man was standing at the time, and what he was looking at. I did not charge my mind much with this Manassas Gap Railroad, though I knew it very well. But I would not say whether it was here or there [whether right or left]. It was pretty much in line with this railroad [Manassas Gap Railroad].

Q. What became of this column of troops upon those shots being fired?—A. I did not see them.

Q. They disappeared from your sight?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they remain in the position they were in when they were fired upon?—A. No, sir. When my attention was directed to them they were where I could see the column, or a considerable portion of it; and they were marching in good order, close column.

Q. Do you recollect how many shots were fired at them?—A. I do not; but I am positive I didn't hear half a dozen; I know I did not.

Q. How long did you remain in that position in the neighborhood of Hampton Cole's that day?—A. I was sent off after that to hunt up the First Virginia Cavalry, not very far from there at that time; and I paid very little attention, indeed, from that time. When Longstreet came and formed there, General Jackson being in position, I came out from the command, and I was not in any of the fight at all except in the cavalry movements—skirmishing.

Q. Where did General Longstreet form his command?—A. It seems to me I struck a portion of Hood's command on General Longstreet's left before I got anywhere in the direction of Longstreet's right. They seemed to come in a good way in the direction of General Longstreet's left, if they were not immediately on his flank.

Q. About where would you put them, north of the pike, across the pike, or south of the pike?—A. Which?

Q. Hood's division of that command?—A. From my recollection, there was a portion of Longstreet's command that crossed the Manassas Gap Railroad [the witness marks a point with a pen]; crossed it, I am sure, some distance, but how far I don't know. I do not think it was far. It extended, I think, up in this way. Hood's was in front of it; part of it in the body of the woods. My impression is that Hood came in a little in advance of Longstreet's left. I am certain I came to Hood before I came to Longstreet's force in position. [Marked "Longstreet" and "Hood."]

Q. What time of day was that that they were all in position? * * *—A. It is my recollection that it was somewhere between two and three o'clock.

Q. Do you know whether or not either Hood or the remainder of Longstreet's command were in advance to the east of Pageland lane at any time that day?—A. I do not.

Q. Was your position such that you could see the location of Hood and Longstreet during the afternoon?—A. Oh, yes; I could go where I pleased.

Q. How long did this action of that day continue?—A. The firing to my recollection continued up to about dark. It was near dusk. At times it was heavier than at others; and at times severer than I ever heard it in any engagement.

Q. What were your opportunities during that day of knowing the fact, provided General Hood had advanced east of Pageland lane? [Points of compass upon the map explained to the witness.]—A. My answer is that if I had a desire to know it, I could have known it very easily; but I didn't think about it at all. It was not in my mind. I was well acquainted with Hood and his command, and that made the impression upon me in coming to this point. I came from the direction where Jackson's command was, and passed this heavy battery at the time, though I think there were a few more guns there than I have heard stated to-day.

Q. In which direction, as you stood at Hampton Cole's facing the enemy, was Longstreet's command from you, with reference to your own person—to the left, right, front, or rear?—A. Looking down in the direction from which the enemy were coming, a portion of it was in my rear and a portion of it was not.

Q. At the time you arrived there at Hampton Cole's?—A. No, sir. They did not get in this position at the time I arrived at Hampton Cole's. I arrived at Hampton Cole's about ten or eleven in the morning.

Q. Where were the guns stationed in reference to Hampton Cole's?—A. The guns were pointed down a little to the left of the railroad.

Q. How near were you to the guns?—A. Right up by them.

Q. How much of that column did you see?—A. I could not say how many regiments there were. The column indicated that it was the head of a considerable body of men.

Q. What was that indication?—A. They were marching in close column.

Q. Would not a regiment march in close column?—A. Might not in as close column as that, and in good order. My judgment in the matter was that it was the advance of a large army.

Q. Did you see a quarter of a mile of that column?—A. No, sir.

Q. An eighth of a mile?—A. That is somewhere near it.

Q. Was it marching upon a plain?—A. I cannot tell you that. It did not appear to me as if they were coming up a hill, nor as if they were coming down a hill.

Q. As if they were marching upon a plain?—A. It looked pretty much as if they were on a level.

Q. Can you state whether any bushes were to their right or left, or trees?—A. No, I could not. My impression is that the country was pretty well open left and right of where I first saw them.

Q. Did you see them in flank at all?—A. No, sir.

Q. I don't know whether it is a military expression or not.—A. Do you mean did I see the rear of the enemy?

Q. No, sir; I mean the side of the column as it advanced.—A. No, sir; it was the shortest space of time before the firing commenced here at Hampton Cole's before I saw them no more.

Q. Was this column to your right or left?—A. From the position I was in, it was almost directly in my front. I think if I had advanced in a straight line I would have come up face to face with them. I was a little to the right of Hampton Cole's and looking right straight down.

Q. Did you see troops in the neighborhood of the Leachman house?—A. I knew there were troops there, but how I knew it I am not now prepared to say.

Q. How did they appear? Did they march out of sight in the rear, or did they retire in the bushes?—A. If you will let me use an illustration: It was a very common thing for a column of cavalry to advance, and one shot into a column of cavalry would make them disappear in the woods, and that was the end of it. I never saw a column that got out of sight quicker than this column did.

Q. How long did you remain at Hampton Cole's?—A. I suppose I staid there until—well, it was just after the brush expedition; shortly after that; and I went in the direction of Gainesville from there. I don't know but what I went right across to Gainesville; I think I did.

Q. How did you go?—A. I struck out on this Gainesville road that I had traveled hundreds of times toward Gainesville; pretty much along the line of the railroad.

Q. How long did you say that it was that you were at Hampton Cole's?—A. I said I was there until after twelve o'clock.

Q. Were you there about an hour in all?—A. I was there more than an hour; I was there fully an hour and a half.

Q. You passed along the Manassas Gap Railroad?—A. I passed along the Gainesville turnpike.

Q. What did you see on your route in the shape of troops?—A. I met some of, I think, Longstreet's forces on the Warrenton pike.

Q. Did you see any of Longstreet's troops?—A. I have no recollection of seeing them.

Q. Were there any troops marching on that turnpike?—A. There may have been. I did not pay any attention to it.

Q. How long did you stay away in the direction of Gainesville?—A. I staid away until about three or half past three o'clock, I think.

Q. Then what did you do?—A. Then I returned to the First Regiment of Virginia Cavalry.

Q. Where was that?—A. If my recollection serves, it was between Hampton Cole's and Sudley.

Q. Was that the detachment that had been sent off to drag brush there that day?—A. No, sir; that was the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Rosser.

Q. When did you first see the place where Longstreet's line was formed after you went off toward Gainesville?—A. I saw it for the first time a little after three o'clock.

Q. Was it then formed?—A. Yes; it was then formed in good order.

Q. All along the whole line?—A. Well, I did not ride along the whole line.

Q. Where were you?—A. I could not tell you how it was along the whole line. I rode in along *here*, and I passed on out *here*. I passed around on Longstreet's left, and I found Hood's division in front of Longstreet; and rather extending beyond his left. [Witness indicates near Pageland lane.]

Q. Then what did you strike?—A. I didn't know what the name of the road was. I made for Sudley neighborhood, and there I met a portion of the First Virginia.

Q. On Hood's left or Longstreet's left did you find artillery?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Hood's line extend quite up to the artillery?—A. No, sir; it did not. *There was a gap.*

Q. How much of a gap?—A. I don't recollect how much it was, but it was a considerable gap.

Q. Half a mile?—A. I don't know whether it was that much, but it was a considerable gap, a considerable elevation.

Q. Do you know where that artillery was in reference to the Browner or Douglas house?—A. No, sir; I know nothing about houses there.

Q. Were the batteries in advance of Hood's line?—A. Well, rather.

Q. Much?—A. No, sir; they were rather a little in advance of his left.

Q. Was the distance between Hood's left and the right of the artillery as great as the gap?—A. According to my recollection, the battery was pretty nearly in the center of the gap.

Q. Did the line of the battery run in the same direction that Hood's line ran, or did Hood's line form an angle with the battery?—A. It was at an angle.

Q. Was the right of the battery much in advance of Hood's left?—A. No, sir; it was not much in advance, but still it was in advance.

Q. Was it a half-mile in advance?—A. Oh, no.

Q. Was it a quarter of a mile?—A. No, sir; I don't think it was that.

Q. Or an eighth?—A. I don't think it was that. It was a very short distance in advance. I would not say positively that it was in advance at all.

Q. About what time of day did you first see Longstreet's troops in position after that?—A. I saw them in position, I think, somewhere about three o'clock, or a little after three, or a little before three.

When the witness was asked to mark the position of Longstreet upon the map, he did so, and he put it almost exactly in the same position that Major White did, across over to the left of the Manassas Gap Railroad, with Stuart's cavalry on the right on this other road. It will be noticed that he speaks of this command coming down there, in this direction, meaning Porter's command of that day. He says, after they saw them coming, they having no troops they wanted to spare—the battle going on so hot on the left, General Stuart ordered Rosser, of the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, to cut brush to haul up and down the Gainesville road, upon which Porter's command was going—to kick up a dust as we might call it—so that Porter might think the whole Confederate army were coming. Rosser cut and hauled brush up and down that road.

Found in the Board's record, page 1007:

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, called by the recorder, and examined in the city of Baltimore, October 22, 1878 (present, the recorder, and Mr. Maltby of counsel for the petitioner), being duly sworn testified as follows:

Question. Where do you reside?—Answer. Dayton, Ohio; temporarily residing in Washington, District of Columbia.

Q. What rank and command did you hold in the military service of the United States on the 29th August, 1862?—A. Brigadier-general of volunteers, commanding the first division, Sigel's corps.

Q. Finally you left the service with what rank?—A. Major-general. I was promoted to take effect August 30, 1862.

Q. In moving up to this position, did you have, in the morning of the 29th August, any enemy in front of you?—A. None that we felt, throwing forward skirmishers and supposing the enemy was present somewhere. Pretty early in the day a force of the enemy was developed upon this ridge, where there were a number of batteries placed to our right; that would be to the north of the turnpike road.

Q. Do you recollect passing that lane, Lewis lane No. 1?—A. I have a very indistinct impression of it. I have a remembrance floating in my mind having crossed some road which was not the turnpike, but I don't recall it distinctly.

Q. At what time of the day did you reach your farthest point in advance?—A. I think it must have been somewhere about the middle of the day; perhaps a little earlier than the middle of the day.

Q. Did you see General Reynolds's division during that day?—A. No; but I understood he was off on my left.

Q. Did you see General Reynolds himself during the morning or afternoon?—A. No; I think not. I don't recollect.

Q. How far did you get beyond the Gibbon's wood, in which the wounded of the night before were?—A. I don't know that we got beyond the Gibbon woods. My remembrance is that the farthest point we reached was somewhere about the west edge of the Gibbon wood; that is, the wood in which Gibbon's troops were engaged the night before. We found there his wounded and the evidence of the battle that had taken place.

Q. Was anything done with these wounded that you found there?—A. I ordered

all the men in that and the piece of woods this side of that, where there were, I think, a few scattered, to be sent to the rear and taken care of. I don't know that that is the Gibbon wood; I mean the wood farthest in advance that I reached was the wood in which the engagement took place. My impression is we did not at any period go farther in that direction than to, perhaps, the west edge of that wood.

Q. Look at the map; which piece of timber is it that you consider to be the Gibbon wood?—A. This I suppose to be the wood. [In which the word "Warrenton" ends; marked "S" on the Landstreet map.] That I suppose is intended for the wood in which Gibbon's engagement took place.

Q. How long did your division remain in that woods?—A. We must have been in that wood, altogether, two or three hours.

Q. Did you see any battery of the enemy while you were in that position? If so, where was it?—A. There was a battery off to our right somewhere which I recollect all the more distinctly because it seemed to me to be detached from the general line of the enemy, and I conceived the purpose of attempting to capture it, and sent one of my staff over to reconnoiter with a view to see how it might be approached. But about that time Milroy, who was engaged with the enemy off to my right, communicated with me, or General Sigel for him—I think the message came from Milroy himself—begging assistance, and I detached Stahel's brigade to support Milroy northeast of the pike, and then gave up the idea of attempting to capture that battery.

Q. That battery was in the neighborhood of where?—A. It was on a hill on my right; to the right of the wood where Gibbon's fight had taken place. It was upon elevated ground, and seemed to be the spur of a hill. I thought we might by a sudden and decisive movement upon it capture it.

Q. While you were up in this position, McLean's brigade, I understand, was on the left. What was the position of Reynolds's division of Pennsylvania Reserves as reported to you at that time in reference to your own position?—A. I did not see them, but they were reported to me as being upon our left, and I may add that it was reported to me that they had stationed a battery somewhere in advance of Gibbon's wood, I think Cooper's battery.

Q. In which direction was that battery operating?—A. I did not see the battery.

Q. At what time did you quit with your division this Gibbon wood?—A. I should think, to the best of my recollection, somewhere between one and three o'clock. I don't think I can be more positive than that. My recollection is that it was some time after noon.

Q. To what point did you go then with your division?—A. In consequence of reports made to me in reference to the movements of General Reynolds, I thought it best for me to fall back, and I came into a strip of woods which I supposed to be these [south of the syllable "ville" in "Gainesville"]. I formed in line of battle near the west edge of that woods. There we lay most of the afternoon.

Q. Up to what time?—A. I can scarcely tell you. I should think at least until the middle of the afternoon, perhaps later. I recollect withdrawing from that point from wood to wood as we had advanced. We found it quite late in the afternoon, or quite sunset, by the time I reached my original position. The whole distance, I should think, was about two miles from the point where we started in the morning to the furthest point to which we advanced.

Q. While you were in the Gibbon wood, what enemy, if any, did you see in your immediate front?—A. I cannot say that I saw any enemy in our immediate front. There were skirmishers in that direction, and as my skirmishers were thrown forward we would have an occasional shot, but there seemed to me at that time to be no enemy in my front, in my immediate front. The first intimation that I had that the enemy in considerable force were upon our left was through Colonel McLean, the commander of my second brigade, who told me that a messenger, or staff officer, or orderly, or some one from Reynolds, apparently with authority, had come to him, as he was in command of a brigade, and communicated the fact that the enemy were upon our left, and I think was coupled with the information that Reynolds intended to fall back. I tried to communicate with Reynolds again, but did not succeed, but I thought there was no occasion for immediately falling back; but not finding any response from General Reynolds, I concluded to withdraw slowly to at least a short distance and then come across an open space into the next wood [into a little strip marked S²], where I rested the troops in line.

Q. While you were holding position in that little strip of woods, do you know whether or not the enemy obtained the possession of the Gibbon wood?—A. I am satisfied that they were not there in any force; they had their skirmishers thrown forward as I had men toward the Gibbon wood, and there were occasional shots fired with or without good cause for them, but there was no movement in force, nor was there indicated to me any presence of an enemy in force.

Q. Can you fix with any degree of relative certainty the time in the afternoon when you quit the little fringe of woods marked "S²"; whether it was two, or three, or four, or five, or six o'clock?—A. The days in August are pretty long. I should say it was at

least the middle of the afternoon, or probably later. I reached my conclusion from measuring it by the movement forward and the gradual withdrawal of the troops. I should think it was after the middle of the afternoon.

We desire also to follow this evidence by putting in the report of the commander of the army, to show the position of our own troops during the day, and to corroborate the fact that Griffin's brigade retreated back to the point stated, and to show the cause of the censure placed upon him in connection with being part of Porter's command, for his ignominious retreat that night, without any enemy whatever being in his front.

The document is as follows:

[Indorsement:] Report of Major-General Pope, commanding Army of Virginia. Operations of the Army of Virginia from August 9 till September 2, 1862. Received at headquarters of the Army September 6, 1862. War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 30, 1878. Official copy. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE VIRGINIA, *September 3, 1862.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following brief sketch of the operations of this army since the 9th of August.

I moved from Sperryville, Little Washington, and Warrenton, with the corps of Banks and Sigel and one division of McDowell's corps, numbering in all thirty-two thousand men, to meet the enemy who had crossed the Rapidan and was advancing on Culpeper.

The movement toward Gordonsville had completely succeeded in drawing off a large force from Richmond, and in relieving the Army of the Potomac from much of the danger which threatened its withdrawal from the Peninsula.

The action of August 9, at Cedar Mountain, with the forces under Jackson, which compelled his retreat across the Rapidan, made necessary still further re-enforcements of the enemy from Richmond; and by this time it being apparent that the Army of the Potomac was evacuating the Peninsula, the whole force of the enemy concentrated around Richmond was pushed forward with great rapidity to crush the Army of Virginia before the forces evacuating the Peninsula could be united with it. I remained at Cedar Mountain, and still threatened to cross the Rapidan until the 17th of August, by which time General Robert Lee had assembled in my front, and within eight miles, nearly the whole of the rebel army.

As soon as I ascertained this fact and knew that the Army of the Potomac was no longer in danger, I drew back my whole force across the Rappahannock on the night of the 17th and day of the 18th, without loss of any kind, and one day in advance of Lee's proposed movement against me. The enemy immediately appeared in my front at Rappahannock Station and attempted to pass the river at that bridge and the numerous fords above and below, but without success.

The line of the Upper Rappahannock, which I had been ordered to hold that the enemy might be delayed long enough in his advance upon Washington to enable the forces from the Peninsula to land and effect a junction with me, was very weak, as it could be crossed at almost any point above the railroad bridge by good fords.

By constant vigilance and activity, and much severe fighting for three days, the enemy was gradually forced around from the railroad crossing to Waterloo Bridge, west of Warrenton.

Meantime my force had been much diminished by actual loss in battle, and by fatigue and exposure, so that although I had been joined by a detachment under General Reno and the other division of McDowell's corps, my force barely numbered forty thousand men. On the 22d a heavy rain fell, which rendered the fords of the river impassable for twenty-four hours. As soon as I discovered this, I concentrated my forces and marched rapidly upon Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge to drive back the forces of the enemy which had succeeded in crossing at those points. This was successfully done, and the bridges destroyed. I passed one day, or rather part of one, at Warrenton and beyond. The enemy still continued to move slowly around along the river, masking every ford with artillery and heavy forces of infantry, so that it was impossible for me to attack him even with the greatly inferior forces under my command, without passing the river over fords strongly guarded, in the face of very superior numbers.

The movement of Jackson toward White Plains, and in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, while the main body of the enemy confronted me at Sulphur Springs and Waterloo Bridge, was well known to me; but I relied confidently upon the forces which I had been assured would be sent from Alexandria, and one strong division of which I had ordered to take post in the works at Manassas Junction. I was entirely under the belief that these would be there, and it was not until I found my communi-

cations intercepted that I was undeceived. I knew that this movement was no raid, and that it was made by not less than twenty-five thousand men under Jackson.

By this time the Army corps of Heintzelman, about ten thousand strong, had reached Warrenton Junction, one division of it, I think, on the very day of the raid. But they came without artillery, with only forty rounds of ammunition to the man, without wagons, and even the field and general officers without horses.

Fitz-John Porter also arrived at Bealeton Station near Rappahannock, with one of his divisions, forty-five hundred strong, whilst his other divisions were still at Barnett's and Kelly's Fords.

I directed that corps, about eighty-five hundred strong, to concentrate immediately at Warrenton Junction, where Heintzelman already was. This was accomplished on the evening of the 26th. As soon as it became known to me that Jackson was on the railroad, it became apparent that the Upper Rappahannock was no ground. General Franklin with his corps arrived after dark at Centreville, six miles in our rear, while Sumner was four miles behind Franklin. I could possibly have brought up these corps in the morning in time to have renewed the action, but starvation stared both men and horses in the face, and broken and exhausted as they were, they were in no condition to bear hunger also. I accordingly retired to Centreville that night in perfect order.

Neither on Sunday nor on Monday did the enemy make any advance upon us. On Monday I sent to the Army corps commanders for their effective strength, which, all told, including Sumner and Franklin, fell short of sixty thousand men. Instead of bringing up thirty thousand men, Franklin and Sumner united fell short of twenty thousand men, and these added to the force I had, already wearied and much cut up, did not give the means to do anything else for a day or two than stand on the defense. The enemy during Monday again began to work slowly around to our right for the purpose of possessing Fairfax Court-House, and thus turning our rear.

Couch's division and one brigade of Sumner's had been left there, and I sent over Hooker on Monday afternoon to take command and to post himself at or in front of Germantown, at the same time directing McDowell to take position along the turnpike from Centreville to Fairfax Court-House, about two miles west of the latter place. Heintzelman was directed to post himself in rear and support of Reno, who was pushed north of the road at a point about two miles and a half east of Centreville, to cover the turnpike, it being my purpose in the course of the night to mass my command on the right, in the direction of Germantown, where I felt convinced the next attack of the enemy would be made. Late in the afternoon of Monday the enemy made his demonstration upon Germantown, but was met by Hooker at that place, and by Reno, reinforced by Kearney, further west. The battle was very severe though short, the enemy being driven back a mile with heavy loss, leaving his dead and wounded.

In this short action we lost two of our most valuable and distinguished officers, Generals Kearney and Stevens.

By morning the whole of my command was massed behind Difficult Creek, between Flint Hill and the Warrenton turnpike, with the advance under Hooker in front of Germantown.

With the exception of Sumner the commanders of the Army corps of the Army of the Potomac had continued persistently to inform me that their commands were and had been demoralized ever since they left Harrison's Landing; that they had no spirit, and no disposition to fight.

This latter statement their conduct in the various actions fully contradicted; but the straggling in those corps was distressing.

The full facts having been reported to you, I received on Tuesday afternoon the order to retire to the intrenchments near Washington, which was accordingly done on that day and the next in good order, and without the slightest loss. Banks, who had been left with the railroad train, cut off at Bristoe by the burning of the bridge, was ordered to join me on Monday at Centreville, which he did on the afternoon of that day.

This brief summary will explain sufficiently in detail the whole of the operations of the forces under my command during sixteen days of continuous fighting by day and marching by night.

To confront a powerful enemy with greatly inferior forces, to fight him day by day without losing your army, to delay and embarrass his movements, and to force him by persistent resistance to adopt long and circuitous routes to his destination, are the duties which have been imposed upon me.

They are of all military operations the most difficult and the most harassing, both to the commander and to his troops.

How far we have been successful I leave to the judgment of my countrymen.

The Armies of Virginia and of the Potomac have been united in the presence and against the efforts of a wary and vigorous enemy, in greatly superior force to either, with no loss for which they did not exact full retribution. Among the officers whom I feel bound to mention with special gratitude for their most hearty, cordial, and un-

tiring zeal and energy are Generals McDowell, Banks, Reno, Heintzelman, Hooker, and Kearney, and many others of inferior rank, whom I shall take great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of the Government.

The troops have exhibited wonderful patience and courage, and I cannot say too much for them. Our losses have been very heavy, but so far I have been unable to get accurate returns. I was informed by Generals Kearney and Hooker, who examined the field of battle on Friday, that the enemy's dead and wounded were at least double our own.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE.

Major-General Commanding.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

We now desire to call attention to the reports of some of the Confederate generals fully sustaining the theory of the minority as to the guilt of Fitz-John Porter.

It will be remembered that General A. P. Hill's forces were a part of General Jackson's command; he was up with him prior to the arrival of Generals Lee and Longstreet. General Hill gives his different movements on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, and then refers to the 29th, the day on which General Porter failed to accomplish anything by disobeying the order of his commanding general. This is the report of Major-General A. P. Hill:

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION,
Camp Gregg, February 25, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. FAULKNER, A. A. G.,
Second Army Corps:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division from the crossing of the Rapidan, August 20th, to the repulse of the enemy at Castleman's Ferry, November 5th, inclusive.

The march was without incident of importance until arriving at the ford opposite Warrenton Springs. The morning after arriving (Sunday, the 24th) I was directed to occupy the hills crowning the ford.

Wednesday morning (August 27th) at Manassas Junction, Branch's brigade had a sharp encounter with a battery supported by the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry. They were soon dispersed. * * * That night about twelve o'clock, the depot buildings, with an immense amount of commissary stores, and about two miles of loaded freight cars, were burned, and at one o'clock I moved my division to Centreville; at ten a. m. (Thursday) moved upon the Warrenton pike, toward the stone bridge, when I received an order from General Jackson, dated battle-field of Manassas, eight a. m., that "the enemy were in full retreat, and to move down to the fords and intercept him." But, having just seen two intercepted dispatches from Pope to McDowell, ordering the formation of his line of battle for the next day on Manassas plains, I deemed it best to push on and join General Jackson. That evening (Thursday) there was a little artillery practice by some of my batteries on the enemy's infantry.

Friday morning, in accordance with orders from General Jackson, I occupied the line of the unfinished railroad, my extreme left resting near Sudley's Ford, my right near the point where the road strikes the open field, Gregg, Field, and Thomas in the front line, Gregg on the left, and Field on the right, with Branch, Pender, and Archer as supports.

The evident intention of the enemy this day was to turn our left and overwhelm Jackson's corps before Longstreet came up, and, to accomplish this, the most persistent and furious onsets were made by column after column of infantry, accompanied by numerous batteries of artillery. Soon my reserves were all in, and up to six o'clock my division, assisted by the Louisiana brigade of General Hays, commanded by Colonel Forno, with an heroic courage and obstinacy almost beyond parallel, had met and repulsed six distinct and separate assaults, a portion of the time the majority of the men being without a cartridge.

Friday being the 29th, you will see that the line of Jackson was behind the unfinished railroad, running from Sudley's Ford to Gainesville, or connecting with the Manassas Gap Railroad, which would throw the troops of Longstreet, supporting Jackson's command, away from Porter instead of in the direction of his corps.

Following that up, let me call attention to the report of General D. R. Jones, who commanded a division of Longstreet's corps at the second battle of Manassas. You will find that Jones occupied the extreme right of General Longstreet, and inasmuch as it has been claimed that Longstreet was in front of Porter, and as General Jones was on the extreme right of Longstreet, Jones's report shows where he was and what he did:

RICHMOND, Va., *December 8, 1862.*

After the repulse of his efforts at flanking, the enemy withdrew his artillery to the plateau on which he had first appeared and kept up a very heavy fire till dark, when appearances indicating his retreat, I advanced my command and bivouacked beyond the gap unmolested by the enemy. The intense darkness and ignorance of the fords over the creek in my front prevented pursuit.

My entire loss in this engagement was not more than twenty-five.

The number of the enemy engaged amounted to over eleven thousand under the command of General Ricketts, as appeared from the Northern papers. My division of three brigades was alone engaged on our side.

This was the 28th.

Early on the morning of the 29th I took up the line of march in the direction of the old battle ground of Manassas—

Mark this language—

when heavy firing was heard.

Early in the morning of the 29th Jones took up his line of march, having been back—in fact, he had been back with Longstreet's command beyond Gainesville, up near Thoroughfare Gap.

Arriving on the ground about noon my command was stationed on the extreme right of our whole line—

What he means by that is the infantry line, not the cavalry line. He is speaking of their command as a command of infantry. He had the extreme right, he says, of their whole line—

and during the balance of that day was subjected to shelling, which resulted in a few casualties.

What shelling? Not the shelling from Porter's batteries, because the evidence shows that they fired but few shots. Jones' position at that time on the extreme right of Longstreet when they moved forward in the evening to take up their position again, threw him down where he came in contact with a battery from Reynolds' division, who was on the extreme left of the line near Groveton.

We now call attention to the report of General Stuart, commandant of cavalry:

HEADQUARTERS STUART'S CAVALRY DIVISION,
ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 26, 1863.

That night (25th) I repaired to the headquarters of the commanding general, and received my final instructions to accompany the movement of Major-General Jackson, already begun. I was to start at two a. m., and upon arriving at the brigades that night at one a. m. I had reveille sounded and preparations made for the march at two. In this way I got no sleep, but continued in the saddle all night. I followed, by direction, the route of General Jackson through Amisville, across the Rappahannock at Hinson's Mill, four miles above Waterloo, proceeded through Orlean, and thence on the road to Salem, till, getting near that place, I found my way blocked by the baggage trains and artillery of General Jackson's command. Directing the artillery and ambulances to follow the road, I left it with the cavalry and proceeded by farm roads and by paths parallel to General Jackson's route to reach the head of his column, which left Salem and The Plains early in the morning for the direction of Gainesville. The country was exceedingly rough, but I succeeded by the aid of skillful guides in

passing Bull Run Mountain without passing Thoroughfare Gap, and without incident worthy of record passed through Hay Market, and overtook General Jackson near Gainesville and reported to him. Ewell's division was in advance, and to my command was intrusted guarding the two flanks during the remainder of the pending operations, (26th).

As Lee's brigade passed Hay Market he received information of a train of forage-wagons of the enemy, and sent out promptly a regiment and captured it. Having made disposition above and below Gainesville on the Warrenton road with cavalry and artillery, I kept with the main portion on (General Jackson's right, crossing Broad Run a few miles above Bristoe and intersecting the railroad to the right (south) of that point.

As soon as practicable I reported to General Jackson, who desired me to proceed to Manassas, and ordered General Trimble to follow with his brigade, notifying me to take charge of the whole. The fourth Virginia Cavalry (Colonel Wickham) was sent around to gain the rear of Manassas, and, with a portion of Robertson's brigade, I proceeded by the direct road to Manassas. I marched until challenged by the enemy's interior sentinels and received a fire of canister.

As soon as day broke the place was taken without much difficulty, and with it many prisoners and millions of stores of every kind.

During the 27th, detachments of Robertson's and Lee's brigades had great sport in chasing fugitive parties of the enemy's cavalry. General Jackson having arrived early in the day, took direction of affairs, and the day was occupied mainly in rationing the command; but several serious demonstrations were made by the enemy during the day from the north side, a part of the command marching by Centreville and a part directly to Stone Bridge (over Bull Run); detachments of cavalry were so arranged as to guard both flanks.

The next morning (28th) the main body of Robertson's rendezvoused near Sudley Church. General Jackson's were massed between the turnpike and Sudley Ford, on Bull Run, fronting towards Manassas and Gainesville. Colonel Brien (First Virginia Cavalry) had to retire, being hard pressed by the enemy from the direction of Warrenton, and was on the turnpike covering Jackson's front toward Gainesville, and Rosser toward Manassas, where the enemy had also appeared in force early. The remainder of Lee's brigade were still detached on an expedition toward Alexandria. Early in the day a dispatch from the enemy had been intercepted, giving the order of march from Warrenton toward Manassas, and directing cavalry to report to General Bayard at Hay Market. I proposed to General Jackson to allow me to go up there and do what I could with two fragments of brigades I still had. I proceeded to that point, capturing a detachment of the enemy *en route*. Approaching the place by a by-path I saw indications of a large force there prepared for attack. About this time I could see the fight going on at Thoroughfare Gap, where Longstreet had his progress disputed by the enemy, and it was to establish communication with him that I was anxious to make this march. I sent a trusty man with the dispatch to the right of Hay Market. I kept up a brisk skirmish with the enemy, without any result, until in the afternoon, when, General Jackson having engaged the enemy, I quietly withdrew and hastened to place my command on his right flank. Not reaching General Jackson's right till dark, the fighting ceased, and the command rendezvoused as before, but the cavalry under Colonel Rosser had played an important part in attacking the enemy's baggage train. Captain John Pelham's battery of horse artillery acted a conspicuous part on the extreme right of the battle-field, dashing forward to his position under heavy fire.

Now he comes to speak of the 29th. Here is the statement of Stuart. You will find that Stuart makes this kind of a report: He commences on the 25th, goes over his operations on the 25th, then to the 26th, then to the 27th, and then to the 28th. He gives his operations on each day, and then he comes to the 29th.

The next morning (29), in pursuance of General Jackson's wishes, I set out again to endeavor to establish communication with Longstreet, from whom he had received a favorable report the night before. Just after leaving the Sudley road, my party was fired on from the wood bordering the road, which was in rear of Jackson's lines, and which the enemy had penetrated with a small force it was afterward ascertained, and captured some stragglers. They were between General Jackson and his baggage at Sudley.

I immediately sent to Major Patrick, whose six companies of cavalry were near Sudley, to interpose in defense of the baggage, and use all the means at hand for its

protection, and order the baggage at once to start for Aldie. General Jackson, also being notified of *this movement in his rear, sent back infantry* to clear the woods. Captain Pelham, always at the right place at the right time, unlimbered his battery, and soon dispersed that portion in the woods. Major Patrick was attacked later, but he repulsed the enemy with considerable loss, though not without loss to us, for the gallant major, himself setting the example to his men, was mortally wounded. He lived long enough to witness the triumph of our arms, and expired thus in the arms of victory. The sacrifice was noble, but the loss to us irreparable.

I met with the head of General Longstreet's column between Hay Market and Gainesville—

Mark, this report sustains exactly what White said, and what Longstreet, Carrico, and all testify in reference to Longstreet's corps.

I met with the head of General Longstreet's column between Hay Market and Gainesville, and there communicated to the commanding general General Jackson's position and the enemy's.

The commanding general was General Lee. He was in company with Longstreet at that time, as the evidence shows.

I then passed the cavalry through the column so as to place it on Longstreet's right flank, and advanced directly toward Manassas—

That is, Stuart advanced with his cavalry toward Manassas—

while the column kept directly down the pike to join General Jackson's right.

Mark what he says. He says he passed by the column. What column? Longstreet's column. He says the column kept directly down the pike. Stuart says that he went with his cavalry down this road, but Longstreet kept on from Gainesville down the pike in the direction where the battle was being fought at Groveton. What else?

I selected a fine position for a battery on the right, and one having been sent to me, I fired a few shots at the enemy's supposed position, which induced him to shift his position. General Robertson, who with his command was sent to reconnoiter farther down the road toward Manassas, reported the enemy in his front. Upon repairing to that front, I found that Rosser's regiment was engaged with the enemy to the left of the road, and Robertson's vedettes had found the enemy approaching from the direction of Bristoe Station toward Sudley.

The prolongation of his line of march would have passed through my position, which was a very fine one for artillery as well as observation, and struck Longstreet in flank.

Stuart says, that watching this command, afterward seeing this command of Porter by extending its line of march, it would have struck Longstreet in the flank. What then did he do?

I waited his approach long enough to ascertain that there was at least an army corps, at the same time keeping detachments of cavalry dragging brush down the road from the direction of Gainesville, so as to deceive the enemy (a ruse which Porter's report shows was successful), and notified the commanding general, then opposite me on the turnpike, that Longstreet's flank and rear were seriously threatened, and of the importance to us of the ridge I then held.

Mark this: General Stuart says that when he saw this command by moving forward would have struck General Longstreet on the flank and rear, he continued to keep brush dragged up and down to create a dust. "From the direction of Gainesville so as to deceive the enemy (a ruse which Porter's report shows was successful)." A ruse which Porter's own report shows was successful! How does it show that it was successful? Because Porter reports twenty-five thousand infantry in his front, and here General Stuart says there was nothing in his front. But they were dragging brush up and down the road, and making believe that there was a heavy force there.

It was dust and brush by which he was attacked, and not men. He was not attacked by an army, but with pine brush, mules dragging them perhaps. Twelve thousand infantry stopped at Dawkins Branch twenty-four hours with a mule drawing brush up and down the road, a

few cavalry watching it and laughing at it, and one or two old pieces of artillery shooting cut-off pieces of railroad iron over at the boys. General Stuart goes on to say :

Immediately upon the receipt of that intelligence Jenkins's, Kemper's, and D. R. Jones's brigades and several pieces of artillery were ordered to me by General Longstreet, and being placed in position fronting Bristoe, awaited the enemy's advance.

They were placed in position, and he shows the position in which they were placed. There were three brigades and that is what I said yesterday. But three brigades ever pretended to oppose the advance of this force, and it was after the brush was drawn in the road that they were thrown in position, and the position was up on the railroad. They were thrown one brigade in advance, not on the road Porter was coming, but between the railroad and the road on which he was approaching.

After exchanging a few shots with rifle-pieces this corps withdrew toward Manassas, leaving artillery and supports to hold the position till night.

Brigadier-General Fitz-Lee returned to the vicinity of Sudley, after a very successful expedition, of which his official report has not been received, and was instructed to co-operate with Jackson's left. Late in the afternoon the artillery on this commanding ridge was, to an important degree, auxiliary to the attack upon the enemy, and Jenkins's brigade repulsed the enemy in handsome style at one volley, as they advanced across the cornfield. Thus the day ended, our lines having considerably advanced.

You see that late one of these brigades (Jenkins's) was engaged and repulsed the enemy, which shows that they were far up on the left of our troops that were in battle, and not on the road of Porter, as the troops that advanced on him advanced through the cornfield. Only a few shots were fired at Porter, and he withdrew into the woods. Part of them went to Manassas—a part to one place and a part to another, leaving a few infantry and artillery in support during the night.

There are the facts, and you may take the strongest testimony there is in this case on either side—if General Porter's friends will claim that these three brigades that were sent down there were placed straight across the road to meet his advance, they were not on his road, and one of them engaged in battle with another force, we venture the assertion that the three brigades did not have in them over five thousand infantry. But, suppose the three brigades had ten thousand men in them, it would have been an even fight, and Porter certainly ought not to have refused to fight. There are the twenty-five thousand Confederates who stood in his front and impeded his onward march, according to his statement ! But these men were not in his front ; they were on the Manassas Railroad, and not the Gainesville dirt road.

General Longstreet, in his report, sustains this proposition. He says :

HEADQUARTERS NEAR WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA,
October 10, 1862.

Early on the 29th (August) the columns were united, and the advance to join General Jackson was resumed. The noise of battle was heard before we reached Gainesville. The march was quickened to the extent of our capacity. The excitement of battle seemed to give new life and strength to our jaded men, and the head of my column soon reached a position in rear of the enemy's left flank and within easy cannon-shot.

On approaching the field some of Brigadier-General Hood's batteries were ordered into position, and his division was deployed on the right and left of the turnpike, at right angles with it, and supported by Brigadier-General Evans's brigade. Before these batteries could open the enemy discovered our movements and withdrew his left. Another battery (Captain Stribling's) was placed upon a commanding position to my right, which played upon the rear of the enemy's left and drove him entirely from that part of the field. He changed his front rapidly, so as to meet the advance of Hood and Evans.

Three brigades, under General Wilcox, were thrown forward to the support of the left, and three others, under General Kemper, to the support of the right of these commands. General D. R. Jones's division was placed upon the Manassas Gap Railroad—

Not on this road that Porter was on, but the Manassas Gap Railroad. That is where these three brigades were ordered that are reported in Stuart's report, so that only cavalry, brush, and dust are all that have yet appeared on Porter's road—

upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, to the right and in echelon with regard to the three last brigades. Colonel Walton placed his batteries in a commanding position between my line and that of General Jackson, and engaged the enemy for several hours in a severe and successful artillery duel. At a late hour in the day Major-General Stuart reported the approach of the enemy in heavy columns against my extreme right. I withdrew General Wilcox with his three brigades, from the left, and placed his command in position to support Jones in case of an attack against my right. After some few shots the enemy withdrew his forces, moving them around towards his front, and about four o'clock in the afternoon began to press forward against General Jackson's position. Wilcox's brigades were moved back to their former position, and Hood's two brigades, supported by Evans, were quickly pressed forward to the attack. At the same time Wilcox's three brigades made a like advance, as also Hunton's brigade, of Kemper's command.

These movements were executed with commendable zeal and ability. Hood, supported by Evans, made a gallant attack, driving the enemy back till nine o'clock at night. One piece of artillery, several regimental standards, and a number of prisoners were taken. The enemy's entire force was found to be massed directly in my front, and in so strong a position that it was not deemed advisable to move on against his immediate front; so the troops were quietly withdrawn at one o'clock the following morning. The wheels of the captured piece were cut down, and it was left on the ground. The enemy seized that opportunity to claim a victory, and the Federal commander was so impudent as to dispatch his Government, by telegraph, tidings to that effect. After withdrawing from the attack, my troops were placed in the line first occupied, and in the original order.

During the day Colonel S. D. Lee, with his reserve artillery placed in the position occupied the day previous by Colonel Walton, engaged the enemy in a very severe artillery combat. The result was, as the day previous, a success. At half past three o'clock in the afternoon I rode to the front for the purpose of completing arrangements for making a diversion in favor of a flank movement then under contemplation. Just after reaching my front line I received a message for re-enforcements for General Jackson, who was said to be severely pressed. From an eminence near by, one portion of the enemy's masses attacking General Jackson were immediately within my view and in easy range of batteries in that position. It gave me an advantage that I had not expected to have, and I made haste to use it. Two batteries were ordered for the purpose and one placed in position immediately and opened. Just as this fire began I received a message from the commanding general, informing me of General Jackson's condition and his wants. As it was evident that the attack against General Jackson could not be continued ten minutes under the fire of these batteries, I made no movement with my troops. Before the second battery could be placed in position the enemy began to retire, and in less than ten minutes the ranks were broken and that portion of his army put to flight. A fair opportunity was offered me, and the intended diversion was changed into an attack. My whole line was rushed forward at a charge. The troops sprang to their work, and moved forward with all the steadiness and firmness that characterized war-worn veterans. The batteries continuing their play upon the confused masses completed the work of this portion of the enemy's line, and my attack was, therefore, made against the forces in my front. The order for the advance had scarcely been given when I received a message from the commanding general, anticipating some such emergency, and ordering the move which was then going on, at the same time offering me Major-General Anderson's division. The commanding general soon joined me, and a few moments after Major-General Anderson arrived with his division. The attack was led by Hood's brigade, closely supported by Evans. These were rapidly re-enforced by Anderson's division from the rear, Kemper's three brigades, and D. R. Jones's division from the right and Wilcox's brigade from the left. The brigades of Brigadier Generals Featherston and Pryor became detached and operated with a portion of General Jackson's command. The attacking columns moved steadily forward, driving the enemy from his different positions as rapidly as he took them. My batteries were thrown forward from point to point, following the movements of the general line. These, however, were somewhat detained by an enfilade fire from a battery on my left. This threw more than its proper share of fighting upon the infantry, retarded our rapid progress, and enabled the enemy to escape with many of his batteries, which should have fallen into our

hands. The battle continued until ten o'clock at night, when utter darkness put a stop to our progress. The enemy made his escape across Bull Run before daylight. Three batteries, a large number of prisoners, many stands of regimental colors, and twelve thousand stands of arms, besides some wagons, ambulances, &c., were taken.

We now desire to call attention to the report of General Robert E. Lee of the first day, second Bull Run, August 29, 1862. It is as follows:

The next morning, the 29th, the enemy had taken a position to interpose his army between General Jackson and Alexandria, and about ten a. m. opened with artillery upon the right of Jackson's line. The troops of the latter were disposed in rear of Groveton, along the line of the unfinished branch of the Manassas Gap Railroad, and extended from a point a short distance west of the turnpike toward Sudley Mill, Jackson's division, under Brigadier-General Starke, being on the right; Ewell's, under General Lawton, in the center, and A. P. Hill on the left. The Federal Army was evidently concentrating upon Jackson, with the design of overwhelming him before the arrival of Longstreet. The latter officer left his position, opposite Warrenton Springs, on the 26th, being relieved by General R. H. Anderson's division, and marched to join Jackson. He crossed at Kingdon's (Hinson's) Mills in the afternoon and encamped near Orleans that night. The next day he reached the White Plains, his march being retarded by want of cavalry to ascertain the meaning of certain movements of the enemy from the direction of Warrenton, who seemed to menace the right of his column.

On the 28th, arriving at Thoroughfare Gap, he found the enemy prepared to dispute his progress. General D. R. Jones's division being ordered to force the passage of the mountain, quickly dislodged the enemy's sharpshooters from the trees and rocks and advanced into the gorge. The enemy held the eastern extremity of the pass in large force, and directed a heavy fire of artillery upon the road leading through it and upon the sides of the mountain. The ground occupied by Jones afforded no opportunity for the employment of artillery. Hood, with two brigades, and Wilcox, with three, were ordered to turn the enemy's right—the former moving over the mountain by a narrow path to the left of the pass, and the latter farther to the north, by Hopewell Pass. Before these troops reached their destination the enemy advanced and attacked Jones's left, under Brigadier-General G. T. Anderson. Being vigorously repulsed, he withdrew to his position at the eastern end of the gap, from which he kept up an active fire of artillery until dark, and then retreated. Generals Jones and Wilcox bivouacked that night east of the mountain, and on the morning of the 29th the whole command resumed the march, the sound of cannon at Manassas announcing that Jackson was already engaged. Longstreet entered the turnpike near Gainesville, and moving down toward Groveton, the head of his column came upon the field in rear of the enemy's left, which had already opened with artillery upon Jackson's right, as previously described. He immediately placed some of his batteries in position, but before he could complete his dispositions to attack, the enemy withdrew, not, however, without loss from our artillery. Longstreet took possession (position?) on the right of Jackson, Hood's two brigades, supported by Evans, being deployed across the turnpike, and at right angles to it. These troops were supported on the left by three brigades under General Wilcox, and by a like force on the right under General Kemper. D. R. Jones's division formed the extreme right of the line, resting on the Manassas Gap Railroad. The cavalry guarded our right and left flanks, that on the right being under General Stuart in person. After the arrival of Longstreet, the enemy changed his position, and began to concentrate opposite Jackson's left, opening a brisk artillery fire, which was responded to with effect by some of General A. P. Hill's batteries. Colonel Walton placed a part of his artillery upon a commanding position between Generals Jackson and Longstreet, by order of the latter, and engaged the enemy vigorously for several hours. Soon afterward General Stuart reported the approach of a large force from the direction of Bristol Station, threatening Longstreet's right. *The brigades under General Wilcox were sent to re-enforce General Jones, but no serious attack was made, and after firing a few shots the enemy withdrew. While this demonstration was being made on our right a large force advanced to assail the left of General Jackson's position, occupied by the division of General A. P. Hill. The attack was received by his troops with their accustomed steadiness, and the battle raged with great fury. The enemy was repeatedly repulsed, but again pressed on the attack with fresh troops. Once he succeeded in penetrating an interval between General Gregg's brigade, on the extreme left, and that of General Thomas, but was quickly driven back with great slaughter by the Fourteenth South Carolina Regiment, then in reserve, and the Forty-ninth Georgia, of Thomas's brigade. The contest was close and obstinate; the combatants sometimes delivered their fire at ten paces. General Gregg, who was most exposed, was re-enforced by Hays's brigade, under General Forno, and successfully and gallantly resisted the attack of the enemy until, the ammunition of his brigade being exhausted and all its field officers but two killed or wounded, it was*

relieved, after several hours of severe fighting, by Early's brigade and the Eighth Louisiana Regiment.

General Early drove the enemy back with heavy loss, and pursued about two hundred yards beyond the line of battle, when he was recalled to the position on the railroad, where Thomas, Pender, and Archer had firmly held their ground against every attack. While the battle was raging on Jackson's left, General Longstreet ordered Hood and Evans to advance, but before the order could be obeyed Hood was himself attacked, and his command became at once warmly engaged. General Wilcox was recalled from the right and ordered to advance on Hood's left, and one of Kemper's brigades, under Colonel Hunton, moved forward on his right. The enemy was repulsed by Hood after a severe contest, and fell back, closely followed by our troops. The battle continued until nine p. m., the enemy retreating until he had reached a strong position, which he held with a large force. The darkness of the night put a stop to the engagement, and our troops remained in their advanced position until early next morning, when they were withdrawn to their first line. One piece of artillery, several stands of colors, and a number of prisoners were captured. Our loss was severe in this engagement. Brigadier-Generals Field and Trimble and Colonel Forno, commanding Hays's brigade, were severely wounded, and several other valuable officers killed or disabled, whose names are mentioned in the accompanying reports.

Here General Lee shows that Jones was the extreme right of Longstreet, and that Jones's right rested on the Manassas Gap Railroad, which was far from being on Porter's road, so that by no witness of all the Confederates can Porter get anything but a small force of cavalry in his front.

William B. Lord testified before this Board that at the time Fitz-John Porter was being tried he told him (Lord) that he was not loyal to Pope. That was exactly what we tried him for. I see one of my friends smiles. Let us see what Lord swore to. Here is a letter that he wrote at the time to his own wife. He did not write it to be made public. He was a friend of Fitz-John Porter, and he says:

Question. Will you state, substantially, what that interview was, and what General Porter said?—Answer. I had been directed by the judge-advocate of the court to proceed to the rooms of General Porter and to look for some telegrams that had been introduced in evidence that day, and that had been mislaid in some way. While there looking over some papers General Porter made the remark, "I was not loyal to Pope; there is no denying that."

Q. Do you recall anything else that he said in that connection?—A. I cannot say that I do, and I doubt if I should recall that now but for the peculiarity of the circumstance, and the fact that I made a record of it myself a few days afterwards; otherwise, I think likely I should have forgotten it.

Q. That was during the progress of his trial before a general court-martial?—A. It was.

The PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD. The decision is that the letter is admissible for the purpose stated by counsel, namely, not to prove the fact, but to test the credibility of the witness.

By the RECORDER:

Q. You have stated in your cross-examination that the feelings which had actuated you you expressed at the time you wrote that letter to your wife. It was not called for by the counsel for the petitioner. I will call for it. Please let me know what you stated on the subject, if you have that letter here.

(Witness produces a book.)

A. Shall I read?

Q. Just that part and no more.

The witness read as follows:

"I have been a little bothered about General Fitz-John Porter. I had to go to his room on Monday to get some papers that belonged to the court that he had had to copy. One of the reporters of the New York Times was along with me. While in the room after some conversation, General Porter made the remark, 'Well, I wasn't loyal to Pope; there is no denying that.' Now, that is really the charge against him before the court-martial—that he did not do his duty as an officer before the enemy, and that he did not act rightly toward General Pope, his commanding officer. General Porter said what he did in the privacy of his own room, without thinking of the effect of his words. After thinking it over, I have concluded it better not to say anything about it now, though I would not promise as much for that newspaper correspondent."

Q. That is your letter-press copy of your letter to your wife?—A. It is.

Q. Do you retain usually letter-press copies of your letters to your wife?—A. All of my correspondence.

Q. Do you know whether or not some one may not have heard the same language, at some other time, or an affidavit made on the subject and communicated to Senator Chaudler?—A. I know nothing about that.

That is what Lord wrote to his wife. He was called before this Board to testify, and he testified to these facts. If Fitz-John Porter admitted to his own friends—because Lord was his friend—if Fitz-John Porter would make such a statement to any party during his trial, he was not loyal to General Pope.

I know that the General of the Army would say no such thing to any subordinate of his, for he would expect him if he were a subordinate to do his duty, and if he did not do his duty he would arrest and try him for the dereliction. He would not engage in little notes to suggest to him to be loyal.

On the 1st day of September, 1862, after Fitz-John Porter had performed as he did on the 28th and 29th of August, General McClellan wrote Porter a letter. McClellan is the officer of whom Porter kept speaking all the time in his dispatches to General Burnside, saying: "My star is up, and I hope Mc's is too." "Mc" was ever foremost in his mind, and "Mc" writes him a note on the 1st of September, three days after the battle. He says:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 1, 1862—5.30 p. m.

I ask you for my sake, that of the country, and of the old Army of the Potomac that you and all friends will lend the fullest and most cordial co-operation to General Pope in all the operations now going on.

The distresses of our country, the honor of our arms are at stake, and all depends now upon the cheerful co-operation of all in the field. This week is the crisis of our fate. Say the same thing to all my friends in the Army of the Potomac, and that the last request I have to make of them is that for their country's sake they will extend to General Pope the same support they ever have to me. I am in charge of the defenses of Washington. I am doing all I can to render your retreat safe, should that become necessary.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

Major-General PORTER,
Centreville, Commanding Fifth Corps.

General McClellan, the shining star in the eye of Porter all the time, whom he almost worshiped, had become so suspicious of Porter's conduct, and so well satisfied of his bad faith toward General Pope, that on the 1st day of September he says: "Be faithful for my sake and for the country's sake; be honest; support Pope." Why did General McClellan tell Porter to support Pope if he thought he had supported him? Why did he say: "I am in charge of the defenses of Washington and will make your retreat safe if you have to retreat"? To give Porter encouragement. It may have been to keep his mind off Alexandria, for it seemed to be running in that direction all the time, to let him know they were fixing a place for him in Washington City if he had to come back.

We desire to say that in collating this testimony we have avoided as much as possible taking the evidence that was before the court-martial which convicted Fitz-John Porter; but have taken nearly all the evidence from that which was taken before the Board, consisting of witnesses who were the immediate officers under command of General Fitz-John Porter, and the Confederate officers who were present at the

engagement and opposed to our forces. The evidence on the first proposition, viz, the violation of the order of the 27th of August, is clear and conclusive, and shows beyond question or doubt that Fitz-John Porter did not only disobey said order, but that he did not in the least degree attempt to obey it. The evidence on this point, in connection with his letters to General Burnside, shows clearly that his desire was not to aid or assist General Pope in gaining a success, but to do everything in his power to prevent it.

In reference to the second order issued to him on the 29th of August, the evidence clearly shows that he hesitated and took time, did not move, and used every excuse that he possibly could to justify himself in the disobedience of said order.

The third order, directing him to proceed to Gainesville, was disobeyed in every particular. He did not attempt to move his troops to Gainesville. He delayed on the road. Gave Longstreet an opportunity of passing through and joining Jackson without the least attempt on his part to prevent it.

The order given him at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, to move forward and attack the enemy at once, was evaded, disobeyed, and his whole action in the premises showed a determination willfully to disobey the orders of his superior officer. The evidence clearly shows that he prevaricated and misled his own officers, and sent discouraging dispatches through to McDowell, which were taken to Pope's headquarters, declaring that he had been attacked by the enemy and was then retreating. This just at the time when the heaviest fight was going on at or near Groveton.

The evidence clearly shows that McDowell and King, who were on the same road that he was in the morning, without any other orders than what he (Porter) had, moved to the right, as it was their duty to do, and engaged with the enemy.

The evidence further shows that the only way that General Pope could get any obedience of orders from him (Porter) was to issue to him a peremptory order to report to him in person with his command on the field, and to note the time of the receipt of said order, &c.

The evidence clearly shows that he misstated the facts in reference to a force being in his immediate front. That there was no force, except a small force of cavalry, during the whole day in his front on the road upon which he was marching. That the dust in his front that he pretended was a force, was made by a mule drawing brush up and down the road, about which General Stuart, of the Confederate army, makes sport of him in his report.

The letter of General McClellan to him (Porter) three days after the battle shows that McClellan understood him to have disobeyed orders and failed to support Pope, and therefore wrote a letter to encourage him to do so, to save his friends from disgrace.

When the evidence coll. cted by this unauthorized Board (the report of which is presented by the majority) is examined in connection with their report, it shows clearly that the report is based upon something entirely outside of the testimony, and not upon the evidence that they themselves had before them.

That we, the minority, therefore protest against the passage of the bill restoring Fitz-John Porter to the Army.

The success of said bill would be a misfortune to the country, and no source of danger is more insidious, its progress more rapid, and its corruption more sure than that legislation which is in the interest of pri-

vate favoritism at the expense of public justice. No case can be found in the annals of courts-martial where a more just verdict was rendered than in the case where Fitz-John Porter was tried, convicted, and dismissed from the Army.

We protest against the passage of the bill for the reason that it would stand hereafter as an incentive to military disobedience in the crisis of arms, and as an assurance of forgiveness and emolument for the most dangerous crime a soldier can commit.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

I concur in the general argument and conclusions above set forth.

JOS. R. HAWLEY.

B. HARRISON.

S. Rep. 74, pt. 2—6

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 23, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 276.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred bill S. 276, respectfully submit the following report :

In November, 1863, General Longstreet, of the Confederate army, made a demonstration against Knoxville, Tenn., then in possession of the United States forces, commanded by General Burnside. The defenses of the city were incomplete, especially Fort Sanders, which was an essential part of these defenses. General Burnside adjudged that the fort could not be completed in time by earthworks, and ordered several hundred bales of cotton, then in store at Knoxville, to be taken and used in completing the fort.

Soon afterwards the fort was attacked by General Longstreet, and he was repulsed with heavy loss, and the city saved ; and Longstreet retired from that section of the country.

The cotton was permitted to remain in the fort exposed to the weather to some time in February following, when it was removed back to the city, where some of it at least remained exposed. About 100 bales were burned by accident, and depredations were committed on the remainder, both by citizens and soldiers. About 20 bales were afterwards shipped by the quartermaster to Louisville ; but whose cotton this was, or how much it sold for, does not clearly appear. Some also was taken by Medical Department.

The claimant and his deceased partner were owners of a large portion of this cotton, and now assert a claim for \$164,000, its supposed value. They make their claim upon the order of seizure by General Burnside, and the necessity therefor.

All the evidence shows that the danger to the city was imminent and urgent, and the necessity for the seizure, in order to defend the city, absolute and unquestioned. This being so, the claim falls within the rule adopted by this committee, that in cases of seizure of property by military commanders in the field, under circumstances which render the seizure necessary for the public defense, the Government is not responsible. In such cases the seizure is one of the accidents and misfortunes of war which chance deals out to the populations on which they fall. The ground on which the exception of the Government rests is fully set out and explained in the two reports of this committee, No. 22 and No. 40, at this session, and we adopt said reports.

In addition to the foregoing, there is another equally good ground for the rejection of this claim. Though the seizure, as has been shown, was

necessary, yet the detention of the property for any long period was wholly unnecessary. The necessity for the seizure lasted but a few days. Longstreet retired very soon, and there was no danger after that to the city. The further detention of the cotton was, therefore, unwarranted, and an act of gross negligence, to which the owners were contributors, for it does not appear, though they were in the city, that they made any efforts to secure its return until in February. It is almost certain that all, or nearly all, the damage to the cotton occurred after the necessity for its retention had ceased. In such a case, if there is responsibility anywhere, it would be on the officers who failed to return the cotton, and not on the Government.

We recommend that the claim be disallowed, and the bill be indefinitely postponed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 24, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany S. Res. 27.]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred Senate joint resolution No. 27, "as to giving notice to terminate the convention of June 3, 1875, with His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands," have had the same under consideration, and report the same back with the recommendation that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

As the resolution invokes the action of the Senate to reverse, by the vote of a majority of the body, the solemn judgment of more than two-thirds of the Senate expressed with reference to this convention in 1875, the grounds on which this reversal is demanded require investigation.

A report from the Committee of Finance, made to the Senate on February 27, 1883, embodies the leading objections that have been urged to this convention.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, not being able to concur in the arguments stated or the conclusions reached in that report, state the following reasons in support of the opposite conclusions:

If it could be shown (as your committee have failed to discover that it has been) that the commerce or the revenues of the United States have not been adequately compensated by the advantages of actual trade with the Hawaiian Islands, under the convention of 1875, there are other and perhaps higher considerations than the relative money value of that trade to the people of the United States, which establish the wisdom of the Senate in ratifying and of Congress in legislating to carry into effect this convention.

Since the opening of the Suez Canal the great commercial nations of Europe, notably England and France, have exhibited great energy and activity in building up trade and extending and consolidating their influence and power along the western shores of the Pacific Ocean, and in the islands of the South Pacific. We have also extended our treaty relations to Corea, Siam, Persia, and Madagascar, with a view to a future profitable trade with all of the countries of Asia and Australasia.

Our transcontinental railroads have greatly increased our trade with all these countries, and have earned large sums of money in the transportation of mails and freights and passengers. When an isthmian canal shall have furnished quicker and cheaper carriage by steam vessels for freights and passengers, we will find powerful rivals in the field both by way of the Isthmus of Darien and at Puget Sound, in British

Columbia. This competition will also extend along the coasts of Mexico and of the Central and South American states.

The stimulus thus given to commerce on the Pacific Ocean will increase rapidly the interchange of productions between all these great countries, until that trade will equal, if it does not exceed, the value of the commerce across the Atlantic.

The Hawaiian Islands afford the only stopping place, in a distance of 20,000 miles, between our coasts and those of Japan, Corea, and China; and from Panama to the heart of those countries they are in almost the direct line of travel. They are east of the meridian which touches the western shore of Alaska, and may be said to be properly within the area of the physical and political geography of the United States. They are nearer to us than to any other great power.

Influences of a social and religious character, through which these islands were, in fact, opened up to modern civilization, have drawn those people closely to us, and they feel that they have greatly profited by the sympathy and consideration of the American people for their well-being as a nation. This feeling has been greatly strengthened since 1875. Our liberal reciprocity with them has confirmed a mutual feeling of regard, which has never been chilled by any unpleasant event.

Hawaiian trade, investment, population, and policy have been greatly influenced by the convention of 1875; so much so, that almost every public act relating to commerce has direct reference to that treaty. American population there has increased considerably since 1875, and, of the entire value of sugar-lands in the islands, estimated at \$15,886,800, as is shown in the letter of Mr. Daggett, our minister to that country, of October 15, 1883 (which is herewith submitted), \$10,235,464 belong to Americans. (See Appendix A.) These close and cordial relations between the people of the two countries, in respect to which the Governments also are in earnest sympathy, strongly forbid that we should abandon our reciprocal commerce, or avert our attention, or withdraw our sympathies from the Hawaiian people.

Whether in an honorable and peaceful rivalry for the commerce of the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, or in the protection of our commerce or our coasts in case of war with any great maritime power, our relations with the Government of Hawaii, consistently with its independence and autonomy, could not become too intimate for our own welfare.

A single fact, of many, will suffice to illustrate this proposition. The kingdom of Hawaii is the only Government in the North Pacific Ocean that is not a colonial dependence of some great power in Europe or Asia, and it is therefore the only neutral power in the North Pacific Ocean.

In the treaty of Washington, in 1871, the United States and Great Britain agree between themselves that as neutral powers they will not in future permit either belligerent to make use of their ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men; and they agree to bring this rule, with others, to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them. This law of neutrality we would be bound to enforce against the Hawaiian Government in case of war between the United States and any maritime power; but, in doing so, we would deprive our war vessels of the right to take coal at the Hawaiian ports for a longer journey than 2,000 miles, while the ships of England or of any other Euro-

pean power would be entitled to take coal for a journey of 15,000 miles. This rule would permit them, in fact, to coal at Honolulu and harass our coasts and commerce with the greatest possible advantage, while it would cripple us essentially.

The supremacy of England or any great maritime power in the Hawaiian Islands would make of this rule, on which we in part relied for compensation in respect of the Alabama claims, a most formidable difficulty in the way of the defense of our Pacific coast and commerce.

The very liberal concessions made by the Hawaiian Government in favor of our whalers and war ships, in article 7 of the treaty of 1849, followed by the agreement, in the treaty of 1875, that "the King will not lease or otherwise dispose of, or create any lien upon any port, harbor, or other territory of his dominions, or grant any special privileges or rights of use therein, to any other power, state, or government, nor make any other treaty by which any other nation shall obtain the same privileges, relative to the admission of any articles free of duty, hereby secured to the United States," present the strongest possible evidences of good-will towards us on the part of that Government, and disclose its confident reliance on our protection against any serious aggression or disturbance from any foreign powers. These concessions have not been disputed by any power, and when we accepted them we also accepted the moral duty of an equivalent protection of the independence and security of that kingdom. This close relation of amity is, in relative degree, as necessary to our welfare as it is to that of the people of the Hawaiian Islands, and should be maintained in strict good faith.

The importance of the Hawaiian treaty, in its political bearings upon the United States, has been recognized by Presidents Tyler, Polk, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, and Arthur, as indicated in messages to Congress. Our Secretaries of State have uniformly insisted, since the Hawaiian Government assumed treaty relations with other countries, that the United States must stand in a nearer relation with that kingdom than any other nation can occupy.

The material advantages of the treaty of January, 1875, to the people of the United States, consist in the furnishing of useful and lucrative employment to them, in increasing the supply and lessening the cost of many articles of general use, and enlarging the market and increasing the demand for their productions.

Under the first head, of furnishing lucrative employment to our people, the advantage has been very great.

Many Americans have gone to the Hawaiian Islands, and, with their industry, skill, and capital, have engaged in agriculture, mercantile pursuits, navigation, banking, printing, and many minor mechanical industries, from which they have realized fair returns. The transportation of articles of commerce has been chiefly carried on by Americans, in American ships.

The statement of Mr. Daggett, already referred to, estimates the amount of American capital invested in the Hawaiian Islands in sugar production alone at \$10,235,464, in 1883. Mr. Frederick H. Allen, former chargé d'affaires of the Hawaiian Government, in a statement which has been presented to the committee, makes the following estimate of loans and investments by Americans, as they were in 1882, viz, \$3,200,000 in ships and wharves, \$3,300,000 in loans; and he mentions other lines of American steamers that were then about to be put into that trade. So that American capital to the extent of at least \$20,000,000 has found profitable and permanent employment in the Hawaiian Islands since the treaty of 1875 went into effect. The interest and profit

on this sum will average 10 per cent. per annum, yielding \$2,000,000 to our people.

Since the treaty, San Francisco is, practically, the only direct market for the productions of these islands. Mr. Comly, then our minister resident at Honolulu, writing to the Secretary of State, on the 11th April, 1881, says:

The showing for American shipping is gratifying. Not only have our shipbuilders furnished nearly all the new steamers and other vessels introduced, and our owners also transferred most of the bottoms which have changed register to the Hawaiian flag under Hawaiian owners, but the bulk of all the trade between the two countries has been carried under the American flag. Excluding whalers, out of 235 merchant vessels and steamers visiting Hawaiian ports, 179 were American, leaving 60 only of all other nations. Total tonnage, 141,906. American, 99,619; all others, 42,302. These statements include also all Hawaiian vessels sailing, foreign. The Hawaiian flag covers coasting sail vessels, 42; steamers, 8; sailing, foreign, 14; tonnage, 10,148. Nearly all these vessels are of American build.

He writes again, June 6, 1881:

The influence of the reciprocity treaty upon the increase of our carrying trade between the Hawaiian Islands and the Pacific coast, and upon the still larger increase of our shipbuilding for Hawaiian owners, has been one of its most gratifying results.

Three years and a half ago, when I first reported for duty at this post, there was but one island steamer; now there are eight, and more ordered, every one of them but one American built. The increase in sailing vessels has been still larger.

It is but fair and just to admit that probably all this increased demand for American ships and shipbuilding grew out of the reciprocity treaty, and would never have existed except for its generative power. This generative power is reflex as well as direct. It creates a magnificent increase of island products; this creates both demand and capacity for a large increase of the import trade from the United States; and these combined create the demand for carriers under the American flag, and for American factors, agents, bankers, insurers, and producers of almost every kind.

The trade with the islands is but a drop in the bucket. But compare the total amount of her exchanges between the Hawaiian Islands with those between all other countries and the United States; then apply to this last the same ratio of increase in our carrying trade and shipbuilding which we have gained here; the result, it seems to me, would show that, under like conditions of prosperity everywhere, all fear of the American flag disappearing from the sea might be abandoned.

If our commercial policy with the Sandwich Islands is to be taken as only part of a great system intended to take in and bind together all the two great continents and their adjacent islands on our side of the world, it seems to me that there are such grand possibilities to the near future of the United States in such a scheme as would make the reciprocity treaty with these islands a conspicuous landmark in our commercial history.

The number of steamers running between the islands has increased since that date to ten or more.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1883, states that the total value of all imports into the United States of articles free of duty was \$206,913,289.47, and of this sum there were admitted free of duty from the Hawaiian Islands, under the treaty of 1875, imports to the value of \$8,029,835 18.

Our exports to those islands, for the same period, were \$3,811,913, of which \$35,848 were coin and bullion, while our imports of coin and bullion were \$42,847, showing nearly an equal export and import of coin and bullion.

There appears, therefore, an excess of imports over exports of \$4,217,922.18. This is practically the sum that we admit free of duty from the Hawaiian Islands, the rest having been set off by the importations, free of duty, into that country.

The revenue on this small balance is an inconsiderable item, when compared with the \$206,913,298 of annual importations which we have put on our free list for the bettering of the condition of our people at large.

But this apparent balance in the exchange of commodities in substance represents only the profits and gains of our own people employed in agriculture, navigation, and in trade and financial dealings with the Hawaiian people.

The interest and profits on the \$20,000,000 of investments in those islands, and in wharves and ships and loans, calculated at a rate lower than is in fact obtained, are \$2,000,000. The freights, insurance, and handling of produce interchanged, mostly of heavy commodities, amounting in value to \$11,841,748, at 10 per cent., which is far below the actual cost, are \$1,184,174, and the commissions, earned almost exclusively by our own people, at 5 per cent., are \$592,087.40, and if the profits to our merchants are only 5 per cent., that sum is \$592,087.40; in all, \$4,368,348.

This is the actual state of trade, which accounts for the fact that with an apparent annual balance against us of over \$4,000,000 we are not called upon to ship coin or to transmit exchange to Hawaii to pay it. It is paid to our own people. The reverse of this is true of our trade with England. During the last fiscal year the apparent difference in our favor between the value of exports and imports to England was \$197,047,224. But England transported 85 per cent. of our commerce, and the freights, insurance, and other charges which we paid to her people reduced the actual balance of trade in our favor to less than \$100,000,000. What we export to Hawaii is consumed there, and amounts to \$45.44 per capita, while our imports from that country amount to 60 cents per capita of our population.

These advantages of trade which we gain through our control of the commerce of these islands are of much greater value to us than the amount of revenue we could have possibly collected on the goods admitted under this treaty free of duty. This trade, including exports and imports, was in 1875 \$1,922,555. In the absence of the treaty there is no reasonable ground for supposing that it would have increased greatly, if at all. But in 1883 it has increased to \$12,004,526, and the treaty is justly entitled to be credited with nearly the entire increase.

If we take the trade of 1883 as the basis on which to estimate the loss of revenue, instead of the trade of 1875, which would be about the true basis, still this loss of revenue enriches our own people, both because we are the creditor country and handle this commerce, and because the taxes we remit are upon articles that are consumed by our own people.

If these islands furnish one-tenth of the sugar we consume, being admitted free of duty, it creates competition to that extent, which should correspondingly reduce the price. The necessity of reducing our present excessive revenues has earnestly engaged the attention of Congress for some time past, and if the entire customs duties which we could derive from articles of prime necessity imported from the Sandwich Islands should be remitted, the policy would be exactly in line with that which our redundant revenue is compelling us to adopt.

The most urgent complaints against this treaty are that it admits sugar and rice free of duty, these being productions that are grown to some extent in the United States.

A sufficient answer to these objections is found in the fact that there are no sugar or rice lands of any consequence in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, and it is at least just to that important region that it should enjoy the means of obtaining these supplies on equal terms with the country east of those mountains.

The overland freights on Louisiana sugars exclude them from California and Oregon, and the Pacific States are therefore compelled to

look to the Hawaiian Islands for their chief supply. Without this treaty they must import their sugars, under a heavy duty, from Hawaii, the nearest and cheapest market, and pay for them in money or in goods also taxed, in that country, while the States east of the Rocky Mountains can exchange their untaxed commodities with Louisiana for all the sugar that State can produce.

Louisiana, in 1880, produced 171,706 hogsheads of sugar, and the other States 7,166; total, 178,872. In 1883 the entire sugar production from cane is estimated at 180,000 hogsheads, or 180,000,000 pounds, which is equal to about 3.25 pounds per capita. Add to this the importations from Hawaii, 106,181,858 pounds, and the total of untaxed cane sugar consumed by our people is 286,181,858 pounds. The amount per capita is 5.20 pounds. The per capita consumption of sugar in the United States is about 36 pounds, so that only one-seventh of the amount is on the footing of home production, for which we pay with our other productions. The other six sevenths cost us \$91,406,717, and the duty added of \$46,172,378.85; total cost, \$137,579,095.

To pay for this we send to Cuba \$50,440,831 in money, that being the excess of our imports over our exports, and we send money in about the same proportion to all other sugar-producing countries.

The entire balance of trade against the United States in all the countries from which we imported sugar was, on the 30th of June, 1882, \$113,674,356. Of this entire sum nothing was paid for with our own productions except \$4,295,519, the balance in favor of Hawaii, and all of that was paid to our own people except \$958,000, which was paid to Hawaii in foreign exchange bought from our bankers.

These statements establish the fact that, in proportion to its amount, the Hawaiian trade is far the most profitable that we have with any country.

In the report of the Committee on Finance to the Senate, made on the 27th February, 1883, complaint is made of violations of the Hawaiian treaty by the importations of sugars from other countries through that country, and that sugars have been fraudulently imported of higher grade than are described in the treaty as—

Muscovado, brown, and all other unrefined sugars commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands and now (1875) known in the market of San Francisco and Portland as Sandwich Island sugars.

It is our fault, and not that of the treaty, if we permit it to be violated by our own officers in our own ports. But these accusations, whether against the Hawaiian Government or our own, have been thoroughly disproved by the report of the commission sent out to the Hawaiian Islands in May, 1883, by our Secretary of the Treasury. The sugar refiners of the Eastern States, who were most earnest in these complaints, selected one of the three members of that commission; and, as they all agreed in their report, it is presumably a full and fair statement of the facts.

As to the importation of sugar through the Hawaiian Islands from other countries, the commission say:

After a thorough examination of the matter we are convinced of the utter impracticability of such operations. The formation of the islands is such as in itself to forbid the successful smuggling of sugar.

The tables showing the quantities of sugar imported from the Hawaiian Islands, which accompany the report of the commissioners, establish the fact which they state, that—

It does not appear that there is any substantial difference in the character of the sugars imported prior to and since the treaty, nor is there any evidence that the im-

portations under the treaty were not such sugars as were "commonly imported and known as Sandwich Island sugars" prior to 1876.

It is gratifying to find that our commissioners, after the most careful examination of the grounds of these complaints, both in our own custom-houses and in the islands, have been constrained to bear testimony to the honorable conduct of the Hawaiian Government in the execution of the treaty of 1875.

The King of Hawaii has been earnest and faithful in his efforts to remove all embarrassments that have stood in the way of his treaty engagements with the United States. The remission of 15 per cent. of the duties fixed by the general tariff laws of Hawaii, to satisfy Great Britain, was a severe draft on the revenues of the kingdom. By this and other means our special treaty relations with Hawaii have been recognized as being rightful and satisfactory to other countries.

This kingdom, without any decided support from the United States, has vindicated the principles of the treaty of 1875 in the following article in her treaty with the German Empire of 19th September, 1879:

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Certain relations of proximity and other considerations having rendered it important to the Hawaiian Government to enter into mutual agreements with the Government of the United States of America, by a convention concluded at Washington the 30th day of January, 1875, the two high contracting parties have agreed: that the special advantages granted by said convention to the United States of America, in consideration of equivalent advantages, shall not in any case be invoked in favor of the relations sanctioned between the two high contracting parties by the present treaty.

More recently the Hawaiian Government has made a treaty with Portugal containing a like declaration.

It sufficiently appears from the facts thus briefly presented in outline that to abrogate our treaty of 1875 the Hawaiian Government would release these engagements with the other powers, and we would abandon the concessions of principles so favorable to us in respect of our peculiar political and commercial relations with the kingdom of Hawaii which are now firmly established. We would thereby open the door to similar agreements between those countries and Hawaii, under which they would eagerly seize the advantages which we would throw away.

If we abandon the treaty we must also abandon the attitude we assumed when it was ratified, that our national interests are so identified with those of Hawaii that we cannot permit any other nation to gain such control in that country as will endanger our western coast, or seriously impede our commerce on the Pacific Ocean.

Australia is anxious to gain the trade we enjoy with Hawaii, and is but little further from those islands than we are. That continent of great islands needs the productions of Hawaii as much as we need them, and has many of the productions that we send to Hawaii.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound would induce the Dominion of Canada to make most favorable terms with the Hawaiian Government for the trade of those islands.

A canal through the Isthmus of Darien would cause the Hawaiian trade to seek better markets in Europe than we can offer for the purchase of the goods she needs. So that every new route of transportation leading to Europe will put in jeopardy our trade with the Hawaiian Islands, unless we continue and make permanent our existing treaty agreement.

Whatever objections have so far been found to the workings or the results of this treaty are greatly overbalanced by the advantages we have acquired in a national sense; and by the benefits to our people of a profitable trade with the Hawaiian people; and by the duty we owe the people of both countries to give certainty and permanence to the gratifying prosperity which this treaty has created.

APPENDIX A.

No. 92.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Honolulu, October 13, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, from the Saturday Press of this date, a statement of the principal sugar plantations on the Hawaiian Islands, embracing their estimated value and the nationalities of their proprietors. It will be observed that of the sixty-nine plantations named forty-eight are credited mainly to American ownership, with a valuation of \$10,235,464, out of an aggregate valuation of \$15,886,800.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROLLIN M. DAGGETT.

HON. FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure in No. 92.—From the Saturday Press, October 13, 1883.]

Statement of sugar plantations on the Hawaiian Islands, 1883.

Name of plantation.	Value.	American.	British.	German.	Hawai- ian.	Chinese.
Hawaiian Agricultural Company	\$600,000	\$565,000	\$35,000			
Planting interests	150,000	50,000				\$100,000
Halawa Sugar Company	100,000	98,000	2,000			
Planting interests	50,000	30,000	20,000			
Onomea Sugar Company	240,000	240,000				
Paukaa Sugar Company	170,000	170,000				
Honolulu Sugar Company	200,000	110,100		\$89,900		
Kauehe Plantation	175,000	175,000				
Wailuku Sugar Company	360,000	324,750	4,500	\$3,750	\$27,000	
East Maui Plantation	100,800	62,300	4,200	27,300	7,000	
Mahee Sugar Company	500,000	500,000				
Kilauea Sugar Company	300,000	151,000	149,000			
Kealia Plantation	250,000	250,000				
Lihue Plantation	600,000	428,514		171,486		
Planting interests	120,000	120,000				
Koloa Sugar Company	300,000	67,500		232,500		
Planting interests	40,000	40,000				
Princeville Plantation	300,000	279,000			21,000	
Eleele Plantation	150,000		75,000	75,000		
Planting interests	20,000			20,000		
Kekaha Plantation	150,000	56,250		93,750		
Planting interests	50,000			50,000		
Waiailua Plantation	150,000		150,000			
Waimanalo Sugar Company	218,000	74,500	6,000	12,360	123,140	
Olowalu Sugar Company	180,000		49,000	60,000	51,000	
Hitchcock, Brothers & Co	200,000	200,000				
Haiuku Sugar Company	500,000	500,000				
Pepeekeo Plantation	400,000					400,000
Alexander & Baldwin	250,000	250,000				
Planting interests	100,000	100,000				
Kipahulu Plantation	125,000		125,000			
Planting interests	100,000	67,000	33,000			
Ookala Sugar Company	250,000	50,000	175,600		24,000	
Kohala Sugar Company	500,000	449,000	51,000			
Pioneer Mill Company, and planting interests	500,000	500,000				
Haus Plantation	250,000			*250,000		
Grove Ranch	200,000	183,250	4,250	12,000		

* \$250,000, Danish.

Statement of sugar plantations on the Hawaiian Islands, 1883—Continued.

Name of plantation.	Value.	American.	British.	German.	Hawai-ian.	Chinese.
Wahee Sugar Company	\$250,000	\$250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahee Plantation	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaiian Commercial Company	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waikapu Plantation	250,000	125,000	.....	.....	\$125,000	.....
Hakalan Plantation	380,000	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Star Mill	200,000	150,000	\$50,000	.....	.....	.....
Hiles Sugar Company	300,000	240,000	60,000	.....	.....	.....
Naalchu Plantation	500,000	375,000	125,000	.....	.....	.....
Honekaa Sugar Company	200,000	25,000	94,000	\$80,000	.....	.....
Planting interests	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawi Mill	150,000	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....
Planting interests	150,000	.....	150,000	.....	.....	.....
Union Mill	120,000	.....	120,000	.....	.....	.....
Planting interests	80,000	.....	80,000	.....	.....	.....
Spencer's Plantation	200,000	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....
Pasuhau Mill Company	200,000	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Planting interests	100,000	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....
Wainaku Plantation	75,000	37,500	37,500	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Sugar Company	100,000	38,000	25,000	28,000	8,000	.....
W. Lidgate & Co.	400,000	.....	400,000	.....	.....	.....
Waiakea Plantation	160,000	.....	160,000	.....	.....	.....
Hamakua Plantation	250,000	.....	250,000	.....	.....	.....
Niulili Mill	80,000	.....	80,000	.....	.....	.....
Planting interests	50,000	20,000	.....	.....	30,000	.....
Moennli Plantation	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$80,000
Kamaloo Plantation	50,000	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meyer's Plantation	10,000	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Walanae Sugar Company	179,000	94,800	5,000	3,500	64,700	.....
Lale Plantation	75,000	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Heela Sugar Company	200,000	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Reciprocity Sugar Company	80,000	10,000	10,000	.....	60,000	.....
Huelo Plantation Mill and planting interests	150,000	.....	100,000	.....	.....	50,000
Estimated value sugar interests in the kingdom	15,898,800	16,235,464	3,180,050	970,048	641,240	560,000

OCTOBER, 1883.

S. Rep. 76—2

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 24, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY:

[To accompany S. Res. 27.]

The undersigned not being able to agree with the conclusion of the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in respect to the joint resolution providing for the termination of the reciprocity treaty of January 30, 1875, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, beg leave to say that their views are substantially embodied in a report made by the Committee on Finance upon the same subject on the 27th of February, 1883, which is hereby adopted and made a part of this report. It is as follows:

The simple recital of the facts as to our trade with the Hawaiian Islands before and since the date of the reciprocity treaty, September 9, 1876, will show its great inequality, and the conspicuous injustice to our Government and people of its longer continuance.

Prior to the treaty the average annual importations of Hawaiian sugars amounted to about fifteen million pounds, all of a very low grade, upon which the duties collected were only about \$500,000; and that was represented to be the full extent of the loss of revenue to which the United States would be subjected by the ratification of the treaty.

It appears that the soil and climate of the Hawaiian Islands are peculiarly adapted to the growth of the sugar-cane, as well as to that of rice; and there was an increase of 50 per centum in the importation of Hawaiian sugars the first year after the treaty went into operation. In 1882 the amount imported rose to the astonishing amount of 106,181,858 pounds. Beyond this the grade and value of these sugars, by the use of the vacuum pan and centrifugal machines in the process of manufacture, have been very largely changed; and now, instead of the larger portion coming in as it previously came, not above No. 10 Dutch standard, nearly the whole of it comes in above No. 10 Dutch standard, or 51,223,379 pounds above No. 10 and not above No. 13; 44,973,293 pounds above No. 13 and not above No. 16; and even above No. 16 and not above No. 20, 4,027,330 pounds.

It is manifest that the treaty has given an artificial stimulus to the growth of Hawaiian sugars, and to the introduction of a grade of free sugars much above the standard of such as were to be lawfully admitted under the treaty. The only class of sugar which was to be so admitted free of duty, according to the very explicit terms of the treaty, was "muscovada, brown, and all other unrefined sugar heretofore commonly imported from the Hawaiian Islands, and now (1875) known in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as Sandwich Island sugars."

Beyond all question the sugars lately received from the Hawaiian Islands have not been such as were commonly and commercially known prior to the date of the treaty in the markets of San Francisco and Portland as Sandwich Island sugars, and their admission is an open and indisputable fraud upon the treaty. In other words, if there were no treaty, the sugars now received would be subject at least to one cent per pound more duty than such as by the treaty we were to receive free of duty.

Whether the Government can protect itself against this flagrant fraud, by exclud-

ing these higher grades of sugars from the benefit of the treaty, is very doubtful, as these same sugars, without diminishing their saccharine strength, may easily be so discolored as to reduce them below No 10 Dutch standard, or to the class formerly known as Sandwich Island sugars, and thus they would have at least a colorable title to pass free through the custom-house.

We are bound to look at the possible result of any continuance of the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands. There are 30,000 acres of sugar-cane now reported as under cultivation, and the amount of lands available for this purpose is estimated to be sufficient to add 250 per centum to the amount of the present product. In no great length of time, under the hot-bed application of the reciprocity treaty, the Hawaiian sugar product will be likely to be swollen to its utmost extent, or to the amount of 350,000,000 pounds. The enormous capital already accumulated by those who have suddenly embarked in this enterprise points to an indefinite expansion.

Whether the low grades of sugar from China and India, costing three cents or less a pound, may not be brought to the Hawaiian Islands and re-exported to the United States at a large profit, is a question that hardly admits of doubt. The fixed belief of importers and producers of sugar and rice is that this has been done already. The temptation is great, and the difficulty of detecting such frauds is not small.

The Pacific coast, instead of being benefited by having cheaper sugars in consequence of the reciprocity treaty, it is claimed have actually had to pay more for their sugars than was paid prior to the treaty, and more than two cents a pound above the market prices on the Atlantic coast. Free sugars on the Pacific coast actually cost, therefore, at least two cents a pound more than dutiable sugars elsewhere.

The statement herewith, furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, shows the amount of sugar admitted free of duty under the reciprocity treaty.

Statement showing the quantities and values of brown sugar imported from the Hawaiian Islands and entered for consumption in the United States from 1877 to 1882, inclusive.

[Free of duty under reciprocity treaty, act of Congress approved August 15, 1876, which went into effect September 9, 1876.]

Year ended June 30—	SUGAR, DUTCH STANDARD IN COLOR.					
	Above No. 7 and not above No. 10.		Above No. 10 and not above No. 13.		Above No. 13 and not above No. 16.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1877.....	3,980,804	230,155	11,291,315	754,490	10,183,556	737,525
1878.....	2,437,920	161,922	10,805,288	757,734	12,227,780	963,550
1879.....	8,174,146	501,850	16,615,696	1,090,164	15,070,564	1,118,118
1880.....	7,793,349	450,030	23,416,598	1,892,737	23,868,886	1,689,061
1881.....	5,373,005	286,707	28,486,589	1,774,952	43,049,613	2,865,363
1882.....	3,952,806	182,873	53,228,379	3,416,318	44,973,293	3,026,297

Year ended June 30—	SUGAR, DUTCH STANDARD IN COLOR.			
	Above No. 16 and not above No. 20.		Total.	
	Pounds.	Dollars.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1877.....	5,186,406	426,303	30,642,081	2,196,473
1878.....	4,897,945	391,234	30,368,328	2,274,430
1879.....	1,282,673	92,061	41,693,069	2,811,193
1880.....	1,477,493	108,659	61,556,324	4,135,487
1881.....			76,909,207	4,927,021
1882.....	4,027,380	292,565	106,181,858	6,918,063

In the six years of the operation of this treaty we have received sugars from the Hawaiian Islands to the value of \$23,264,687, and the duties we have imposed upon other sugars of similar quality have averaged not less than 55 per centum ad valorem. At this rate our loss in six years, by the sugar part of the Hawaiian treaty, would appear to have been \$12,795,578, and this loss is annually rapidly increasing. Upon the sugar received in 1882, the loss to the United States upon the same basis amounted to \$3,804,946. These are very large sums to throw away without any apparent or substantial equivalent, but there is still more to be added.

Without taking any account of the increasing quantity of Hawaiian molasses brought here free of duties, the article of rice appears as one of their most rapidly

increasing commodities, as will appear from the following table of the annual importations:

Rice imported from the Hawaiian Islands.

	Pounds.
1877	3, 034, 405
1878	6, 063, 514
1879	5, 553, 676
1880	5, 062, 646
1881	6, 984, 408
1882	10, 135, 678

It thus appears that this crop, within six years, has been increased more than 300 per cent. How much more may hereafter be expected depends, perhaps, upon the success of extensive irrigation. The duty levied by the United States upon rice from other countries has been two and one-half cents per pound. Consequently the loss of revenue to the United States upon the total amount, duty free from Hawaii, for five and one-half years has been \$921,858; and this, added to the amount of loss upon sugar, makes a grand total of \$13,717,436. The whole of this has been a clear-cut and distinct largess to the sugar and rice operators in the Hawaiian Islands.

Instead of throwing away this vast sum upon the temporary sojourners in remote islands of the Pacific, where by no possibility can it confer any future advantage to our own country, would it not have been wiser to have bestowed the whole of this sum as a premium on sugars produced at home? Our annual expenditure for this necessary article of life is too great to be perpetuated forever. In 1882 the cane crop of sugars has been reported at 125,000 tons. The amount of maple sugar is supposed to be growing less year by year, and the annual product varies, as estimated, from twenty-five to fifty million pounds. But it is believed, by those entitled to know, that the sorghum sugar will at no distant day contribute largely to the stock of sugars required for our home consumption. The beet-sugar production throughout Europe was established by direct encouragement, granted at first by Napoleon, to the home producers.

Whether we copy this strikingly successful example or not, most certainly we ought not to handicap our sugar producers by the longer continuance of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty.

A table of our exports to the Hawaiian Islands is worthy of examination:

Years.	Exports of domestic merchandise.	Exports of coin and bullion.
1877.....	\$1, 109, 429	\$187, 513
1878.....	1, 683, 446	100, 250
1879.....	2, 284, 178	134, 980
1880.....	1, 985, 506	459, 650
1881.....	2, 604, 583	316, 205
1882.....	3, 272, 172	102, 499
Total	13, 033, 314	1, 201, 097

That our trade with the Hawaiian Islands is most unprofitable, will appear when we add up our entire domestic exports of merchandise and find that the whole for six years amounts to less than our actual remission of duties on sugar and rice, or to \$13,033,314 of exports, against a loss of duties remitted of \$13,717,436. It should also be noted that we settled a balance against us during the same years by an export of gold and silver coin to the amount of \$1,048,032. Up to this time in 1883, our imports of Hawaiian sugar exhibit a further increase, as compared with 1882, by which not less than an additional million of our revenue will this year, in excess of last year, be surrendered to Hawaiian sugar producers and refiners.

What was the extraordinary inducement which led to the adoption of this reciprocity treaty? The Hawaiian tariff formerly subjected a part of our exports to a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and the year previous to the treaty our exports so subjected amounted to \$1,184,614, and, therefore, 10 per cent. thereon was the sum to be annually remitted by the Hawaiian Government to the United States, being only \$118,461, in contrast with the millions we have so unwisely surrendered.

It is to be remembered that, as soon as the treaty was ratified, the Hawaiian Government raised their tariff upon all dutiable merchandise from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent., and thus might have perhaps recouped all they lost on the surrender of the 10

per cent. duties upon dutiable articles, had not Great Britain remonstrated, when the law increasing duties appears to have been repealed.

The number of natives in the Hawaiian Islands is now estimated at 44,000, a little more than one-tenth of the population at the time of their discovery by Captain Cook. The number of Chinese is represented to be 14,000, of whom 3,865 arrived there in 1881; and this class of immigration may be indefinitely multiplied. With their thrift and economy they will be able to produce sugars as cheaply as they can be produced in any part of the world. At the present time the Chinese own several sugar plantations, while only one sugar plantation is known to be held by any native citizen. The natives do not accumulate or hold any considerable portions of real estate or other property. The foreign population dominate in public affairs, and, while a very reputable king appears in the foreground, the power behind the throne is made up of sugar planters and sugar corporations. Whatever political changes may in the course of time occur, Hawaiian products must find their only market in the United States, and this will forever secure friendly commercial relations. We have no interest in treating the Sandwich Islands with greater favor than any other countries which sustain friendly commercial intercourse with us. It cannot concern us who the rulers of these islands may be, as they can never be formidable for aggressions, being over two thousand miles distant from the Pacific coast, and if ever hostile the most powerful naval force would be sure to control their actions. These islands are numerous, with coasts equal in extent to nearly one-half of those of the United States. Unlike the rocky barriers presented at Gibraltar, Malta, and St. Helena, the harbors and coasts are beyond the power of any people to make impregnable. We have no colonial possessions, and do not and shall not require any for a surplus population so long as one-third of our acreage of lands remains uncultivated, and so long as the country is able annually to absorb and Americanize a million of foreign immigrants. Certainly there is no pressure requiring us to send to foreign lands any portion of our people, with a heavy subsidy to be paid and borne by those who remain at home.

The carrying-trade, in consequence of the great increase of Hawaiian sugars, has been, of course, correspondingly enlarged. Our shipping engaged in the trade across the Pacific Ocean sometimes find it convenient to call at Honolulu, but whatever flag there floats, there will never be any exclusion of American vessels or denial of any advantages now accorded, as such exclusion or denial would be greatly and obviously to the detriment of Hawaiian interests.

Years ago the Hawaiian Islands were of much importance to our vessels engaged in the whale fisheries, as they were accustomed, during their long voyages of two and three years, to call there for the purpose of obtaining supplies and for refitting, and sometimes to send home a part of their catch. In 1859 there were 549 entries of whalers at Hawaiian ports, and in 1867 the number was still large, or 243; but since that date the whalers have almost disappeared from the Pacific Ocean, and in 1881 there were only 19 which visited the Hawaiian Islands.

We require no fortified Gibraltar, no half-way houses on any of the highways of the ocean leading to colonial dependencies. All such places are only maintained in time of peace by extraordinary expenditures, and in time of war they are prolific sources of weakness. The time has not come when any such foreign entanglements can be justified.

The present reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands is so obviously adverse to the interests of the United States, and so much more than would now be asked for by Hawaii, that nothing less than its abrogation affords a sufficient remedy. Even those who would prefer a modification merely must see that the first step to that end, or to obtain any satisfactory result, is to wholly abrogate the present treaty. Doubtless the notice for its abrogation might be lawfully given by the President, or it may be done by Congress.

The committee therefore report and recommend the adoption of the following:

JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the termination of the reciprocity treaty of thirtieth of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Whereas it is provided in the reciprocity treaty concluded at Washington the thirtieth of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, between the United States of the one part, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands of the other part, that this treaty "shall remain in force for seven years from the date at which it may come into operation; and, further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same"; and

Whereas it appears by a proclamation of the President of the United States bearing date the ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, that the treaty came into operation on that day; and

Whereas, further, it is no longer for the interests of the United States to continue the same in force: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notice be given of the termination of the reciprocity treaty, according to the provision therein contained for the termination of the same; and the President of the United States is hereby charged with the communication of such notice to the King and the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, and the desire of the United States to make and maintain the most friendly commercial relations with that power.

The facts stated in the report of the Committee on Finance are emphasized by the state of the trade during the year 1883, the year following the latest date stated in the tables in the report. It appears that the importation of sugar of the Dutch standard from the Hawaiian Islands during the year 1883 was 114,132,670 pounds, valued at \$7,340,033, and that the rice imported amounted to 12,926,951 pounds, an increase of 2,800,000 pounds over the year preceding. The duty that would have been derived from the sugar admitted from the Hawaiian Islands entered for consumption in the United States in 1883 would have been about \$4,000,000, while the entire value of exports of domestic merchandise to the Hawaiian Islands in that year was \$3,683,460, or less than the actual duty that would have been derived from the sugar imported from there.

The loss of revenue entailed by the treaty seems to the undersigned far greater than any benefit derived from it, and it is submitted that the better way is to terminate the treaty with a view to enter into such commercial relations with the Sandwich Islands as will be more nearly reciprocal than the provisions of the present treaty.

JOHN SHERMAN.
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

S. Rep. 76, pt. 2—2



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 24, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLUMB, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 1252.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 356) for the relief of Millie E. Hays, widow of John Hays, deceased, make the following report:

Having duly considered the same and accompanying papers, the committee recommend that it pass as amended.

The facts upon which this recommendation is based are as follows:

John Hays did, on October 9, 1852, at the United States land office at Shawneetown, in the State of Illinois, attempt to locate bounty-land warrant No. 26454, for 80 acres of land, issued under the act of Congress of September 28, 1850, to John Sullivan, upon the south half of the northwest quarter of section numbered 2, in township numbered 8 south and range numbered 3 east, and the said John Hays had purchased the said land warrant in good faith, and paid the full value therefor, from Robert M. Hundley, now of the city of Marion, in Williamson County, Illinois, and procured the said Hundley to make the said location of said bounty-land warrant upon said land in the name of said John Hays, and the said Robert M. Hundley finding the entire back part of said warrant covered by the written assignment of the said John Sullivan and the requisite certificates thereto, did, in good faith and honesty, erase the name of the party from whom he had purchased the said warrant and to whom the said John Sullivan had so assigned the same on the back thereof, and insert the name of the said John Hays, to whom he had sold the said warrant, and Robert M. Hundley did thereupon complete the location of said warrant upon the said land in the name of the said John Hays, so far as the same could be done at the said local land office, and deliver the said land warrant to the register and the receiver of the said land office, and did receive from the said local land officers a duplicate receipt of said location, and the local land officers did forward the said land warrant, with the said John Hays's name written over the said erasure in the said assignment, with one of the duplicate receipts of the said location in the name of said Hays, to the General Land Office, at Washington, District of Columbia, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office suspended the said location because of the said erasure in the said assignment thereof, and returned the said land warrant to the said local land office for correction, and the said John Hays was unable to perfect the assignment as

required, not being able to find the said John Sullivan or the party whose name had been erased, and in 1856 returned the said land warrant to the General Land Office, and in 1860 the Commissioner of the General Land Office addressed a letter to said Hays advising him of said suspension, and in 1878 the duplicate receipt of the said location thereof was sent to the General Land Office, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office returned the said land warrant, with a copy of said letter to said Hays advising him of the suspension, and the said land warrant was again returned to the General Land Office, with the affidavits of the said Hays and the said Hundley explaining the said erasure and assignment, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office refused to issue a patent until the assignment was perfected as required, and returned the said land warrant with the affidavits thereto attached, and advising that cash could be substituted for the warrant and a patent issue in the name of John Hays, and a cash payment for the said land was thereupon made to the General Land Office in lieu of the attempted location of said bounty-land warrant, and a patent issued to the said John Hays, and a duplicate warrant was refused to be issued without special legislation, and the said John Hays was the actual and real owner of said land warrant, without the pretension or assertion of any claim thereto by any person whomsoever, and departed this life in the year 1879, leaving his widow, the said Millie E. Hays, entitled to said land warrant.

O

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 25, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLUMB, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 352.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 352) for the relief of Thomas H. Reeves, make the following report:

The committee report back the bill with the recommendation that it do not pass. This bill provides—

That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and directed to issue to Thomas H. Reeves, of Newton County, Missouri, a patent for the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, T. 24, R. 34, under military bounty-land warrant, numbered 79,333: *Provided*, That the said Thomas H. Reeves shall present satisfactory evidence that he is lawfully entitled to the same.

The files and records of the Department of the Interior show that Thomas Vaughn, of Newton County, Missouri, on the 13th day of July, 1857, located warrant No. 79,333, 40 acres, act of 1850, at Springfield, Mo., upon the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, T. 24, R. 34, and that the location was suspended for the reason that the warrant was assigned by the warrantee to *Isham Blankinship*, of Newton County, Missouri, and located by said Thomas Vaughn in his own name, *there being no transfer from the assignee of said warrant to the said locator thereof.*

The records of the Interior Department do not show any claim to said land by Mr. Reeves.

Mr. Reeves, under date of December 3, 1878, transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under seal of the "clerk of circuit court and ex-officio recorder of deeds, Newton County, Missouri," an abstract of title by which it is shown that—

Thomas Vaughn, June 9, 1860, conveyed said NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, T. 24, R. 34, to *John Wallace*, and that on the 29th of October, 1871, John Wallace and wife conveyed said NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 27, T. 24, R. 34, to Thomas H. Reeves.

On November 20, 1878, and again February 18, 1879, Mr. Reeves was advised that he might make substitution, and if satisfactory when received, and the duplicate certificate of location was surrendered, the said warrant 79,333 would be returned to him, and if he could get a decree from a competent court vesting the title in himself, that he could relocate or sell it.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 25, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAPHAM, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 638.]

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the petition of George Milsom, Henry Spendelow, and George V. Watson, asking for an extension of their patents for an improvement in the mode of unloading vessels, respectfully report:

That on the 2d day of August, 1864, letters patent No. 43751, for an "improvement in mode of unloading vessels," were issued to the said Milsom, Spendelow, and Watson; on the 22d day of November, 1864, letters patent No. 45197, for an "improved grain shovel," and on the 28th day of March, 1865, letters patent No. 47030, for an "improved apparatus for leveling grain in a vessel's hold," the three patents constituting together what is known as the steam-shovel, and particularly used at the city of Buffalo, in the State of New York. The second and third inventions were improvements upon the first, and the combination of their various elements produced a practical steam grain shovel for use in elevating grain from vessels into elevators, and not elsewhere.

Grain elevators have been in use at Buffalo for nearly forty years. When these letters patent were issued, all the grain that arrived at that port by lake was shoveled exclusively by hand, in the process of unloading. The shovelers, compelled to work in the holds of vessels when feeding, the elevator legs projected from the elevators, were enveloped in clouds of dust, that penetrated their lungs and seriously impaired their health.

To remove this embarrassment, and expedite also the unloading of vessels, Milsom, Spendelow, and Watson constructed the machine covered by these letters patent, which consists of a combination of shovels or scoops with ropes and pulleys attached to and worked in the holds of vessels by steam-power applied from the elevators, the shovels being extended farther and farther from the hatches as the elevator legs sink into the holds, and the shovelers simply guiding and feeding the machine—operations that do not raise the immense clouds of dust that are inseparable from unloading grain vessels by hand.

Upon obtaining their patents, the petitioners, with others, organized The Buffalo Patent Grain Shoveling Company, and in order to prevail upon certain elevator owners at the said city of Buffalo to introduce and use this shovel in connection with their elevators, they gave to them half of the stock of this company; but so violent was the opposition of

the shovelers of grain by hand to its use, and such the hazard to capital, that for twelve years these elevator owners could not be induced to use it.

The shovelers of grain by hand at Buffalo were then, as now, organized into and controlled by a shovelers' union, and apprehending a loss of employment from the use of this steam-shovel, in July, 1865, they struck for higher wages; compelled men in the employ of elevator owners who were endeavoring to use the steam-shovel to leave their employers; frightened and intimidated these men by threats of violence; waylaid them in going to and from their work; and, through the shovelers' union, prevented other men from taking their places, and assaulted and drove them away whenever they attempted to work with the steam shovel.

This state of affairs continued until the spring of 1874, when the opposition of the hand shovelers was in a measure overcome; but not until the year 1877 did the shovelers commence working harmoniously with the steam-shovel.

Meantime, and while this struggle was going on, the petitioners, who were poor men, and had incurred heavy expenses in procuring these patents, and in endeavoring to put their steam-shovel into practical use, were compelled to sell the rest of their stock in the said shoveling company, to pay the debts they had so incurred and to meet their necessary personal and family expenses.

Efforts were made in other cities to introduce this shovel, but in every instance without success.

Four thousand bushels an hour is a large average for shoveling grain by hand. With the steam-shovel from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels an hour are readily shoveled, and where two elevator legs can be used in a vessel at the same time, 20,000 bushels an hour are shoveled and elevated without difficulty.

Here there is an obvious and marked saving of time in unloading grain vessels. They are much more quickly made ready for their outgoing cargoes, and the expenses incident to remaining in port are materially lessened. The rates for shoveling grain at Buffalo are \$4 per thousand bushels for sail vessels, and \$4.50 per thousand for propellers and steamers; and they have been placed at these figures by the grain shovelers, who, through the shovelers' union, control the price of shoveling, and so control it without reference to the steam-shovel, for the price of shoveling grain is the same whether the steam-shovel is used or not.

The expiration of these patents has not changed that price, and the cost of transportation of grain being governed by the laws of supply and demand, there has been no change in this cost in consequence of such expiration.

The terminal charges on grain at Buffalo have not been diminished in consequence of the expiration of these patents, and the sum paid for shoveling grain is now divided between the men who handle the shovel and the elevators; and the question presented by this bill is simply this: Shall a portion of the sum now paid to the elevators go to these petitioners for a reasonable length of time, thus remunerating them for their invention, or shall it be paid, as now, to the elevator owners, many of whom for a long term of years declined to use this shovel, and only commenced using it after the troubles attending its introduction and use had been substantially done away with.

This price for shoveling in sail vessels is divided as follows: \$2 a thousand are paid to the men who handle the steam-shovel, and the balance, at the present time, goes entirely to the elevators; and in pro-

pellers, and steamers \$2.25 a thousand are paid to the men who handle the steam-shovel, and the balance goes, as with sail vessels, to the elevators.

When the steam-shovel cannot be used, as is particularly the case in certain portions of the holds of propellers and steamers, where the grain is shoveled entirely by hand, the whole price is paid to the shovelers, and is not reduced.

In 1880 the shovelers' union raised the price of shoveling from \$3.50 per thousand bushels on sailing vessels and \$4 per thousand on steam vessels to \$4 and \$4.50 respectively, its present price, and when this demand was made by the shovelers upon the elevator owners it was complied with, though the latter proposed to allow their share of the shoveling to remain at the old price, but the shovelers insisted that the general price of shoveling should be raised, as they had demanded, and this was done, for the reason that there are parts of the holds of some steamers and propellers in which the steam-shovel of the petitioners cannot be operated, and in the unloading of grain from which the shovelers are paid the full price for shoveling.

Prior to making this demand for an increase in the price of shoveling the men stopped work at all the elevators in Buffalo, whether they used this steam-shovel or not, and the whole business of elevating grain at Buffalo was suspended for several days, to the great loss of grain and vessel owners; and this state of affairs continued until the elevator owners acceded to the demands of the shovelers. These statements are fully verified, and the fact, also, that the petitioners' steam-shovel has not increased the cost of shoveling grain at Buffalo. On the contrary, it appears that its effect is to keep such cost down, which, were this steam-shovel not used, would be raised by the shovelers to \$5 and \$6 a thousand, as there are vessels now in commission upon the western lakes that carry upwards of 100,000 bushels of grain, in the unloading of which very large gangs of shovelers would be necessary, and it appears that even then it would be very difficult to unload such craft within a reasonable time by hand-shoveling alone.

In addition to the great saving of time effected, it is also substantiated that where this steam-shovel is used a vessel can be unloaded without changing its position at the dock, a change that it would be difficult to effect when the harbor is crowded with vessels, or when a strong wind is blowing, and sometimes for many hours impossible to accomplish at all, and yet this is a necessary change when the shoveling of grain by hand alone is resorted to.

It further appears that, the unhealthy features of the occupation of these grain shovelers being now eliminated by the use of this steam-shovel, they prefer to work with it, and that no shoveler will now labor in the hold of a vessel that is to be unloaded by hand if he can obtain employment where this steam-shovel is used; and although the remuneration of this class of men per thousand bushels is greater when shoveling is done exclusively by hand, it appears that they yet make better wages when working with this steam-shovel, from the fact that by means of it many more thousand bushels a day can be unloaded than can possibly be shoveled by hand in the same space of time, and can be so unloaded with a much smaller number of men.

The petitioners severally make detailed and sworn statements of their receipts and expenditures in inventing the said shovel, and endeavoring to introduce it, and from those statements it appears that their aggregate receipts for the last 17 years have been the sum of \$38,703.28, and

their expenses \$20,350, leaving to them a balance of total net income of \$18,353.28, received as follows:

George Milson	\$5, 320 72
Henry Spendelow	4, 027 85
George V. Watson	9, 004 71
Total	18, 353 28

For Milson this is an average of \$312.98 a year; for Spendelow of \$236.93; and for Watson of \$529.69, which your committee, in view of the struggles made by these petitioners to introduce this invention, the opposition they have encountered, and the difficulties they have had to contend with, do not consider as the reasonable compensation for the labor and time spent by them that is contemplated by law.

The rights of the said shoveling company to this invention and all interest therein on the part of this company ceased on the second day of August, 1881, and an extension of these patents will inure alone to the petitioners, who have made no assignment of such an extension as they may be able to obtain.

This steam-shovel has become a valuable invention, and indispensable, in fact, for unloading the very large grain-carrying vessels in commission on our northern lakes.

The laborers who handle this shovel, some of the most prominent elevator owners in Buffalo, and the men who own or control a very large proportion of the tonnage employed in carrying grain from the West to Buffalo, ask for the passage of this bill.

It is possible now for the petitioners to be reasonably remunerated for the time, labor, and money spent by them in inventing this shovel and endeavoring to bring it into use, and in the judgment of your committee a seven years' extension is sufficient for this purpose.

It finally appears that the shovel has never been, to any extent, a tax upon commerce, or a burden or charge upon grain.

It has reduced, rather than increased the cost of elevating grain, and under the control of the patentees will, in the judgment of many of the largest vessel owners on Lake Erie and the adjacent waters, who pay for the use of this shovel, result in a positive diminution of existing prices.

Again, it is not the apparatus used in such cities as Chicago and Milwaukee, where grain is loaded from cars or canal-boats into elevators, and cannot be so used. Nor is it in use by any of the railway companies of the country in unloading their cars.

One of the patents expired on the 2d day of August, 1881; one on the 22d day of November, 1881; and the third on the 28th day of March, 1882.

It appears, therefore, to your committee—

First. That the said inventions are of great public value.

Second. That the petitioners have failed to receive reasonable compensation for the labor and time spent by them in perfecting the said steam-shovel, and in their endeavors to put it to profitable use.

Third. That their failure to receive reasonable compensation for the labor and time spent by them in perfecting their said invention was without their fault or neglect.

Fourth. That there is now a reasonable prospect that the proposed extension of the said patents would secure to the petitioners the "reasonable compensation" that they should have; and,

Fifth. That the public has never paid anything whatever for the use of the said steam-shovel, and will not only not be unreasonably burdened

by the extension of the patents for which the petitioners ask, but will not be burdened at all by such extension.

While therefore your committee believe that, as a general rule, a patent that has seventeen years to run should not be extended, the circumstances of this case justify a relaxation of the rule, and the interposition of the power of Congress to afford relief, and believing that the ingenuity and labors of these patentees should be properly rewarded, which can be done without cost or charge to the public, the committee report the bill back to the Senate, with an amendment, and recommend its passage.

C

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 27, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAPHAM, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following supplemental

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 638.]

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the petition of George Milsom, Henry Spendelow, and George V. Watson, asking for an extension of their patents for an improvement in the mode of unloading vessels, respectfully report:

That on the 2d day of August, 1864, letters patent No. 43751, for an "improvement in mode of unloading vessels," were issued to the said Milsom, Spendelow, and Watson; on the 22d day of November, 1864, letters patent No. 45197, for an "improved grain shovel," and on the 28th day of March, 1865, letters patent No. 47030, for an "improved apparatus for leveling grain in a vessel's hold," the three patents constituting together a steam-shovel that is particularly adapted to the shoveling of grain in the holds of vessels to the legs of elevators in the process of unloading; the second and third inventions being respectively improvements upon the first, and the union of the three producing a practical steam-shovel of great utility.

This machine consists of a combination of shovels or scoops, with ropes and pulleys attached to and worked in the holds of vessels by steam-power applied from the elevators, and the hand-shovelers who work in connection with it simply guide and feed the machine.

While this shovel is adapted to use wherever large quantities of grain are to be elevated from the holds of vessels, it has only been used at the cities of Buffalo, N. Y., and Erie, Pa., and only at the latter city since the expiration of the patents.

Upon obtaining their patents, the said Milsom, Spendelow, and Watson organized, with others, the Buffalo Patent Grain Shoveling Company, a joint-stock company, under the laws of the State of New York, for the purpose of operating the said machine; but neither did they nor any other of the stockholders pay any money, or its equivalent, into this company upon its organization.

The nominal capital stock of this company was \$150,000, and in order to prevail upon certain elevator owners at Buffalo to use this shovel in connection with their elevators, these petitioners gave to those owners one-half of the stock of the said company, but so violent was the opposition of the shovelers of grain by hand, at Buffalo, to the use of this shovel, that for twelve years the petitioners and the elevator owners were deterred from using it, with the single exception of James C. Har-

risson, who, as managing owner of the Reed elevator, undertook the use of this shovel, and continued such use under great embarrassments for several years, until the said elevator was burned down.

During these years the shovelers of grain by hand at Buffalo were, as now, organized into and controlled by a Shovelers' Union, and the state of affairs referred to continued until the spring of 1874, when the opposition of the hand-shovelers was in a measure overcome; but not until the year 1877 did the shovelers commence working harmoniously with the steam-shovel.

Meantime, and while this struggle was going on, the petitioners, who were poor men and had incurred heavy expenses in procuring these patents and in endeavoring to put their steam-shovel into practical use, to all of which they swear, were compelled to sell the rest of their stock in the said shoveling company to pay the debts that they had incurred and to meet their necessary personal and family expenses.

They made expensive efforts also in other cities to introduce this shovel, but in every instance without success. The details attending their efforts and discouragements are on file with the committee.

Four thousand bushels an hour is a large average for shoveling grain by hand. With the steam-shovel of the petitioners from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels an hour are readily shoveled, and when two elevator legs can be used in a vessel at the same time, as is frequently the case at Niagara Elevator "B," at Buffalo, 20,000 bushels an hour are shoveled and elevated without difficulty.

Here there is an obvious and marked saving of time in unloading grain vessels. They are much more readily prepared for their outgoing cargoes, and the expenses incident to remaining in port are materially lessened. The rates for shoveling grain at Buffalo are \$4 per thousand bushels for sail vessels, and \$4.50 per thousand for propellers and steamers, and these rates are annually determined upon by the Shovelers' Union, an arrangement to which the elevator owners accede.

During the years 1882 and 1883, when these patents were not in force, the rates were still the same, and the same schedule has already been adopted for the year 1884.

Where the steam-shovel cannot be used, as is the case in certain portions of the holds of propellers and steamers (technically called fan-tails) and with deck loads, the grain is shoveled entirely by hand, and the whole price is paid to the men.

Where the steam-shovel of the petitioners is now used, the division is made as follows, and has been so made since the 12th of September, 1882:

On propellers and steamers, \$2.25 per thousand bushels are paid to the men; \$1.75 per thousand to the elevators, and 50 cents per thousand are allowed as a drawback or reduction on what would be the cost of shoveling if the work was done at present rates entirely by hand. On sail vessels, \$2 per thousand are paid to the men; \$1.50 per thousand to the elevators, and the same reduction is allowed the vessels.

The 50 cents per thousand bushels that were paid as a royalty for the use of this shovel during the later years of the life of the patents were collected and retained by the elevators at Buffalo, after the expiration of the patents (the last expiring on the 25th of March, 1882), during the most of the business season of that year, and was so retained to September 12, 1882, when the association of elevators at Buffalo gave notice to vessel owners that this reduction (the vessels always paying for the shoveling) would be allowed.

This is a reduction that the bill of these petitioners, now before the committee, contemplates; in other words, as they ask to have the bill passed,

it provides that companies or individuals conducting the business of grain elevators shall not be required to pay to the said patentees a royalty for the use of the said steam-shovel exceeding 50 cents per one thousand bushels, and that in charging for unloading vessels and transferring the grain into the bins of the elevators, where the said steam-shovel is used, the owners of such elevators shall not demand a greater price than has been paid since the said patents expired, and since the elevator charge has been relieved of royalty to the patentees.

The same division of the cost of shoveling prevails at Erie, Pa., and after paying the men who assist the shovel, for their share of the work, and allowing this 50 cents reduction to the vessels, the running elevators will still have, as their share of the shoveling profits, \$1.75 per thousand bushels on steamers and propellers, and \$1.50 per thousand on sail vessels.

It is estimated that the expense of their power does not exceed 10 or 15 cents per thousand bushels, which still leaves them a large profit, out of which they can well afford to pay the royalty contemplated by this bill; it being the fact also, at Buffalo particularly, that the shovels were paid for by their earnings several years ago, in most instances, and that in quite a number of cases no royalty was paid for the use of the shovel until the machines themselves had been paid for out of their own earnings.

The main question presented, then, is this: Shall a portion of the sum now paid to the elevators go to these petitioners for a reasonable length of time, thus remunerating them for their invention, or shall it be paid, as now, to the elevator owners, many of whom for a long term of years declined to use this shovel, and only commenced using it after the troubles attending its introduction and use had been substantially done away with?

It is fully established also that this steam-shovel has not increased the cost of shoveling grain. On the contrary, it appears that its effect is to keep such cost down, which, were this steam-shovel not used, would be raised by the shovelers to \$5 and \$6 a thousand, as there are vessels now in commission upon the western lakes that carry upwards of 100,000 bushels of grain, in the unloading of which very large gangs of shovelers would be necessary, and it appears that even then it would be very difficult to unload such craft within a reasonable time by hand-shoveling alone.

The petitioners severally make detailed and sworn statements of their receipts and expenditures in inventing the said shovel and endeavoring to introduce it, and from these statements it appears that their aggregate receipts for the last seventeen years have been the sum of \$38,703.28, and their expenses \$18,353.28, received as follows:

George Milsom.....	\$5,320 72
Henry Spendelow.....	4,027 85
George V. Watson.....	9,004 71
Total.....	18,353 28

For Milsom this is an average of \$312.98 a year, for Spendelow of \$236.93, and for Watson of \$529.69, which the undersigned, in view of the struggles of these petitioners to introduce their said invention, the opposition they have encountered, and the difficulties they have had to contend with, do not consider as the reasonable compensation for the labor and time spent by them that is contemplated by law. In fact, the free and full use of this shovel has only been had for five years instead

of seventeen, which the patent laws intend shall be secured to an inventor.

The rights of the said shoveling company to this invention, and all interest therein on the part of this company, ceased on the 2d day of August, 1881, and an extension of these patents will inure alone to the petitioners, who have made no assignment of such an extension as they may be able to obtain.

The shoveling company realized in gross receipts out of these patents the sum of \$151,177.25, but, as the president of that company swears, no portion of this sum was ever paid to or belonged to the said Milsom, Spendelow, and Watson, or either of them, and he further swears that no part of this was an additional charge, tax, or imposition upon grain or the public, but was taken out of the cost of shoveling grain as regulated by the Shovelers' Union, and which would have been paid by grain and vessel owners, as it was paid, whether the shovel had been used or not.

This money was paid in dividends on stock, \$75,000 of which were owned, in large part, by the very elevators that in the early days of the patents refused to run any risks in using them, and never did use them until the elevator owners who were the friends of the patentees, and have asked for the extension of these patents, had made such use practical and profitable.

The sum of money realized from the use of this shovel has been taken from what, were the shovel not in use, would be the earnings of the hand-shovelers alone; but they have been entirely willing that this should be done, for the reason that the unhealthy feature of their occupation, the rising of clouds of dust when at work, is largely removed by the use of this machine, and for the further reason that working with it they can unload many more thousand bushels a day than otherwise is possible, and are consequently willing that the cost of shoveling should be divided as stated.

Again, a large number of vessel owners and grain and commission merchants who reside or do business at Buffalo are in favor of the extension of these patents. They say explicitly that lake freights never have been and will not be affected by this charge for shoveling; that after the patentees shall have collected their royalty from the elevators, and the vessels are allowed their present reduction in the cost of shoveling, there will still be left a large profit to the elevators from the use of this shovel, and they do not hesitate to say that with these patents under the control of the patentees, vessel owners can make more favorable arrangements than they have been able to effect with the elevators.

The opposition that is here is in the interest, in part, of the running elevators at Buffalo and Erie, or the railroad corporations with which they are connected. From other cities aside from the charge that these patentees have always been sufficiently remunerated for their invention, it proceeds upon the theory that the extension of these patents will result in an additional tax or burden upon the grain of the country. This, the committee submit, will not be the case, and that the apprehensions expressed for the producing and consuming interest are not warranted by a careful consideration of the facts.

These patents are not in use at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and at Chicago, Milwaukee, and other cities in the West an entirely different steam-shovel is used.

In November, 1864, letters patent were issued to E. A. Clark, of Chicago, for machinery for "unloading grain from cars," and it is this

patent or improvements upon it that are used where grain is elevated from railway cars or canal-boats into elevators.

The patents of these petitioners are not adapted to, nor can they be used for, such a purpose. They are only serviceable in expediting the unloading of grain from the holds of vessels. A railway car is not large enough and does not hold grain enough to make their use at all practicable, and railroad companies need have no apprehension that the extension of these patents will interfere to any extent whatever with their present methods of handling grain in cars or the cost to them in so doing. They have never been used in unloading railway cars and cannot be so used; neither can they or have they been used on our canals at Buffalo, Troy, Albany, New York, or elsewhere, and they are equally incapable of such use.

Finally, this seems to be a contest, stripped of the accessories that have been made to surround it, between corporate power and three poor men who have invented a valuable machine, but, during the original term of the patents therefor, were prevented, without fault or neglect on their part, from the enjoyment of the use, that the laws of the country are framed to guarantee.

It appears, therefore, to your committee—

First. That the said inventions are of great public value.

Second. That the petitioners have failed to receive reasonable compensation for the labor and time spent by them in perfecting the said steam-shovel, and in their endeavors to put it to profitable use.

Third. That their failure to receive reasonable compensation for the labor and time spent by them in perfecting their said invention was without their fault or neglect.

Fourth. That there is now a reasonable prospect that the proposed extension of the said patents would secure to the petitioners the "reasonable compensation" that they should have; and,

Fifth. That the public has never paid anything whatever for the use of the said steam-shovel, and will not only not be unreasonably burdened by the extension of the patents for which the petitioners ask, but will not be burdened at all by such extension.

While therefore your committee believe that, as a general rule, a patent that has seventeen years to run should not be extended, the circumstances of this case justify a relaxation of the rule, and the interposition of the power of Congress to afford relief; and believing that the ingenuity and labors of these patentees should be properly rewarded, which can be done without cost or charge to the public, the committee report the bill back to the Senate, with an amendment, and recommend its passage.

S. Rep. 79, pt. 2—2

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

APRIL 22, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY:

[To accompany bill S. 638.]

The undersigned, of the Committee on Patents, to which committee was referred the petition of George Milsom, Henry Spendelow, and George V. Watson, asking an extension of patents for improvements in the mode of unloading grain from vessels, differing from the majority of the committee, respectfully report:

That the bill reported by the majority of the committee ought not to pass, for the following reasons:

First. The patentees and their assignees have already been sufficiently rewarded for this invention.

Second. That inasmuch as the latest of these patents expired in 1882, the bill proposes, not an extension of a living patent, but the creation of a new patent for inventions which have become the property of the public by limitation of law, and that a renewal of these monopolies now would create a charge upon the transportation of grain to the extent of the royalty which shall be exacted by the inventors or their assignees for use of these inventions.

Third. That the amendment to the bill proposed by the committee, which undertakes to regulate charges for unloading vessels by use of these inventions, is of doubtful Constitutional authority and validity.

The policy of the United States is against the extension of patents beyond the term of seventeen years, for which they are first issued under existing law. Exceptions to this wise policy should be few in number, and should offer peculiarly meritorious features, as relief measures, to warrant consideration. It should be shown that the owners of the patent did not receive, during its term of seventeen years, a reward sufficient to stimulate inventive effort, as contemplated by the Constitution and laws of the United States. It should be further clearly shown, and shown beyond dispute, that the failure to receive the reward was due to causes beyond the control of the owners of the patent, and for which they were not responsible. The petition on which bill 638 proceeds does not claim that the owners of these patents failed to receive a proper reward. On the contrary, it substantially admits that, *in the aggregate*, the patentees and owners were most liberally rewarded by patent royalties, amounting to nearly \$200,000, collected without any manufacturing or other important risk or expense. The petitioners only show that their interests were voluntarily disposed of too soon for their own profit, and that they thus failed to receive as large shares of the total reward as others, their assignees. It is nowhere shown that these

interests were disposed of because of the necessities of their owners. It is admitted by the petitioners that they received, during the time they retained their interests, \$38,703.28, out of which they claim to have paid \$20,350 expenses, leaving them \$18,353.28 net profit. But it is admitted that their assignees received in addition thereto, from 1874 to 1881, inclusive, \$161,195.84. This appears by affidavit of John White, attached to petitioners' brief, pages 10 *et seq.* It is claimed by those opposing the bill that this sum alone constituted an ample reward, and the minority of your committee so find; and it is shown that these petitioners sold their interests in July, 1876. It is further claimed, and we believe, that in making this sale they were largely influenced by the fact that they had conceived another method of accomplishing the same work. This other method they patented in October, 1876. (United States Letters Patent — —.)

The opposition to this bill is of the most pronounced character. Elevator and vessel owners from Oswego, Buffalo, Chicago, Port Huron, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Milwaukee have appeared before your committee, in person or by counsel, to protest against its passage. The Boards of Trade of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Erie, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other cities, have passed resolutions of protest against its passage. These large and important commercial interests do not agree with the petitioners that this royalty tax can be reimposed without becoming a burden on commerce. On the contrary, they clearly state that such a royalty tax on grain would be a most unjust and grievous burden. They ask attention to the heavy stocks of grain at all Western grain centers, and to the difficulty in finding a market for this important product. They protest against further complicating this difficulty by the reimposition of the tax that would follow a renewal of these expired patents.

Bill S. 638 does not contemplate an extension of patents about to expire. It proposes to renew patents that expired two years ago (in March, 1882, as appears by the majority report), and that Congress could not then be induced to extend, although a vigorous and persistent effort was made to secure this action. Since the expiration of the patents, the steam-shovels have been more generally used, and the public has secured the benefit of this extended unrestricted use in the large reductions that have been made in the charges for their service. The bill before you proposes to make the renewal of the expired patents conditional on the patentees' using the control they believe this patent monopoly would give them, to force the elevators to continue performing the shovel service at the reduced charge now in effect, paying a patent royalty from this charge.

Besides being so manifestly unjust, this proposition is really a proposition to prevent the further reduction in charges which the public expect and would naturally receive.

The opposition to this bill has shown by affidavits that most of the material claims made by the petitioners are not warranted by the facts

CONCLUSIONS.

1. The petitioners voluntarily parted with their interests in the original patents.

2. The petitioners' failure to receive a much larger reward was due to their voluntary act of assignment of their rights, and was in no way the result of poverty or any other necessity demanding your consideration.

3. The public has paid a liberal reward for the invention of the petitioners, to wit, \$200,000, being the aggregate sum paid to them and their assignees.

4. A renewal of the expired patents would impose an unjust and uncalled for burden on commerce.

5. Congress, in declining two years ago to extend these patents, led the public to believe that it would thereafter enjoy the unrestricted use of the articles, and the conditions of this traffic have been made to conform to this reasonable expectation.

JNO. I. MITCHELL.
J. N. CAMDEN.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMDEN, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 189.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 189) granting a pension to Amos C. Weeden, have examined the same and the papers therewith submitted, and report:

Amos C. Weeden, late captain in the Sixth Regiment Rhode Island Infantry, and acting quartermaster of First Division, Fifth Army Corps, applied for a pension on the 9th of October, 1875.

Claimant states that on December 16, 1862, while moving his wagon train from pontoon bridge, near Fredericksburg, to Falmouth, Va., his horse stepped in a hole, stumbled, and rolled over with him, severely bruising and crushing his back, causing spasmodic rheumatism. He was treated by the surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps until December 29, 1862, when he was granted a furlough for twenty days on account of his disabled condition, and reported for duty on or about March 8, 1863, his leave of absence having been extended.

It appears from a letter of the Commissioner of Pensions, dated December 18, 1883, that the application of the claimant is still pending in the Pension Office awaiting proof of the claimant's disability, which was last called for on the 24th of April, 1882, and which, it appears, has never been furnished. There is also a letter on file with the papers stating that the claimant is not entitled to a pension for any injury received in the service.

Your committee are of the opinion, as the application of the claimant is still pending in the Pension Office awaiting proper proof to establish his claim, that relief should not be granted by special act of Congress until the case is disposed of by the Commissioner of Pensions. Your committee are also of opinion that there is not sufficient testimony in the case showing a disability, caused while in the line of duty, to entitle the claimant to a pension, and recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 742.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 742) granting a pension to Nathan L. Meands, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

That said Nathan L. Meands in September, 1861, enlisted as a private in Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers; that he was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain, and was discharged or mustered out November 16th, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. On the 15th of December, 1879, he filed his application for invalid pension, alleging as the basis of his claim, that "while on the skirmish line at Bethesda Church, Virginia, June 3, 1864, he was hit on the knee by a splinter, and the injury has developed into a serious lameness." In a subsequent communication to the Pension Office he states that the injury was received as follows, viz :

A shot struck a fence towards which we were moving and a splinter struck me on the knee. * * * That he thought the wound was slight and did not report it.

Upon the roll of the company he is reported "present" for duty after date of alleged injury till discharged, with the exception of a few days, in October, 1864, when, as appears from records of the regimental hospital, he was sick with "remittent fever." There is no record of any other disability.

The claim was rejected on the ground that the records of the War Department furnished no evidence of the alleged injury, and because claimant was unable to furnish any satisfactory evidence as to its origin. The case is before Congress upon the same state of facts in which it was considered and rejected by the Pension Bureau. There is no evidence to sustain the claim except the unsupported statement of the claimant. In the opinion of your committee all such applications to Congress for special relief, after an adverse decision by the Bureau established to adjudicate upon pension claims, should be supported by clear and satisfactory evidence, such as would show either manifest error in the action of the Commissioner, or establish the fact that the applicant's case falls within the equity and spirit of the law. The present case does neither and the papers disclose no real merits. Your committee accordingly recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 837.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 837) for the relief of Mary Joyce, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

That at the last session of Congress your committee, after a thorough consideration of this case, made an adverse report thereon. It is again before the committee on the same state of facts, has been again carefully re-examined, and your committee adhere to the adverse report (No. 899) made at the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

MR. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 650.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 650) for the relief of Elizabeth Gordon, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

That Daniel Gordon, the father of said Elizabeth, was a corporal in Captain Ambrose's company, Colonel Johnson's regiment, in the war of the Revolution; that in 1833 he made application for a pension under the act of June 7, 1832, which was rejected in 1836, on the ground that he did not serve six months as required by the act to entitle him to a pension. The soldier died July 5, 1838, leaving his widow Susan Gordon, surviving him. The widow died July 23, 1838, without having made any application for pension. Elizabeth Gordon, for whom relief is sought by the present bill, is the only surviving child. She has made no application for pension to the Pension Bureau, and is not pensionable under the general law (see section 4742 Revised Statutes). In her petition to Congress she asks that she may be allowed the pension her father was entitled to under the act of June 7, 1832. She states that she is far advanced in years and in destitute circumstances. The bill proposes to pension her at the rate of \$6.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per month, "to date from March 4, 1831," on the idea that her father died "before receiving the benefits provided by section one of the act approved June 7, 1832." As already stated, *his* claim under that act was adjudicated *adversely* during his lifetime, which concludes the daughter's *rights*. The only other grounds on which to rest her application for special relief are, her advanced age, her necessitous circumstances, and the fact that she is the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. These considerations appeal to our sympathies; but your committee think it would be improper to grant pensions by special act on the ground of sympathy, and they accordingly recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 279.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 279) granting a pension to Alfred M. Jarboe, have considered the same, and report :

That the claimant appears to have served in the Mexican war as corporal, in Captain Crow's company, First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He made his claim for bounty-land and it was admitted, certificate No. 11,349, November 30, 1847, for 160 acres. On March 12, 1879, he made an application to the Pension Office for a duplicate of the discharge certificate on file in the bounty-land claim, which application is still pending and undetermined in that office.

It is not alleged that this claimant has ever applied for a pension under the general laws, nor that he ever suffered or now has any disability whatever in any way arising out of his service to the Government. He does not appear to have served in the late war. No evidence of any kind has been presented, showing any reason for making this claimant an exception to the large number of soldiers in the Mexican war, for whose relief a general act is now pending. Your committee had this case under consideration during the last Congress, and by their report, No. 768, recommended its indefinite postponement.

Your committee do not think this claimant has presented such an exceptional case as will justify special legislation in his behalf, and they therefore recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 314.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 314) granting a pension to John C. Hughes, have considered the same, and report :

That the claimant was granted a pension May 4, 1871, at \$4 per month from the date of his discharge, and also an increase to \$8 a month from February 2, 1876, on account of gunshot wound in lower jaw. The Commissioner of Pensions reports that an application for a further increase is pending in his office, and that during the present month the claimant has furnished evidence, an examination of which leads the Commissioner to the conclusion that the claim may be admitted under the general law. Under these circumstances, your committee would recommend that this bill be indefinitely postponed.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. VOORHEES, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 528.]

The facts in this case are substantially these: The petitioners were licensed distillers at Patriot, Ind., and had carried on that business on a large scale for many years. In the month of February, 1867, Mr. Reed, a revenue detective, made a report to the collector of the third Indiana district—

	Gallons.	Gallons.
1. That said firm had sold from September 1 to December 31, 1866, of distilled spirits (see evidence, page 98)		197,894½
From their sales he deducted:		
2. Tax-paid spirits on hand September 1, 1866 (see page 98)	3,650	
3. Taxes paid on spirits from September 1 to December 31, 1866 ..	184,552	
		188,202
Alleging a deficit of		9,692½
Making a tax, at \$2 a gallon, of \$19,385		

Upon this report being made, the collector of said district seized the distillery, and the assessor assessed said sum against Pate & Co. without investigation of the facts. The petitioners, after the seizure of their distillery, paid the money on the 16th day of March, 1867, under protest, and in April, 1867, made application to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for a release of their distillery and a repayment of the money, stating in their application that the tax was wrongfully assessed and collected; that the report of Mr. Reed was incorrect; that said sum ought to be refunded for the reasons—

	Gallons.
1. That their sales of distilled spirits from September 1 to December 31, 1866, were (see page 77)	211,798.00
2. That they had on hand September 1, 1866, of tax-paid distilled spirits (see page 77)	16,045.00
3. That the taxes paid by them on spirits from September 1 to December 31, 1866, were on	132,211.28
4. That they removed in bond (same period)	63,716.00
5. Paid alleged deficit March 16, 1867	9,692.50
Making total taxes paid	221,664.78
Deduct sales as above	211,798.00
Making erroneously paid (see page 77, printed evidence)	9,866.78

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the receipt of the application made by claimants, released their distillery, but refused to refund the money. He appointed another revenue agent to make an investiga-

tion of the facts, and this agent, after an examination of the matter, reported them to be as the claimants had stated, and said, among other things in his report, that—

Mr. Pate is a man of large means and good credit (see page 83). I found nothing that looked like fraud in my investigations; everything is properly arranged about the distillery (see page 83).

I am firmly convinced that great wrong has been done Mr. Pate. He has been greatly damaged in his business and injured in his reputation (see page 81).

I respectfully but urgently recommend that Mr. Pate's distillery be released from seizure as soon as possible, and such other steps taken as your sense of justice shall dictate (see page 82).

The assistant assessor of said district says :

I hereby certify that I have carefully investigated the facts in the within affidavit of Silas Q. Howe and William T. Pate, of date of April 13, 1867, and from my own personal knowledge of said parties, and investigations made, I am fully satisfied that the same are in every respect true as therein set forth. I verily believe that the amount paid—\$19,385—with the penalties, ought immediately to be refunded.

JAMES H. TITUS.

Assistant Assessor, Third District, Indiana.

VEVAY, April 13, 1867.

(See page 104 of evidence.)

The late assistant assessor of said district says :

I have carefully investigated the facts set forth in the affidavit of Silas Q. Howe and William T. Pate, of the firm of W. T. Pate & Co., and am satisfied that the facts as therein stated are in all respects just and true; that from my personal knowledge of the members of said firm, and their high standing and position as men of business, for truth and integrity, and the thorough investigations I have made of their books in 1862, '63, '64, '65, '66, I have found no fraud upon their part, and always believed none was committed. I am satisfied from the present investigation that said distillery ought to be released, and that said sum paid by them ought in justice to be refunded, together with all penalties.

JOHN B. DOAN,

Late Assistant Assessor, Eighth Div., Third District, Indiana.

VEVAY, April 13, 1867.

(See page 100.)

The deputy collector of said district says :

I hereby certify that I have carefully investigated the facts in the affidavit of William T. Pate and Silas Q. Howe, of date of April 13, 1867, and that I fully believe the statements to be in all respects just and true, and that in justice to said Pate & Co. their distillery at Patriot, Ind., ought to be released, as I am fully satisfied that there was no fraud committed by them upon the revenue, as alleged by Alexander Reed, revenue agent; and that the sum of \$19,385, and all penalties, should be immediately refunded. Witness my name and official seal this 13th day of April, 1867.

[SEAL.]

JAMES J. SERING,

Deputy Collector, Seventh Division, Third District, Indiana.

(See page 101.)

Another deputy collector of said district says :

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Third District, Indiana, May 8, 1869.

I hereby certify that I have carefully investigated the facts set forth in the affidavit of W. T. Pate and Silas Q. Howe, and the Exhibit A therein referred to, and find the same to be in all respects just and true, as therein set forth. * * * That the quantity, paid taxes, and removal in bond, exceed their sales by 9,866²/₁₀ gallons, and that the sum of \$19,385, the tax on 9,692¹/₄ gallons, should be refunded, as it has been twice assessed and paid the tax.

R. F. T. ABBOTT,

Deputy Collector.

(See page 61.)

The collector for said district says :

I hereby certify that I have carefully investigated the facts in the within affidavit and am satisfied that the statements are in all respects just and true, and I further certify, upon personal examination, that the name of the claimants and the amounts claimed are found reported on page 1, line 1, of the lists of Form 93, for September and October, 1866, and *again* reported on page 1, line 9, of the list of Form 23, of February, 1867, now on file in my office, and the same was paid on the 17th and 24th of September, 20th of October, 1866, and *again* paid on the 16th day of March, 1867, and is included in the aggregate receipts for said lists, the receipts amounting to \$251,800, and delivered to the assessor to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and has not been allowed in any form. Dated May 29, 1869.

SMITH JONES,
Collector, Third District, Indiana.

(See page 61.)

The assessor of said district also certifies to the correctness of the facts as stated by Pate & Co. (See page 61.)

There is a great deal of other evidence in the record not necessary to be stated here, as it merely corroborates that of the assessors, collectors, and deputy collectors and assistant assessors. Upon this testimony, and after a very careful examination of all the facts and figures contained in the voluminous record before us, the committee are of the opinion that there was an erroneous assessment and collection of the tax on 9,692½ gallons of spirits, and that it ought to be refunded. We therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying bill.

C.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COLQUITT, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 592.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 592) for the relief of William Porter, respectfully report as follows:

An examination of the papers filed in the Pension Office, and now before this committee, shows that Porter enlisted in Company B, Fifty-seventh Regiment United States Colored Troops, November 13, 1863, and served as a sergeant until discharged, December 13, 1866.

In his application for a pension he alleges that while a sergeant in this regiment he was detailed to take charge of a squad to proceed from the place where this command was then stationed, viz, Duvall's Bluff, Ark., to Little Rock, in the same State, with orders to arrest James Jones, a private, who had deserted from Company I, of the same regiment, and that while in the discharge of his duty the train was wrecked near Brownsville, in Arkansas; he was thrown from the train and received severe injuries to the right shoulder and hip.

Information from records in the Adjutant-General's Office shows that Porter was granted leave on the 26th of November, 1864, for what purpose is not shown. James Jones, a private of Company I, in the same regiment, is shown by the record to have deserted on November 27, 1864, one day after the leave had been granted to Sergeant Porter.

The applicant claims he was in the discharge of his duties when he received the injury; there is no evidence of the alleged injury on the company or the regimental record, and no evidence that he was on detached service subsequent to November 26, 1864. Wesley Pace, who swears he was with him when the accident occurred, is shown by the record of the company not to have been absent at the time when the alleged accident occurred, but to have been with his company. Another of the witnesses subsequently states that he had no knowledge that the fact stated in his affidavit was true.

This case has been twice submitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and has been rejected each time. It has been twice considered on appeal by the Secretary of the Interior, and has by him been twice rejected. We find no satisfactory evidence to justify the conclusion that these decisions were erroneous. Your committee recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 60.]

The Committee on the Judiciary have had under consideration the bill (S. 60) to declare certain lands subject to taxation, and they report the same back with several amendments, with the recommendation that the bill, as amended, pass; and the committee beg leave to report specifically.

The original bill contemplates subjecting the lands granted by the act of July 1, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, &c., to all legal taxes imposed under authority of any State or Territory in which such lands are located, to the same extent as they would have been had the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying the same been paid.

The committee are of opinion this is too broad, and, if adopted, would lead to much confusion and sometimes to great injustice. While it is true by the well-established rule of law these grants are *in presenti*—vesting title immediately—making the performance of any conditions attached relate back to the date of the grant (Baldwin's case, 103 U. S. Rep., p. 426; Van Wyke's case, 106 *Ib.*, p. 360; McLaughlin's case, 107 *Ib.*, p. 526), yet the full performance of these conditions so as to vest title absolutely and the relative duties and obligations of the General Government, the railroad companies, and of the States and Territories in which the lands are situate are not so clearly and definitely ascertained.

The Supreme Court of the United States (Prescott's case, 16 Wall., p. 603), in passing upon the acts named in this bill, seem to have held these lands could not be taxed as contemplated by this bill; that the title still remaining in the Government, a tax-sale of any of the lands would vest no title. This leaves the lands to be used and speculated on by the railroad companies until they see fit to perfect title, and at the same time prevents their being disposed of by the general Government for homestead or other purposes, and the States and Territories in which they lie cannot derive any revenue from them. To meet these difficulties, the committee think it best to limit the taxation of these lands to such as have been *selected* and *surveyed*, as then all is done by the companies that is needed to have patents issued; and this being done, according to the ruling in Prescott's case, the lands are taxable. The companies are then, by proposed amendments, required to pay into the Treasury of the United States, within ninety days from the passage

of the act, all the costs of surveying, selecting, and conveying; and in case of failure of the companies to make these payments, the Secretary of the Interior must serve notice on them that he is ready to deliver patents upon lands to which the companies are entitled, if such costs were paid; and if, after two months' service of such notice, they fail to pay such costs and accept patents, the Attorney-General of the United States is required to institute proper proceedings in the courts of the United States against such companies to secure the payment of all said costs and the costs of such proceedings, and for these the United States shall have a prior lien.

After this notification by the Secretary of the Interior, all tracts of land to which the companies would be legally entitled upon payment of such costs will be subject to all legal taxes under the authority of the States and Territories in which they are located, and to the same extent that they would have been if such costs had been paid and the lands actually conveyed.

The committee think this proceeding will bring about a *selection* of the lands included in the grant, or an abandonment of many of them by the companies, and relieve the difficulties now arising out of the strange condition in which these lands are.

Ample time and opportunity are given the companies, and no injustice is done them: while the Government is protected in its rights and saved harmless in all it is called upon to do. While the committee could not consent to do violence against the true intent and meaning of the grant, yet they cannot agree to have these lands as they are now, to be selected or not by the companies as they might see fit. Out of the great number of acres contained in these grants probably not one-fortieth have been selected so as to separate them actually from the public domain.

In any tax sale under this bill the Government preserves her first lien on the lands for all proper costs, fees, &c., and when a patent issues upon any tax sale, it operates only as an evidence of the tax title, and that title shall be subject and subordinate to all the rights of the Government in respect of the subsidy bonds issued by it in aid of the construction of such roads, and these facts and reservations are required to be stated in such patents.

With these provisions the committee feel that this vexed, and heretofore troublesome, question will be concluded without any injustice to any party concerned.

C

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT :

[To accompany bill S. 777.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 777) granting a pension to Albert Jehle, have examined the same, and report :

That the claimant, Albert Jehle, enlisted June 13, 1861, and served until mustered out July 23, 1864, as sergeant of Company D, Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteers. He made application for a pension, No. 334,001, December 3, 1879, alleging that he contracted rheumatism on the march from Beverly to Lewisburg, at Greenbrier Mountain, West Virginia, caused by wading the Greenbrier River and other streams several times, and other exposures, on or about December 9, 1863. This disease affected both legs and sometimes the whole body. The claim was rejected by the Pension Office—

On the ground that the records of the War Department furnish no evidence of the existence of the alleged disability in the service, and that the claimant is unable to furnish the parol testimony of a commissioned officer, surgeon, or comrade to establish origin in the service, or evidence of treatment since discharge.

This rejection, it would appear from a careful examination of all the papers in the case, was made upon technical grounds, mainly the inability of the claimant to furnish record evidence as to origin of disability. The claimant, under oath, states, as an excuse, that he was never treated by any of the surgeons, and that owing to lapse of time he is advised the officers cannot remember the facts.

John Jochem, George Hoeppel, John Haerle, and Peter Roseman swear that they were neighbors of the claimant from 1859 to 1874, that they knew him prior to, at, and after his enlistment, and "that he was a sound, able-bodied man, and especially free from rheumatism in legs and body." The two latter testify they were comrades of the claimant in the same company and regiment.

That since his discharge in 1864 to the present time he has been afflicted with rheumatism in legs and body; that said disease was contracted by exposure while in the service and in line of duty, and that they often saw him in bed, unable to help himself.

Herman Steinaner, a sergeant in the same company with claimant, swears that he marched with him in December, 1863, from Beverly to Lewisburg, over the Greenbrier Mountains.

That in the course of said march, his company was compelled to wade through Greenbrier River and through creeks; that they were exposed to much rain and snow while on said march, and he remembers giving some medicine to his comrade Albert Jehle, he complaining of rheumatic pain.

He also swears to his soundness before enlistment, and that he was "especially free from rheumatism at the time he enlisted and up to the time hereinbefore mentioned," and that he is of opinion that his said comrade, Jehlé, contracted the disease of rheumatism through exposure to the elements while on the march aforesaid.

There is also considerable testimony showing existence of the disability at the time of discharge, its continuance and its probably permanent character. The claimant swears that the two and only physicians who treated him at intervals from his discharge to 1878 are dead, therefore he cannot produce medical testimony covering that period. Dr. Christian Fry treated the claimant in 1878 and since, for rheumatism in legs and body, and thinks him incurable. The examining surgeon in 1881 rated him at \$4 per month.

In addition to the evidence before the Commissioner of Pensions, an affidavit has been furnished your committee, made by eight neighbors of the claimant, certifying to his soundness before enlistment and disability ever since his return home after discharge. Also, the affidavit of Dr. Bucher, that his deceased father's books show the treatment of claimant for chronic rheumatism in 1869, and that claimant is now, and has been since he knew him, in feeble health. Also, the affidavit of claimant's employer, John Hartman, that during 1865 and 1866 claimant was frequently obliged to quit work, on which account he was compelled to discharge him; and that his sincere belief is that he is suffering with rheumatism contracted in the service. The statements of the postmaster and other reliable persons at claimant's residence corroborate these facts, and nothing appears to discredit any portion of this testimony.

Your committee think that the evidence presented satisfactorily shows this claimant to be entitled to a pension, and therefore report back this bill, with the recommendation that it do pass,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 29, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 551.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 551) to extend the laws of the United States over certain unorganized territory south of the State of Kansas, reports the following amendments to the bill:

First. Strike out the words "Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cause the," in the ninth and tenth lines printed bill.

Second. Insert the word "may" in place of the word "to," in the eleventh line.

Third. And add after the word "service," in the twelfth line, the words, "the work to be done under the direction and supervision of the United States surveyor-general for Colorado"; so that the bill will read, after the word "State" in the ninth line, "and the subdivisional lines of townships in said public-land strip may be surveyed under current appropriations for the surveying service, the work to be done under the direction and supervision of the United States surveyor-general for Colorado."

Your committee reports back said bill as amended, and when so amended, recommends its passage.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENNA, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 385.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 385) for the relief of D. C. Allen, having had the same under consideration, respectfully submit the following report:

The case is fully presented by the affidavit of the claimant. He says that in October, 1861, he met on the streets of Springfield, Mo., a beef contractor named Hubbell; that Hubbell told him that General Frémont wanted a man to go to Price's army, then at Jolification, to get valuable information, and would give \$1,000 for the service; that Hubbell suggested claimant was the man, and claimant said he would go; that thereupon claimant undertook the work, went to Price's army in company with a man named West, and returned with the desired information; that he reported in person to General Frémont, whom he then saw for the first time, and told the general of his employment by Hubbell on the general's authority and of the agreement to pay him \$1,000, to which suggestion General Frémont assented, and desired his further services. The claimant states that on his return from this expedition he stopped at the house of a man named Paris and got a fresh horse.

The affidavit of Hubbell is filed, in which he says that General Frémont, or one of his aids, asked the affiant to find him a man to visit Price's army and that he would pay \$1,000 for the service. That affiant got David C. Allen, the claimant, to do it, and that Frémont himself said he performed valuable service after his return.

The affidavit of the claimant proceeds to describe two other short expeditions made by him, but they are immaterial to the inquiry here, as the claim is based on the alleged contract made by Hubbell on the authority of General Frémont to pay to the claimant \$1,000 for the visit above referred to, to the army of the Confederate General Sterling Price.

The affidavit of Mary J. Leathers is also filed, in which she says that in October, 1861, claimant came to her father's house; that claimant and her father left the house together, and that her father told her on his return that claimant was a Union spy, and had got a fresh horse from Paris.

It will be observed that this witness states only what her father told her. It will be further observed that the witness Hubbell makes no statement as to the performance of the service by claimant, except that

"he got him to do it," and that General Frémont acknowledged valuable service from claimant afterwards.

The whereabouts of the man West, who is asserted to have accompanied claimant to Price's army, is at this late day unknown. The testimony of Paris, from whom it is stated the horse was procured, is not taken, although his residence is given in the affidavit of claimant. The testimony of Gaicher, who is said to have accompanied claimant to the house of Paris to get the horse, is also wanting. In a brief filed on behalf of the claimant it is stated that a letter from General Frémont, on file with a committee of the House of Representatives, admits the frequent employment of scouts and spies, but denies recollection of this case. The testimony of the aid to General Frémont, alluded to by Hubbell, is not produced, and there is no other evidence in the case.

There may have been a time when this claim, presented with the proof then available, would have been a subject of proper recognition by Congress. It is for services of a necessarily secret nature, not as susceptible of proof as ordinary occurrences, and this fact, familiar to him, should have admonished the claimant of the importance of proper diligence on his part. On the other hand, to recognize the propriety of Congressional appropriation to pay this claim upon the practically unsupported *ex parte* statement of the claimant, how reliable soever he may be, presented as it is more than twenty years after the alleged service for which compensation is asked, would establish a precedent at once inviting to cupidity and dangerous to public interests. The additional statement set out in the affidavit of claimant with reference to other services is subject to the same commentary. Without reflecting upon the character of the claimant, and without entering into a discussion of the merits of the claim itself, your committee regard the proof after the lapse of more than twenty years as not sufficient. The bill is respectfully reported with the recommendation that it do not pass.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENNA, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 436.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 436) for the relief of William J. Gamble, respectfully report that a similar bill was introduced in the Senate in the Forty-sixth Congress, and referred to the Committee on Claims, which reported to the Senate thereon. The matter occupies now the same status it occupied then. The papers, vouchers, and evidence are the same. This committee, therefore, upon consideration of the claim, adopt the report made by the Committee on Claims of the Forty-sixth Congress. That report is as follows:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1063) for the relief of William J. Gamble, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully submit the following report:

The claim embraced in the bill is for the value of the running-gear of a six-horse wagon taken for the use of the United States Army from the claimant. The following is a copy of the original voucher given to the claimant for the property taken, and which is before your committee in support of the claim:

LA GRANGE, TENN., August 11, 1866.

This is to certify that the running-gear of a six-horse wagon, belonging to W. J. Gamble, private of Second Arkansas Cavalry, was taken to replace the running-gear of one Government wagon broken down unable to travel. Said Government material was in the possession of Capt. R. B. Owens, A. Q. M., Springfield, Mo., on the march from Northeast Arkansas to Springfield, Mo., under the command of Col. J. E. Phelps, Second Arkansas Cavalry.

GEO. MORLEY,

Lieutenant, Regimental Quartermaster, Second Arkansas Cavalry.

Witness to the above:

JOHN E. PHELPS,

Colonel Second Arkansas Cavalry.

This claim was presented to the Third Auditor of the Treasury in October, 1874, and the foregoing voucher filed with that officer, also an affidavit of the claimant in support of his claim. The original voucher was referred by the Third Auditor to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for his examination to test the genuineness of the signatures by which the vouchers are certified and approved. On the 12th of April, 1875, the Second Auditor returned the voucher, stating that from evidence on file in his office the signatures of John E. Phelps, colonel, and George Morley, lieutenant and regimental quartermaster, Second Arkansas Cavalry, in case of W. J. Gamble, private Second Arkansas Cavalry, may be considered genuine.

The affidavit of the claimant Gamble, made before J. M. Doubleday, notary public, at Boone County, Arkansas, states, among other things, that he was the original and is the present owner of said claim; that said wagon was taken about the 25th of May, 1864, from his farm in Carroll County, in the State of Arkansas. It was a new six-horse wagon and in good running order, and was well worth \$125; that he had given

that price for it but a short time before it was taken; the wagon had not been used more than one month.

On reference of the claim to the Quartermaster-General it was considered that \$100 is a fair value of the property.

The claim, however, was disallowed by the Second Comptroller on the ground that the voucher was not a regular voucher, but only a memorandum receipt, and should have been presented under the act of July 4, 1864.

The claim was then presented under the act of July 4, 1864, and it was determined by the Quartermaster-General that, the case having originated in an insurrectionary State, Arkansas, he had no jurisdiction of the claim.

Whether the claim could have been allowed by either of the officers to whom the claim has been presented it is not necessary now to inquire. It is clearly established that the wagon was the property of the claimant, Gamble, and was on his farm in Arkansas; he was loyal to the United States; was in its military service as a private soldier in the Second Arkansas Cavalry; and the article was taken by command of the colonel of the Second Arkansas Cavalry and used by that regiment. The value of the property is \$125.

The committee are of opinion that the claim should be allowed, and report the bill back and recommend that it be passed.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 388.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 388) for the relief of David Waldo, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

That on the 6th of September, 1850, David Waldo and Bvt. Maj. E. A. Ogden, assistant quartermaster United States Army, on behalf of the United States Government, entered into a written contract for the transportation by the former of Army supplies and stores from Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, to Santa Fé, in New Mexico, as follows:

Articles of agreement made and entered into this the 6th day of September, 1850, by and between Bvt. Maj. E. A. Ogden, assistant quartermaster United States Army, for and in behalf of the United States, of the first part, and David Waldo, of the county of Jackson, State of Missouri, of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said Bvt. Maj. E. A. Ogden, assistant quartermaster, for and on behalf of the United States, and the said David Waldo, his heirs, executors, and administrators, have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree, to and with each other as follows, viz:

I. That the said David Waldo shall receive at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri River, on or before the 25th day of September, 1850, and *transport with all practicable dispatch*, and deliver in good order and condition to the assistant quartermaster at Santa Fé such stores to the amount of 150,000 pounds as may be turned over to him by Bvt. Maj. E. A. Ogden or the officers of the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Leavenworth.

II. That the said David Waldo shall transport all the above-mentioned stores in good strong wagons, well covered with two new substantial duck covers; said wagons shall not be overloaded, and are to be provided with adequate teams of good work-oxen.

III. That all the means of transportation to be used by the said David Waldo under this agreement shall be submitted to the assistant quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth for his inspection, and such only shall be used as he may accept.

IV. That the said David Waldo shall pay at Santa Fé, prices for all deficiencies of public property delivered to him for transportation unless he shall show by the report of a board of survey, regularly called by the assistant quartermaster at Santa Fé, that the loss, damage, or deficiency was unavoidable.

V. That the said David Waldo shall be paid at the office of the assistant quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, at the rate of 14½ cents per pound for the quantity which the assistant quartermaster at Santa Fé shall certify to have been delivered to him in full and perfect compliance with the conditions of the above agreement.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto affixed their hands and seals this day and date above written.

(Triplicates.)

E. A. OGDEN,
Assistant Quartermaster.
DAVID WALDO.

Cotemporaneous with this contract, and to secure its faithful performance, said Waldo, together with Jabes Smith and William McCoy, entered into bond in the penal sum of \$50,000. In his letter inclosing above contract for signature, and before it was executed, Major Ogden informed said Waldo that he could give him "500,000 pounds freight (provisions) instead of 150,000, but cannot exceed the rate of 14½ cents; whatever is not taken at that price will be kept over until spring." It appears from the petition of claimant, that he accepted for transportation and delivered at Santa Fé 308,180 pounds of freight instead of the 150,000, pounds mentioned in the articles of agreement. That fact is not, however, material to the merits of the case, as it was left entirely to contractor's option to take the excess. In the latter part of September, 1850, Waldo started with the stores, loaded in about sixty-four or sixty-six wagons, divided into two separate trains, each wagon being provided with six yoke of oxen, besides which there was a considerable number to supply any deficiency that might occur. Those trains successfully prosecuted the journey until their arrival, about the last of November, 1850, within the Mexican settlements near La Mora and Las Vegas, when they were overtaken by severe snow-storms, accompanied by intensity of cold. On account of the great severity of the weather and the scarcity of provender, the outlays expended in providing food for the stock was greatly increased, and a large part of the stock, perhaps, most of it finally perished, compelling the contractor to buy other oxen and mule teams to complete the delivery of the stores. In his petition Waldo states "that he might have saved much of his stock by delaying, in suitable sheltered places on the road, until the severity of the cold had abated, and he believes his contract did not require him to make so great a sacrifice. But the quartermaster at Santa Fé urged they needed the stores, and directed them to be brought forward at all hazards. The petitioner, earnestly desirous of performing his duty faithfully, urged his teams forward at the entire loss of his teams and with the destruction of most of his wagons." For which losses he asks indemnity of the Government to the amount of \$49,000, made up of the following items, viz :

For loss of 800 head of oxen, at \$25 per head.....	\$20, 000
For loss of 60 wagons, with outfit of chains, yokes, &c., \$150 each.....	9, 000
For extraordinary expenses.....	20, 000
Total.....	49, 000

The bill under consideration proposes to extend to said Waldo, or his legal representatives, the provisions of "An act for the relief of John S. Jones and William H. Russell, survivors of Brown, Russell & Co.," passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress (10 Statutes at Large, page 802), and requires the Secretary of War to settle, upon the principles of the act aforesaid, "the claim of said David Waldo for similar losses of oxen and wagons and expenses of the hire of extra men and teams, and for the purchase of forage, sustained by him in the execution of his contract for the transportation of military stores from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé * * *; provided that the whole amount allowed shall not exceed \$49,000."

By reference to the act of July 27, 1854, it appears that Brown, Russell & Co., or the survivors of said firm, were paid a large sum for their losses, which were sustained in the fall of 1850, in the execution of a contract for transportation similar to that of David Waldo and the proposition of the bill is to extend to said Waldo the same measure of relief

that was granted Brown, Russell & Co., whose trains preceded those of David Waldo some days, and were overtaken by the snow-storm and cold 50 or 60 miles nearer to Santa Fé. The grounds on which relief to Brown, Russell & Co. was predicated will appear from the following extract, taken from Mr. Benton's report on this claim, viz:

The agent in charge of the train represented to the commandant of the post (Santa Fé) Captain Easton, the condition of the trains and the state of the weather and roads, and that it would cost great loss to endeavor then to proceed, asking consequently his concurrence in a temporary delay. This was refused by Captain Easton in consequence, as is shown by his affidavit and those of the clerks in the Quartermaster's Department, of the necessities of the garrison, and he demanded that the supplies be brought on immediately, and if not that he would have them brought at the contractor's expense. The agent consequently returned to the encampment and thence hastened the supplies through to Santa Fé. To effect this it appears by the deposition of the agent, C. O. Jones, that he expended upwards of \$14,000 in the purchase of forage and in the hire of extra teams and men; and from sundry depositions that nearly the whole number of the cattle belonging to the trains perished from exposure. It also appears that the actual loss of the contractors was a fraction less than \$40,000. This shows those losses might have been avoided by a temporary delay at the point where the trains were encamped. The terms of the contract did not require the extraordinary expenditures and sacrifices which were made to hasten the arrival of the supplies—certainly not the employment of extra men and teams—since the means of transportation employed were subject to the approval of the quartermaster at the starting point, Fort Leavenworth. The contract did not stipulate for the delivery of the supplies in a given time, the parties anticipating that stress might cause delays. The losses incurred appear, therefore, to have been occasioned by exertions beyond the legal requirements of the contract—exertions, however, demanded by the exigencies of the public service and rendered in compliance with the demands of the commanding officer and to avoid having it done by others at their expense * * *. The committee therefore ask leave to bring in a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to cause the actual losses sustained and money disbursed in forage, &c., in an amount not exceeding \$39,800, to be audited and paid, with a further amount by way of compensation for services, according to the rules prescribed in the bill.

It will be observed that this report proceeds upon the theory or assumption that the extraordinary expenditures incurred and losses sustained by Brown, Russell & Co., were from their efforts to comply with the demand of the commandant, of the post at Santa Fé for *immediate delivery* of the supplies in disregard of the terms of their contract, and of their request for reasonable delay. Without pausing to review or question that report in other particulars, it is sufficient to state that the papers and evidence before your committee in the present case do not warrant or sustain the assumption that David Waldo's losses and expenditures were incurred by reason of any such unauthorized demand or requirement of the commanding officer at Santa Fé. In his affidavit, dated 9th March, 1854, that officer (Captain Easton, assistant quartermaster) states that "to the best of my recollection I informed the contractor's agent in my capacity as chief assistant quartermaster in the Territory that I should insist on them (the supplies) coming to Santa Fé at as early a date as possible." This cannot properly be construed to mean anything beyond the terms of the contract, that the supplies should be transported "without all practicable dispatch." The contractor's trains were in charge of two wagon-masters—Andrew I. Patterson and Hiram N. Cummins—who state that by placing the cattle in sheltered positions which the cañons and recesses in the mountains afforded along the route, they could have been protected to some extent, and much less loss would have ensued. They, however, "thought" the trains should reach Santa Fé by a certain day, and so proceeded on the journey, requiring from 15 to 20 days to make the trip to Santa Fé from the point where they were overtaken by the snow-storm—a distance of about 100 miles. The statements of these two witnesses show that con-

siderable expense was incurred in providing forage for the stock, provender being very high and scarce. But neither they or any other witness give exact or even approximate expenditures, nor the actual losses sustained. The agent of David Waldo at Santa Fé, one John T. Young, states that he applied to the acting quartermaster at Santa Fé for permission to delay the trains, but he required the stores to be brought forward, as they were in need of the supplies. This agent furnishes no details as to either losses or expenditures. It is manifest that both of the contracting parties anticipated that stress of weather might occur and cause delays when they agreed that the supplies should be transported "with all practicable dispatch." Snow-storms and other unavoidable accidents causing detention were made an excuse for such delay as they might occasion in the delivery of the supplies, but it was not contemplated that the contractor should be relieved from the dangers and losses incident to the trip. The Government certainly did not undertake to relieve or protect him against the dangers of the contract he had undertaken to perform for an adequate consideration. But the practical effect of the present bill is to make the Government assume all the risk of the contract for transportation and reimburse the contractor for all extraordinary expenses incurred and losses sustained by stress of weather in the performance of his undertaking.

Your committee cannot take this view of the Government's obligation under the facts of this case—which in their opinion is, in several important particulars, distinguishable for the claim of Brown, Russell & Co., above referred to. But aside from the points of difference in the two cases, your committee are not prepared to adopt the conclusion reached in that case, and follow it as a precedent. They accordingly recommend that bill be indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. RIDDLEBERGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 729.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. No. 729) for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report as follows :

Numerous petitions, signed by many of the best and most influential citizens and residents of the District, have been referred to your committee, all praying for the passage of this bill, upon the ground that there is now no law in force in the District of Columbia for the protection of children from cruelty and abuse ; and the petitioners represent that, in their opinion, the necessity for some such legislation is urgent in the extreme. These petitions have received that consideration at the hands of the committee which they merit ; and, after due inquiry, the committee are disposed to concur, for the most part, in the views expressed by the petitioners.

Such statutory law as is now in force in this District is to be found (1) in the old Maryland statutes existing prior to the establishment of the National Government at Washington, (2) in the Revised Statutes of 1873 relating to the District of Columbia, (3) in the Statutes-at-Large enacted since the revision of 1873, (4) in the ordinances of the old corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and (5) in the numerous acts of the late Territorial legislature, which was in existence from 1871 to 1874.

In all these repositories of legislation, civil and criminal, there is to be found no statute designed for the protection of children from cruelty and abuse. At the same time, both in the corporation ordinances, in the legislation of Congress, and in that of the Territorial legislature, elaborate provision is made for the prevention and punishment of cruelty to animals. It is to remedy this somewhat remarkable inequality in the existing legislation that the present bill is designed.

The penal provisions of this bill are merely a condensation of the laws upon the same subject which have been in force in various States of the Union, and especially in the State of New York, for several years past ; laws which have proved very beneficial in the protection of young children from many of the cruelties to which experience shows they are often subjected at the hands of vicious and criminal parents, or, more frequently, at the hands of other persons into whose custody they may have fallen as hopeless waifs and orphans.

The first of these provisions makes it a punishable offense to "torture, cruelly beat, abuse, or otherwise willfully maltreat" any child. There is nothing in this provision which can be construed to interfere in the slightest degree with the due exercise of parental discipline, which is properly regarded as outside the range of legislative regulation. The provision in question merely forbids and punishes torture and cruelty; and the police records of recent years show some cases of cruelties inflicted upon children in this District so revolting that "torture" is no more than an appropriate descriptive term for the offense. It is this class of cases which the provision is specially designed to meet, and it has been the law in regard to dumb animals since 1871.

The next provision makes it a punishable offense in a parent or custodian of any child under 14 years of age to willfully abandon it. The same law, irrespective of age, is already in force in relation to sick or disabled animals.

The next provision forbids the employment of any child under 14 years of age as a circus-rider, a rope-walker, or in any other like dangerous occupation; or the employment of any such child as a street musician, or (what is generally the same thing) as a street beggar.

Another provision makes it a punishable offense to "entice, decoy, take, place, or receive" any child into a house of ill-fame for the purposes of prostitution. At present there is no law to deal with this species of offense; and your committee are advised, although reluctant to believe, that a business of so disreputable a character has been to some extent carried on in this city, and with absolute impunity, so far as the law is concerned. Your committee believe that this provision is open to no rational objection, and that it needs no special justification.

Still another provision in the bill authorizes the police court of the District, in the case of any child under sixteen years of age which may be subjected to cruelty and abuse, or which may be found in any house of ill-fame, to commit such child to an orphan asylum or other charitable institution, with consent of the authorities thereof, where it may receive care and protection; and provision is expressly made for an appeal to the supreme court of the District by any person who may feel aggrieved by any order of the police court in such case. This is a much-needed power in the court; for, as matters now stand, the custodian of any child who may be guilty of such gross and open outrage upon it as to be convicted of assault and battery is, upon paying the fine or serving out his sentence, immediately restored to the possession of the helpless child, which thus goes back again into the hands of the person who by his criminal acts has demonstrated his total unfitness for the trust.

The remaining provisions of the bill are designed to facilitate the enforcement of those already recited. They provide that the "Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," an organization incorporated by a special act of Congress, June 21, 1870, shall hereafter be known as "The Washington Humane Society"; and they authorize this society, by its agents, to prefer complaints against persons guilty of cruelty to children, as it now does in cases of cruelty to animals, and to aid in bringing the facts before the court in any proceeding taken.

Similar organizations, performing similar functions, exist in almost every large city in the United States, and are of great assistance in discovering and punishing and also in preventing many of the worst cases of cruelty, which too often escape the vigilance of the ordinary authorities. The day is probably past when any argument is necessary to justify either the existence or the philanthropic work of these organizations.

The powers conferred in the bill in relation to the arrest of offenders, with, and under some circumstances without, warrants, are substantially the same as those now daily exercised in the arrest and prosecution of offenders against the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Your committee annex hereto a letter from the judge of the police court of the District, suggesting some slight emendations, but strongly commending the general features of the bill; also a resolution to the same effect adopted by the Board of Managers of the Associated Charities; also a brief extract from the annual report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the year 1883; and a copy of one of the petitions considered by the committee, with the names of a few of the signers.

Your committee find the alterations suggested by Judge Snell, and also a rearrangement in the sections of the original bill, desirable. They therefore report a bill in the nature of a substitute for Senate bill No. 729, embodying the suggestions aforesaid, and recommend its passage.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I have examined the provisions of Senate bill No. 729, entitled "A bill for the protection of children," &c., and heartily approve the general purposes of the bill.

With the few emendations, noted in pencil, in the accompanying copy, I think the bill is open to no objection, and if passed will prove desirable and much needed legislation. It seems to meet the existing deficiencies of our local laws in a satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. B. SNELL.

Hon. JOHN J. INGALLS,
Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Associated Charities of the District of Columbia, held December 26, 1883, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Associated Charities of the District of Columbia cordially indorses the determination of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to extend its humane work "to the protection of children as well as animals from cruelty and abuse," and earnestly commends the provisions of the bill now pending in Congress (known as Senate bill No. 729) designed to authorize and render effective the contemplated work.

That the necessity for the passage of some adequate law for the protection of helpless children, who are constantly subjected to ill treatment and abuse at the hands of ignorant and vicious parents, or others exercising control over them, has long been felt in this District, and is frequently demonstrated in the experience and observation of this board.

That the provision in the said pending bill which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to entice or decoy young girls into houses of bad repute for immoral purposes, is specially commended as much needed legislation; and this Board respectfully urges upon Congress the passage of said bill in its entirety.

[Extract from annual report.]

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

A society for the protection of children was organized about three years ago by a number of well-known citizens, having for its object (1) to secure some adequate law to protect children from cruelty and abuse, and (2) to enforce the execution of such law when obtained.

It is a remarkable circumstance that there was not then, and there is not now, a single statute, or part of a statute, in force in this District designed for the protection of children. The necessity for some such legislation is admitted by all whose attention has been called to the cruelty and abuse in various forms perpetrated upon weak and helpless children in this District.

About two years ago our society resolved to extend its operations to the protection of children, provided the necessary legislation could be obtained, and to unite with the society which had been specially organized for that purpose, thus forming a joint organization, under the name of the "Humane Society," which should have for its object equally the protection of helpless children and helpless dumb animals.

One strong and active organization, which will be a focus for all the humane sentiment of the city, is better than two distinct organizations, each insufficiently supported. The necessary legislation was not obtained from the last Congress, but a committee of this society was appointed to look after the matter specially at the convening of the present Forty-eighth Congress. That committee has carefully drafted a bill, which has been introduced, and is now pending, designed to bring about the desired result; and it is earnestly recommended that every sympathizer with this movement use his best influence to secure the passage of the bill at the present session of Congress. When this end is attained it is believed that our organization will have great additional weight and influence in the community, and, while extending its benign efforts to the protection of children, will at the same time be equally, if not more, effective in its influence and labors in behalf of dumb animals. The interests of the latter will never be slighted or overlooked. On the contrary, separate agents will, if practicable, be specially employed upon each branch of the work; and while their duties will be distinct, they will be enabled to co-operate with each other in every emergency, and to reciprocally aid each other in many ways. Such joint organizations, under the broader name of humane societies, have been found to be very efficient for both purposes in many places; and the president of the American Humane Association, who certainly has the interest of animals at heart, cordially recommends such a union of the two great branches of humane work.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

A PETITION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

The undersigned, residents of the District of Columbia, respectfully petition for the passage of the bill now pending in Congress entitled "A bill for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes." And your petitioners represent that, to the best of their information and belief, there is no law in force in the said District for the protection of children from cruelty and abuse; yet there are numerous statutes for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

While cordially approving these statutes and the objects they are designed to secure, your petitioners believe that weak, helpless, and suffering children should, at least, be put upon no *worse footing* than dumb animals; and your petitioners believe that the necessity for the enactment of some adequate laws upon this subject is urgent in the extreme.

Your petitioners, therefore, in the interest of humanity and morality, humbly pray for the very early and favorable action of your honorable bodies.

Signed by—

John W. Thompson.
Anthony Hyde.
Chas. C. Glover.
Rob't C. Fox.
Jas. E. Fitch.
Lewis J. Davis.
James Lowndes.
Archibald Hopkins.
A. J. Falls.
H. E. Paine.
Jas. H. Embry.
Sam'l Shellabarger.
Harvey Page.
H. D. Cooke.
R. D. Mussey.
Wm. Birney.

W. B. Webb.
J. W. Douglass.
W. B. Snell.
Rev. W. A. Bartlett.
Rev. W. F. Ward.
Rev. R. R. Shippen.
Josiah Dent.
A. L. Barber.
Horatio Bridge.
Mrs. Jno. B. Alley.
Mrs. Dormau B. Eaton.
Mrs. A. L. Barber.
Mrs. W. B. Snell.
Mrs. J. B. T. Tupper.
Rev. W. A. Leonard.

Rev. J. E. Rankin.
Rob't Reyburn, M. D.
John H. Magruder.
C. N. Thorn.
H. O. Claughton.
Charles Bradley.
W. M. Galt, Bro. & Co.
W. M. Shuster & Co.
Jno. T. Mitchell.
Simon Wolf.
L. S. Emery.
A. S. Solomons.
M. G. Emery.
B. H. Warner.
Chas. J. Bell.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 716.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 716) for the relief of Eliza Howard Powers, report :

This case has been pending before the Congress of the United States since the second session of the Forty-third Congress, and has received at the hands of different committees of both houses frequent favorable action, as will appear in the report of Mr. Frye, herewith submitted.

At the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress the Committee on Claims of the Senate made the following report, No. 893, which report so clearly sets forth the facts that it is adopted by this committee:

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report, to accompany bill S. 1500:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1500) for the relief of Eliza Howard Powers, report :

The case finds that at the breaking out of the civil war Mrs. Powers was a widow woman, of fine education, of excellent family, and in good circumstances, a resident of the city of Paterson, in the State of New Jersey; that from April 28, 1861, to August 14, 1864, she devoted her whole time, energy, influence, and means to the service of Union soldiers and for the success of the Union cause—caring for the sick and wounded soldiers, collecting and forwarding hospital supplies and money for their relief, ministering to their wants, and relieving their sufferings in camp, field, and hospital; that during this whole time she acted as president of the Florence Nightingale Relief Association, of Paterson, N. J., and from November, 1862, to August, 1864, acted also as associate manager of the United States Sanitary Commission for New Jersey, and in this capacity collected over \$8,000 in money, and over 20,000 articles for hospital use; that she received no pay or compensation whatsoever, paying out of her own means the cost of her own transportation and subsistence, besides contributing freely to the purposes she served, to the amount at least of \$2,500; that in October, 1864, she lost by misfortune her whole property, and for over a year was seriously and dangerously sick from disease contracted by her exertions and exposure in the performance of her duties; that in 1867, without doubt in consideration of her labor of love, she was appointed to a clerkship in the dead-letter office, which position she held until September, 1874, since which time she has been largely dependent upon her widowed daughter, also poor. Your committee find, in partial support of these facts, the statements of the following letter from Henry W. Bellows, president of the United States Sanitary Commission:

“NEW YORK, February 22, 1876.

“SIR: I beg to ask your personal attention to the claims of Mrs. Eliza H. Powers, of New Jersey, to some place in the gift of the Government. During our late unhappy but glorious war Mrs. Powers, then in comfortable circumstances, raised, by her indefatigable exertions, \$10,000 and twenty thousand articles of clothing for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers. She wore out her health in the unpaid service then rendered to the country. A woman of education, a lady in breeding and of unimpeached character, she is reduced to poverty by misfortune, and has to earn her daily

bread, at seventy-three years of age, by her personal labor. If such a patriotic and venerable woman has not claims to a clerkship, which her superior knowledge, accomplishment in languages, and extraordinary energy fit her to occupy with advantage to the Government, who can have a claim worthy the attention of the Government or its Chief Magistrate? As I had charge of the Sanitary Commission during the war, I was a special witness of Mrs. Powers's sacrifice and advantageous labors for our soldiers. I have felt specially called to testify in her case, and have felt that her age made it not improper to bring the subject directly to the President's notice.

"Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

"HENRY W. BELLOWES,

"President United States Sanitary Commission."

"The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

There are also letters, petitions, and statements of facts signed by Hon. S. Tuttle, ex-mayor of Paterson, N. J.; Garret A. Hobart, speaker of the New Jersey assembly; George Wirtz, editor of the Press; John J. Brown, president First National Bank of Paterson; B. Buckley, president Second National Bank; Nathaniel Townsend, mayor of Paterson; H. A. Williams, ex-mayor of Paterson; Benj. Buckley, president New Jersey senate, and many others of high character and prominent positions.

Your committee also cite the following extract from the letter of John W. Wallace, reporter of the United States Supreme Court:

"I can think of no case more affecting than hers [meaning Mrs. Powers's]. Her family, in a branch of it known to me, is one of the best in this part of our country. She has been uncommonly well educated in letters, and, but for accident—such as occasionally happens in social life—would have been in a situation of opulence. She is, however, in circumstances very painfully the reverse. She has claims also upon the nation. She was for three years, as I understood at the time and have no doubt, engaged in our camps and hospitals during the war, and did much to relieve the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers. As an associate manager for New Jersey of the United States Sanitary Commission, it has been stated to me, and I doubt not truly, that she raised by personal application in one city \$10,000 in money, besides superintending the preparation of 21,000 hospital articles, which went to the use of the Army. Her own health was impaired by her labor."

Mrs. Powers is now eighty years of age. The history of the case in Congress shows that her petition was first presented to Congress at the second session of the Forty-third Congress, and received a favorable report from the Committee on Claims of the House, on which there was no final action. Again, in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, no action. In the United States Senate, in the Forty-sixth Congress, referred to the Committee on Claims, whose report was adverse. The report of that committee was submitted by Senator Harris, and the facts found were substantially as those stated in this report, but its conclusion was in these words:

"The services of the petitioner were patriotic and laudable, but such as many thousands of the ladies of the country performed, prompted by similar motives, and such as very few have demanded compensation for, and the Government has not heretofore recognized as justifying a demand upon the Treasury. * * * The committee recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed."

Your committee, on the contrary, find that such services have heretofore been recognized by Congress, as appears by a resolution appropriating \$15,000 as compensation to Miss Clara Barton for money expended by her from her own resources during the war of the rebellion in endeavoring to discover missing soldiers of the armies of the United States, and in communicating intelligence to their relatives, which resolution passed Congress and was approved March 10, 1866; also, by an act passed in 1876 appropriating \$20,000 to Mrs. Eliza Potter, widow of Lorenzo T. Potter, deceased, late of Charleston, S. C.; also, by every act of Congress since the war by which pensions have been increased beyond the provisions of law, particularly in those cases where large annuities have been paid to widows of prominent officers in the Army; also, in the ample provisions which have been made by law for the widows of deceased Presidents of the United States. Your committee do not believe that in making an appropriation for Mrs. Powers any new or dangerous precedent will be established. On the contrary, in their opinion, it is the duty of a great Government like this to deal justly with its citizens. Mrs. Powers cannot be compensated for the invaluable services she rendered to the sick and wounded soldiers; but she can, and in the opinion of your committee ought to, be reimbursed, under all the circumstances of this case, for the \$2,500 she actually expended. Therefore, your committee recommend the passage of the accompanying Senate bill, amended by striking out "five thousand" in lines 4 and 5, and inserting the words "twenty-five hundred."

Your committee, agreeing fully with the statements of fact and the conclusions in the above report, recommend the passage of the bill S. 716.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 422.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 422) for the relief of Isaac Minor, administrator of the estate of John Saf, deceased, having considered the same, and accompanying papers, submits the following report:

John Saf furnished to E. R. Dodge, United States Indian agent at Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, California, during the first and second quarters of the year 1874, under a contract between himself and said agent, dated January 1, 1874, and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Board of Indian Commissioners, and the Secretary of the Interior, 55,838 pounds of beef, and during the third quarter of the same year he also furnished 35,071 pounds of beef, purchased in open market by the said agent. The beef so purchased was taken up and accounted for by said agent in his property account for the first, second, and third quarters of said year.

The said contract of January 1, 1874, contains the following provision, viz:

The said John Saf shall receive nine cents gold coin, or ten cents United States currency per pound for every pound of fresh beef delivered and accepted under this contract.

And in an affidavit of the claimant filed with the papers it is stated that at the date of the contract and at the place of its execution currency was worth but 70 cents on the dollar.

The vouchers for the beef furnished as aforesaid were made out, at the time the beef was furnished, in currency, at 10 cents per pound, it being in the interest of the United States, at the then value of currency, to do so.

The vouchers were for 55,838 pounds of beef, at 10 cents per pound, \$5,583.80; and for 35,071 pounds of beef, at 5 cents per pound, \$1,753.55. These vouchers were not paid for want of funds. The appropriation had been exhausted before the purchases were made.

Prior to the 12th day of May, 1875, said John Saf died, and Isaac Minor was duly appointed administrator of his estate.

Under the act of Congress approved August 7, 1882, authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to examine and audit all claims theretofore filed in the Department for services rendered and supplies furnished under direction of the Indian Bureau, or of any of its agents, &c., this claim, amounting in the aggregate to \$7,337.35, was presented

to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to be examined and audited. The claim was audited for the full amount by the Second Auditor, but when it reached the Second Comptroller it was returned by him to the Second Auditor for restatement, accompanied with a letter, of which the following is a copy:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 5, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the account of John Saf, deceased, for \$7,337.35, reported under act of August 7, 1882, and respectfully invite your attention to the fact that said account is stated for 55,838 pounds beef, delivered under contract at 10 cents per pound, when the contract calls for 9 cents per pound, in coin, in which currency the Government is now prepared to pay.

I would therefore suggest that the claim be restated for amount received under contract at 9 cents per pound, and the open market purchase 35,071 pounds at one-half the contract rate, which is 4½ cents per pound.

The contract is herewith transmitted for your inspection, with request for its return.

Very respectfully,

W. W. UPTON,
Comptroller.

Hon. O. FERRISS,
Second Auditor.

The Second Auditor adhered to his previous statement, but was overruled by the Second Comptroller, and the sum of \$6,603.62 allowed; and \$733.73 disallowed. The reason for the disallowance of said sum of \$733.73 is explained by a statement of differences of which the following is a copy:

Statement of differences arising in the settlement of the accounts of John Saf, deceased, for beef furnished for the Indian service at the Hoopa Valley Agency, California, from January 3 to June 30, 1874, under contract of January 1, 1874, also open market purchase of beef, third quarter, 1874.

Amount claimed.....	\$7,337 35
Amount allowed.....	6,603 62
Difference	733 73

Explained as follows:

The contract rate for beef delivered at the above agency was 9 cents per pound net in coin, or 10 cents in currency. The Government being now prepared to pay as the terms of said contract, 1 per cent. of amount allowed by the Second Auditor will be disallowed, viz: 55,838 pounds at 10 cents per pound, \$5,583.80—1 per cent., \$558.38. The amount allowed by the Second Auditor for 35,071 pounds of beef, purchased in open market at 5 cents per pound, or \$1,753.55, is allowed by this office at one-half the contract coin rate, or 4½ cents per pound net, \$1,578.20, the difference 1 per cent. is disallowed, \$175.35; difference explained, \$733.73.

E. J. DOWLING.

SECOND COMPTROLLER OFFICE.

It appearing that under the express provision of the contract of January 1, 1874, the Government, should it pay for the beef furnished in pursuance of the contract, at its option, might pay for it at the rate of 10 cents per pound in currency, or 9 cents per pound in coin, your committee is unable to perceive that the claimant is entitled to further relief in regard to that portion of its claim.

It does not appear what the precise terms of the contract of purchase in open market were, but in the absence of evidence upon this point the action of the Second Comptroller must be presumed to have been correct.

The amount disallowed upon the vouchers for beef purchased by the

agent in open market was \$175.35.5. In view of the price of currency at the time this beef was purchased, your committee are of the opinion that the claimant has no just cause of complaint on account of the action of the Second Comptroller.

Neither the contract of January 1, 1874, nor the purchase in open market, was authorized by law. Mr. Saf must have understood that the United States was neither a party to his contract with the agent nor bound by it. The United States never became a party to the transaction until the passage of the act of August 7, 1882.

Your committee are further of the opinion that Congress, having provided for the examination and auditing of this claim, and the claimant having presented his claim to the tribunal so provided, and having taken the benefit of its decision, he should abide by it.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill do not pass.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 374.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred bill S. 374, respectfully report as follows:

The facts as shown by the written application of the claimant for relief are as follows:

In October, 1861, the claimant was the owner of a lead-smelting furnace situated at Mine La Motte, in Madison County, in the State of Missouri; that on the 18th of that month a battle was fought between the United States and Confederate States forces at Fredericktown, several miles distant, and on the same day the furnace was destroyed by a detachment of United States soldiers, who acted under orders of Colonel Carlin, of the United States Army. The order was given to prevent the works from falling into the hands of the Confederates. The claim is for \$3,895 damages, occasioned by said destruction.

This case falls within the principle of numerous cases decided by the committee. (See reports of this session, Nos. 22, 40, &c.)

These cases settle the rule that the United States are not responsible for losses of this kind. We recommend that the claim be disallowed and the bill be indefinitely postponed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 641.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 641) concerning details from the Army, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

The committee present first, and make a part of their report, the two following letters from the honorable Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, respectively:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 18, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, inclosing a copy of S. 641, entitled "A bill concerning details from the Army," with request to be furnished with such data upon the subject as I may deem proper.

In reply, I beg to invite attention to the inclosed copy of report upon the subject by the Lieutenant-General of the Army, dated the 12th instant, and to express my concurrence in the views therein presented.

Certain information upon the same subject, which is belived to be such as you desire, was transmitted by me to the Senate under date of January 7 instant, in response to a resolution of that body of December 10 ultimo, and is published in Senate Executive Document No. 37, present session.

The bill received with your letter is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. W. J. SEWELL,
of Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 12, 1884.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of War.

The conditions involved in Senate bill No. 641, entitled "A bill concerning details of regimental or company officers," could not be carried out without great detriment to the service, besides, the enactment of such a law would, in my judgment, so abridge the powers of the President of the United States and those who command under him as to seriously impede the administration of the Army.

A list of officers detached from their companies and regiments is contained in a report made by the honorable Secretary of War, under Senate resolution of December 10, 1883. From this it will be observed that the classes of details that would be affected by the provisions of this bill are: the instructors at the Military Academy; the officers of the Signal Corps; the authorized aids-de-camp; the officers in the War Records Office, and such officers (21 in all, 9 of whom are authorized by law) as are detailed on miscellaneous duty. It seems almost unnecessary to say that the officers charged with the administration of the Army should control such matters, and while there

may be abuse (which I do not admit) it would be subversive of the principle upon which all armies are constructed and governed were Congress to assume direction over what is believed to properly belong to the detail of internal economy.

Officers are frequently required for special purposes, and those who display special fitness are generally selected. It certainly would be detrimental to the service to regulate such selections by law, and if it would be injudicious under this aspect of the case, it may be safely concluded that the few other details that pertain to the military service may be left to the discretion of those who are supposed to be competent and are empowered by law to command the Army.

The classification above referred to covers all the officers who would be affected by this bill. The instructors at the Military Academy (authorized by law) are selected for their ability and aptitude, and certainly should not be subjected to its conditions. The officers of the Signal Corps (authorized by law) are selected because of special aptitude, and by the time they become qualified by study and experience this bill would relieve them. The aids-de-camp to general officers (authorized by law) occupy confidential positions, and, in my judgment, it would not be to the interest of the service to regulate, by law, the tenure of such confidential positions. The officers in the War Records Office (authorized by law) have special aptitude and qualifications, and no definite period should be fixed for relieving them from this duty.

The miscellaneous details, where not provided for by law, are but few in number, and arise from emergencies incident to the service, and to make a fixed law regarding them would not, in my judgment, be expedient.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant-General.

The committee, after a full investigation of the subject, do not wholly concur in the opinion of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, and approved by the honorable Secretary of War.

The officers of the Army who are performing active duty in the field, and continue to do so from year to year, are dissatisfied with the long details of their comrades, who, by reason of their special fitness for detached service, or by favoritism, are continued on special duties for lengthened periods without reporting to their respective commands, or taking their share of field service. This has grown to such an extent as to induce the belief that undue influence is used in continuing these details beyond a reasonable period.

The committee are of the opinion that details of this kind are not so much of a personal nature, but rather regular tours of duty, which should be looked upon as a relief from the active service of the field. At the same time, they recognize that there may be exceptional cases, wherein the passage of this act, as it now stands, might embarrass the War Department, and therefore recommend the following amendment to the bill:

On line 5, after the word "consecutively," add "except by an order of the President."

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 13.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred bill S. 13, respectfully report as follows :

The case made by the memorial of the claimants, is that in 1862 they were the owners of certain salt works near Manchester, Ky., and that the same were destroyed by the United States forces, under orders from General Buell. It does not appear what the necessity was for such destruction. But this is wholly immaterial. If destroyed without the urgent and impending necessity required to make the destruction lawful, then the officer ordering the destruction would be responsible, and not the United States (see *Harrison v. Mitchel*, 13 How. S. C.). If destroyed in pursuance of such necessity, it is now well settled that the United States are not liable (see Cl. Com. reports of this session, Nos. 22, 40, &c.).

The committee recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed and the claim disallowed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 743.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 743) for the relief of Frederick W. Ruggles, having considered the case and the evidence presented, beg leave to report:

The claim of Frederick W. Ruggles against the United States, which he desires to be heard and adjudicated upon in the Court of Claims, is based upon the following facts:

The said claimant, Frederick W. Ruggles, is a subject of the British Government, residing at Westport, in the county of Digby, Province of Nova Scotia, and Dominion of Canada, and was the owner of a cargo consisting of 638 barrels of No. 1 herring, 75 quintals of dry codfish, and other goods and articles, which said cargo was shipped on board the schooner Argonaut on or about the 23d day of August, A. D. 1861. Said schooner cleared from Westport aforesaid for Key West, in Florida, on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1861, and while on her voyage to such port, and on or about the 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, was captured by the United States steamer Susquehanna off Hatteras Inlet, sent with said cargo into New York in charge of a prize crew, and was libeled by the United States attorney as a prize of war. The said claimant appeared before the district court of the United States, sitting as a prize court, and obtained from said court a judgment in his favor, which judgment was for the return of the cargo to him, without costs against the naval captors. But an interval of six weeks having occurred from the time of the capture to the date of such release and restoration, during which time said cargo was in the hands and under the control of the captors, the fish and other perishable articles were damaged and rendered almost worthless, and many articles forming a part of said cargo were removed and have not since been seen by said claimant.

Subsequently, in the year 1872, the said claimant presented his case, by his own Government, upon memorial, to the commission appointed under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, called and known as the "Washington treaty," which commission is known as the "British and American Mixed Commission," and established his claim, as it seems to your committee, by good and competent evidence, all of which evidence, with the memorial, demurrer, and arguments, may be found in the Reports of said British and American Mixed Commission, Volumes X, XVII, and XXVI, now on file in the library of the Department of State.

From an examination of the case, as found in said reports, it appears that while the whole case was presented, with evidence as to its merits, in the hearings before said commission, the merits were not considered. The United States, by their counsel, demurred to the memorial of the claimant, as not showing a case within the jurisdiction of said commission, and specified as grounds of demurrer—

1st. That the said cargo having been discharged by the judgment of the district court, and no appeal taken from such judgment, the United States are not responsible for the acts of the said United States steamer *Susquehanna*, and are not liable to reclamation for damages thereof ;

2d. That the question of costs and damages in regard to said alleged capture having been within the jurisdiction of said district court to determine, and the said court not having awarded damages to said claimant for such detention, and no appeal having been taken from the judgment of said court in that regard, no reclamation lies before this commission in behalf of the claimant for the damages claimed in said memorial; and

3d. That the memorial sets forth no facts or circumstances establishing a claim against the United States within the provisions of the twelfth article of said treaty.

The question of jurisdiction was argued at length, and an examination of the case in the reports shows that it was the only question argued and considered, and that consequently upon that ground the claim was disallowed by the commission. It was held that until the claimant had exhausted his remedy by appeal, and finds himself still aggrieved by the judicial tribunal of last resort, he has no ground of reclamation against the United States as the worker of injustice against him. It is only in the event of final failure of justice, after pursuit of all the regular and ordinary means of redress, that any nation is to be considered as working wrong against a foreign litigant, so as to entitle him to reclamation through the intervention of his own Government. The litigant who stops short of this cannot avail himself of the provisions of the treaty.

In the case before the commission, the claimant files an affidavit setting forth the reasons why no appeal was taken from the decision of this prize court, which are, substantially, that the counsel who conducted the business for said claimant informed him that there was no necessity for taking such an appeal unless he, the said claimant, intended to commence suit in a civil court for damages ; and that the said counsel gave it as his opinion that there would, without doubt, be other such claims arising in the course of the war which would be referred to arbitration, and that, being governed by such advice, no appeal was taken. Such right of appeal having now been lost by limitation, and the claimant having presented a claim which is *prima facie* a just one, it seems to your committee in accordance with the principles of justice and equity that the claimant should have the opportunity of presenting this case in the Court of Claims, that it may be heard upon its merits and judgment given accordingly.

Wherefore your committee report back the bill, and recommend that it do pass.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Education and Labor, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 398.]

The Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (S. 398) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools, report as follows:

The committee have considered the bill (S. 398) and recommend its passage in a new draft which is herewith submitted.

The leading provisions of the original bill are unanimously approved by the committee. Its scope has been enlarged so as to make more specific provision for industrial education when practicable, and for instruction to females in such branches of technical and industrial education as are suited to their sex. While the provisions for superintendence of the fund have been modified, it is believed that sufficient safeguards are provided to secure the prudent application of the public money to the purposes of the bill.

In view of the great and manifest public necessity of the passage of this bill, or of some other bill making adequate and immediate provision to aid the States and Territories in the removal of the lamentable and increasing popular ignorance which exists in many portions of the country, the committee have thought it useless to submit an elaborate report in favor of the bill at this time, reserving, until its discussion shall be reached in regular order, the presentation of such views as may then be thought to be important.

Several members of the committee reserve the right to offer amendments in the Senate.

The original bill having been exhausted from the files of the Senate is submitted with this report that it may be printed with the new draft, the passage of which is recommended by the committee.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 10, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Education and Labor, submitted the following supplemental

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 398.]

The Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred Senate bill 398, entitled "A bill to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools," having reported back the same with amendments, recommending its passage, without discussion of the subject, in view of its great importance and the difficulty of collecting statistics and data for the consideration of the Senate, ask leave to make the following supplementary report:

The committee unanimously approve the amount proposed to be appropriated in the bill and its distribution on the basis of illiteracy, and a majority recommend its passage in its present form.

The matter following is largely from a presentation of the subject made by the chairman of the committee on a former occasion, for which, as matter of argument, the committee as a whole is not responsible, but the statistical tables and calculations having been prepared with considerable labor and care, and being substantially unchanged by later information, the same is incorporated with this supplementary report.

We propose to inquire into the nature and extent of the powers and obligations of the National Government to assist in the education of the people when necessary, for its and their own preservation; to develop and illustrate the actual condition of popular education in this country as revealed by the census of 1880, and from other reliable sources, and thereby to demonstrate the necessity of national aid to common schools at the present time; to explain the several measures pending in Congress having that end in view, and to briefly give reasons for supporting Senate bill No. 398, as in our belief best calculated to secure the object desired by the advocates of all.

The United States are conceded by all to be a unit and a sovereignty within the scope of the powers expressly granted or necessarily implied in the written Constitution. The only real question between those who have held to the national idea on the one hand and that of State sovereignty on the other has been as to which had the right to decide upon their relative jurisdictions and to establish their political boundaries when in dispute. Upon this question we do not now propose to enter, because it is not essential to the maintenance of the argument on this occasion. Our leading proposition is that the General Government possesses the power and has imposed upon itself the duty of educating the people of the United States whenever for any cause those people are deficient in that degree of education which is essential to the discharge

of their duties as citizens either of the United States or of the several States wherein they chance to reside.

This does not imply that a like power and even more imperative duty do not require the people of every State to educate its own citizens. It is a power not hostile but friendly to the States. Nor is it a power to be exercised unnecessarily. It should be exercised only in extremity, and when manifestly essential to the local, and therefore ultimately to the general welfare. As the State may not engage in war unless "actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay," so the United States should not enter upon the duty of qualifying the citizen to bear his responsibilities to the nation and to the State until the local power is shown to be inadequate or negligent and the necessity is apparent and imperative. But the power is there.

There is no truth better established or more generally admitted than that the republican form of government cannot exist unless the people are competent to govern themselves. The contrary doctrine would be an absurdity, a contradiction of terms. What is the republican form of government but government of the people by the people? But how can the people govern, how exercise sovereignty, except they have the knowledge requisite to that end? Sovereignty requires as much intelligence when exercised by the people as a whole as when exercised by a single individual; it requires more. The monarch governs according to his will, not necessarily with that broad intelligence demanded by the public good. Government for the people by the people implies that degree of popular intelligence which will enable the masses of men to comprehend the principles and to direct the administration of government in such way as to promote the general welfare. Republican government, therefore, requires a higher degree of intelligence on the part of the sovereign than any other form. That sovereign is the whole body of the people. How, then, can the republican form of government exist and continue to exist unless from generation to generation, in perpetual succession, the citizen sovereigns are educated?

But the question is deeper still. How can civilization exist without education? What is civilization but the result of education—of the development and training of the powers of the individual? All human progress and happiness are, in the higher and broader sense, but education, which confers the capacity both to do and to enjoy. If, then, to educate is to civilize, the great duty which society owes to the individual is to educate him, and the benefit thus conferred he is bound to return.

This primary duty of society to its individual membership is by the law of nature imposed, in the first instance, upon the parent. But the parent cannot fully discharge it. What then? Society, through the established forms of government, interferes and performs what the parent fails to perform. Is this any violation of the right of the parent? No one pretends it. It is merely the doing of that which, for the good of the child, the parent, and the whole social fabric, must be done. The right of the mass, that is, of the State, is paramount even to that of the individual, inasmuch as the general welfare—the safety of the people—is the supreme law. No parent has the right to say that his child shall remain ignorant. He has no right to breed fire-brands and death to the society of which he is a part and to which he owes everything himself. Here is the foundation of the right of compulsory education on the part of the State.

If the parent fully exercised his right to properly educate his child there would be no occasion for the interference of the State; but he fails to do it. Benevolent voluntary effort comes to his aid. This also

fails. What then? The law of self-preservation at once asserts itself in behalf of the State as well as of the individual, and for the welfare of both it must put forth its power. These principles are fundamental and are so plain that their assertion may seem superfluous. But we now come to an important question in the argument.

What in our complex system of government constitutes the "state," the organization in which reside the right and duty to educate the individual when the parent and voluntary agencies fail? The term "state" has various significations, but as used in this connection it is thus defined by Mr. Webster, and by the writers upon law: "A political body or body politic; the body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government."

Mr. Bouvier says:

In its most enlarged sense it signifies a self-sufficient body of persons united together in one community for the defense of their rights and to do right and justice to foreigners. In this sense the state means the whole people united into one body-politic, and the state and the people of the state are equivalent expressions.

There can be no doubt that under our system the word "State" includes the combined powers of both the United States and of the several States of whose Union the former is composed. The territory which constitutes the one includes the many. The citizens of the many are individually and identically the citizens of the nation at large. Every citizen of the United States who resides in a State is a citizen thereof. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." The rights and powers of the great community of fifty millions of people who constitute the citizens of the United States and of the several States are vested in the Government of the United States, in the governments of the several States, or in the people themselves. Although these three depositories of rights and powers are "distinct like the billows," yet they are "one like the sea." Distinct in their several jurisdictions, yet they constitute one great whole, and act together harmoniously for the individual and common good, each independent of the other in its sphere, like the independent yet concurring powers of nature in the realms of physical life, where—

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature is, and God the soul.

It is only as we use the word "state" in this complete sense that the people of the United States, who are also the people of the several States and of the Territories, constitute "a body of persons united together in one community for the defense of their rights, and to do right and justice to foreigners."

Now, the right of self-defense, which is the right of self-preservation, is the right to live and to be. The right of the people to be at all implies and includes the right to constitute and maintain the state—that is to say, government—and to prescribe its form, for human existence is impossible without government. The governing power must know how to govern or it cannot govern. Can a man do that which he knows not how to do? The people have distributed the functions of government between the national and the sectional or the State authorities, and have retained in themselves the initial exercise of all power through the ballot. The ballot is the republican form of government both in the nation and in the State.

Intelligence is necessary in the individual, who is the sovereign, in the one as well as the other. The right and duty of the national portion of the Government to preserve itself and of the individual to preserve it and to exert his sovereignty through its forms perpetually are

absolute. It is the right and duty of the whole to preserve the whole, and the right and duty of the whole to preserve the whole implies the preservation of all the parts by that whole, to the existence of which all the parts are necessary. It is not necessary that a man should have written permission to live. He needs no license stamped or sealed to give him the right to breathe.

His creation implied all that. Just so the people, when they created governments, both of State and nation, republican in form, and bade them multiply their blessings and replenish the earth with their civilizing and ennobling activities, necessarily gave them the breath of life and the inherent power to preserve that life. To have written into the constitutions of the States or of the National Government the right of self-preservation would have been as superfluous as to have required a written order for the sun to shine, for water to run down hill, or for any created thing to obey the law of its being. But the right to educate the child throughout the nation is the right to preserve the Government and the nation. That right cannot be curtailed. It is geographically coextensive with the jurisdiction of the Government itself, and self-preservation compels its exercise by the National Government whenever there is failure for any reason on the part of the parent and the State.

OBLIGATION TO GUARANTEE GOVERNMENTS REPUBLICAN IN FORM.

Still again. The whole people of the United States, that is to say, the nation, by the primary act of the masses and by the act of their State governments, have commanded in the written terms of the constitutional law of the land that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." How is that obligation to be fulfilled? Must its performance await revolution, and must destruction precede preservation? Is it a guarantee of possession to stand by while war and tempest obliterate, and then endeavor to restore? Is reconstruction the only or is it the better way in which the obligation to guarantee a government republican in form to the States of this Union can be discharged? Is not the ounce of prevention still worth the pound of cure? Does not the duty to guarantee imply the right to prevent and to preserve even more strongly than to restore? Prevention might be possible when restoration would prove to be impossible.

It is a conceded proposition that where a duty is imposed all the power necessary to its performance is conferred, and the choice of means, so far as there is no prohibition, goes with the power.

If all this be so, what doubt can there be, not only of the power, but also of the absolute duty of the National Government, to perform its obligation of guarantee in the only effective way in which it is possible? When does the obligation to guarantee attach? Did it not commence with the adoption of the Constitution, and is it not continuous in its operation? Does it not attach as a right in the Territories, which are inchoate States? Does it not follow every movement of the concurrent life of the nation and of the States, and enter into all their constitutional and inseparable relations?

Not to educate is to destroy. It follows inevitably that not to educate is to break the guarantee of republican government to the States. If the parent and the State fail to educate the citizen, does not this clause of the Constitution compel the nation to educate its child?

THE GENERAL WELFARE.

But Congress has express power "to provide for the general welfare of the United States," and to exert its utmost power of taxation to pro-

mote that which was one of the six greatest ends enumerated in the preamble, and to secure which the Constitution itself was ordained and established by the whole people of the United States of America. That people well understood that without intelligence it would be impossible "to preserve the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity." It goes without argument to say that in no way can the general welfare be so promoted as by the general diffusion of knowledge and the discipline of the mental powers of the masses of the people, which can only be accomplished by common schools maintained by governmental power.

Governments are but agencies established by society to secure the happiness of its individual members. Whenever they cease to promote the end for which they were created they should be destroyed, and whenever and so far as they fail they should modify or reverse their action.

If in the past the National Government has not borne its due proportion of the burdens of the education of the people, or if new conditions have arisen which require of it a degree of co-operation with the several States not hitherto necessary in securing to all citizens of the Republic that degree of intelligence which is indispensable to the safety of society and to the happiness of the individual, who is at once the subject and the sovereign in both local and national administration, then the time has come for a new departure, and the withes of straw must yield to the expanding limbs of the giant who is arousing himself for the labors of the time which has already come.

But it must not be forgotten that the fathers and mothers of this Republic never conceived of the possibility of its existence except as its foundations should be laid upon knowledge and virtue, and that the promotion of sound learning was deemed to be the fundamental duty of the national power. The time would fail to speak of the founders of the colonies, and of the constant efforts which they put forth from New Hampshire to Georgia to establish schools and colleges for the education of those who were to enjoy the rights of citizenship within their respective borders. The Revolution was the outgrowth of the school, the college, and of the free worship of God. The constitution of every State as well as the Declaration of Independence and the whole theory of the national polity depend upon the possession of knowledge and virtue by the people at large.

Hence Washington never ceased by word and deed to enforce this great truth upon his countrymen. Adams and Franklin and Jefferson and Madison and Hamilton and Clinton and Rush, and the whole galaxy of the immortals who cradled the nation, dwelt continually and emphatically upon the primary necessity of the universal intelligence of the masses to the perpetuation of their freedom and happiness. Nor did they confine their efforts to precept alone. The Congress of the Confederation, as well as the General Government under which we now live, at an early day proclaimed their duty and exercised their power to apply the property of the nation to promote this great interest of all. One-sixteenth part of the public lands was devoted to the education of the children of the coming States from the foundation of the Government; three-score years afterward the amount was doubled, and from time to time during the century nearly which has elapsed since the ordinances of 1785 and 1787 the nation has contributed of its resources to the establishment and maintenance of the public schools.

The messages of Washington and other early Presidents, who, with their associates, created and defined the national powers, and the responses of both branches of Congress, are full of the recognition of the obligation of the General Government to encourage and foster universal

education, and as he passed from the scene of official life the Father of his Country solemnly adjured the American people "to promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge."

The promotion of learning and science, and the appropriation of the public money for that purpose, has always been recognized as within the scope of national power. Measures for the establishment of a national university have been supported by our leading statesmen, and appropriations of public money and other property have been from time to time made to establish or assist institutions like the agricultural colleges, observatories, the Smithsonian Institute, and exploring expeditions by land or sea, all which implies the possession of the undoubted power, as well as the disposition, to apply the resources of the National Government to these high purposes whenever in its judgment the general welfare will be conserved thereby. But even if all this were untrue, the case would remain the same.

Laws are silent in war. They were silent in the conflict through which we have just passed. But what is meant by this? Not that all laws are silent; but that minor regulations which appertain to more quiet times are suspended in the overmastering presence of the great first law of self-preservation.

In this sense, which is the true sense, laws may become silent in peace as well as in war. We are now in peace, but if there be laws which forbid the education of the illiterate millions of the American people by the outstretched arm and bursting Treasury and innumerable intellectual and moral agencies of the nation at large, then those laws should, and in presence of the uprising sentiment of the people I may say they shall, be silent in this land until by the diffusion of knowledge, and of the power which knowledge gives to every child within our borders, peace may be made perpetual. Universal intelligence never makes war. Only ignorance is convertible into brute force. Ignorance is slavery. But for ignorance there would have been no slave. But for ignorance among the nominally free there would have been no rebellion. The contest we now wage is with that still unconquered ignorance of both white man and black man in all parts of the country which hurried us by remorseless fate to fields of death for four long years. Beside this we confront the demands of hordes incoming from beyond both great oceans, and of the advancing generations of men.

Whenever the State or the local community is able to sufficiently instruct its youth it should do so, and the national aid should be invoked only when made necessary by local neglect or inability. But this burden is primarily one of taxation. Civilization must be paid for. Education is the insurance upon civilization. It must be kept up everywhere, for the risk is everywhere. To leave the child of the pauper uneducated is to incur as great risk of destruction by the fires or floods of ignorance and crime as if he were the scion of wealth and place. So, too, in the nicely balanced forces and relations of localities, the neglect of a county or a township may in some vital emergency destroy the institutions of the whole country by remote or even by immediate results. Hence there must be no admission of the doctrine that the general power can yield the right to educate when necessary to the general good. This power is indispensable to preserve the parts as well as the whole.

If these principles are true, we are next brought logically to the consideration of the actual condition of the United States and the Territories thereof in respect to the education of the people. This must be done that we may determine intelligently the question whether the

nation should appropriate and, either directly or through State agencies, apply the public money for that use.

A GLANCE AT OUR RELATIONS TO OTHER NATIONS AS BEARING UPON EDUCATION.

In determining our duty in reference to the promotion of the general welfare by the appropriation of the public money to the education of youth, it may be well for us to consider not merely our internal relations, but also our position among the nations and our responsibilities to mankind at large. We will do this before proceeding to minute internal inquiries. It is no less than high crime for us to ignore the fact that we are but the trustees of our institutions and political principles for the human race. We cannot innocently forget that there are fifteen hundred millions of our fellow-men living upon the planet to-day, of whom not more than one-sixth part are even nominally civilized, and not more than one human being in ten is free, or leads a life which to a citizen of our own favored country seems to be worth living at all. Yet the prospects of the world as a whole never were so hopeful as now.

What imagination can realize the horrors of history, and who can believe that the balance of human experience during the transition from the savage state to the blessings of civilization and of liberty is on the side of happiness? Until the development of our own institutions, it cannot be said that the masses of men who made up the population of any nation since the dawn of time were free. Liberty has either been wholly unknown, or she has been current only in aristocracies, which, while maintaining something like toleration and equality among themselves, have been more despotic in their rule of the masses below them than any king or czar. But our nation, and ours alone, has been advanced to the condition of a sovereignty universally diffused, to that of kingship popularized. This alone is freedom.

We have gained all that we possess by reason of the education of the individual, and we hold it upon the same tenure. What we hold for ourselves we hold for mankind, and we hold it for both upon the same condition by which it was gained, and that is the continued and universal education and development of the people. As the leader of the nations it is indispensable to the discharge of our high trust that we incessantly perfect and carefully preserve ourselves. This work cannot be delegated; this responsibility cannot be surrendered nor evaded. Our relations and our influence with mankind at large are sustained and felt in our national and not in our State or individual capacity. Our position as a nation can only be maintained by a culture and development of the citizens of the Republic which shall be stimulated by the national idea, controlled by it, if need be, and, at all hazards, by it guaranteed and made sure.

The responsibilities which rest upon us, placed as we are in the forefront of the struggle of the ages, with the bannered hopes of the race in one hand, and the sword of liberty, by whose sharp edge alone they can be realized, in the other, are not to be sneered at; as they were unsought, so are they not to be evaded, and as God liveth they shall be discharged. The common schools of this country are the recruiting ground and the disciplinary camp of the great armies of civilization and freedom and progress, whose victories have been and shall continue to be still more renowned than those of war.

Lycurgus resolved all legislation into the proper education of youth. To so shape the laws and institutions of a country as to perfect the citizen is to make the restraint of statutes unnecessary. Teach the citi-

vidual man the full extent and just limitation of his own rights, imbue him with a desire to perform his duties to others and to the state, cultivate within his breast the love of country and intelligent recognition of the Deity who creates, controls, and blesses all, and society would go alone. This should be the great end of the law-giver. Educate the rising generation mentally, morally, physically, just as it should be done, and this nation and this world would reach the millennium within one hundred years. But such education is now impossible.

Who is to instruct? The teachers are but as children yet, and although the fields are white unto the harvest the laborers are few. Nothing is so important as the education of youth, but one dollar is expended for that use where ten are imperatively required; and it is still a debated question whether the nation shall be taxed to save its own child, when in no other way can itself be saved. It doth not yet appear what we shall be; but no pause can be permitted in effort without deterioration, and the increasing millions constantly cry more, more, give, give, and the cry must be heeded, or even the low standard of to-day will sink to a still lower and more dangerous level.

But as we look abroad we behold the human race astir. We are no longer the exclusive custodians of the elements of progress; we are even now in sharp competition with European nations for rank as an intelligent people.

The emigration which comes over the Atlantic is not the same grade of human beings who came one-fourth of a century ago. Ireland is being educated; so is the whole population of the British Isles, and, save Russia and Turkey, this is true of the Continent.

We are not much longer to compete industrially with the sodden brain and clumsy finger of an unlettered peasantry; but with two hundred millions of producers, whose quickened powers of mind and body, combined with lower wages, will compel our relative advancement in order to maintain our superiority, or drive us to the increase of our already onerous tariffs in order to maintain our own industries and give employment and bread to our own people.

When we look abroad to the harvests of the commercial world we find ourselves already, save in the realm of sentiment, of no more consequence than any fourth-rate grower. While Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea are stretching out their hands for civilized interchange, and are developing markets which within fifty years will double the consumption of all articles which the skill of advanced civilization pours into the lap of barbarism and of increasing culture *en route* to the enlightened state, we have small part in the matter now, and prospectively none at all, unless we arouse ourselves to the absolute necessity of the culture of our present and fast-increasing population throughout our continental domain. We have no ships, and our flag is a tradition on the sea; it is as rare in the marts of mankind as the pelican of the wilderness in Broadway, New York.

Great Britain learned the secret of power from the defeat which gave us independence one century ago. Since then she has not lost a province; she has annexed the world. How? Instructed in policy by our success she has established her colonies on every vacant lot of the globe; she has tied her cables to the commerce of every clime, and her strong fleets of peaceful convoyed by her warlike marine are steaming for the coffers of London with the wealth of all nations, and especially of those among whom are to be found the profitable markets of future times.

Wherever among these upheaving populations she sends her ships she carries her institutions and her laws. Her colonies remain, and she has learned so to foster and govern that now they never rebel, but de-

velop into powerful allies, and her morning drum-beat, which "encircles the globe," stirs the tides of patriotic devotion in the heart of every listener; and so it is that she can now precipitate millions of armed men upon any hostile power, whether she calls them from the dusky but valiant millions of Hindostan, from the hardy recruits who face us all along our northern line, or from Australia and the islands of the sea. Great Britain is located everywhere. She has learned that if she cultivates the individual citizen and rules in harmony with the impulses of the human soul, that her empire will be without end—except it be the end of the world.

Hence, her statesmen after forty years of study enacted the laws of 1870, which mark as absolute and a far more important land-mark in the policy of that power as the free-trade policy of 1848. Great Britain is aiming to compel the education of every child covered by the jurisdiction of her flag at home or abroad, and to provide, or lead her colonies to provide, the means to fully carry out that policy. Within twenty-five years, unless we advance, we shall be far behind the English-speaking race in any other part of the earth.

What does this mean for us? Not merely humiliation and the half-masting of our banners—that we have already learned how to do and to rest quietly under it. But it will hurt our pockets. It will make us relatively poor. Wherever there is more intelligence there will be greater skill, and we shall become another Brazil to preserve the balance of stupidity on the western hemisphere. What is true of the new policy of Great Britain and of its consequences to us is also true of most other European nations. We would emphasize this aspect of the subject of education. Its importance to us cannot be overestimated. To mankind at large it means the millennium.

Let us examine the data of European progress that we may see if these things are so, for those who compare themselves among themselves are not wise.

In this examination it is pertinent to observe, not so much the actual condition of the people of other countries, as to note whether they are losing or accelerating their pace. Five years will educate a generation substantially, and it will not be long ere the Latin and the Saxon of Europe will reach and pass his kindred on this side the Atlantic if a relative improvement shall not be here maintained.

The data submitted below has been prepared at our request by the Commissioner of Education, whose invaluable labors have contributed so much to the elucidation of the great subject committed to his care.

NATIONAL AID TO EDUCATION.

1. FRANCE.

The population of France is 36,906,788. The liberality of the Government of the French Republic in providing for the education of the masses is without precedent in its history. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war, in 1871, popular education was in a backward state. According to the census of 1872 the total population was 36,102,921. Of this number 13,324,801, or 36.9 per cent. (including 3,540,101 children under six years of age), were unable to read or write; 3,772,603, or 10.5 per cent., could read only; and 19,005,517, or 52.6 per cent., could read and write.

This lamentable condition of affairs was due to optional attendance at school, and to the neglect on the part of the Government to provide a ample accommodation for a school population of nearly 6,000,000.

Many communes were too poor and some were unwilling to establish new schools or enlarge the existing ones. After some delay a law was passed March 28, 1882 making education obligatory for all children between the ages of six and thirteen; and authorizing poor communes to apply for Government aid whenever their means are not sufficient to establish and maintain public schools. The Government, however, does not always wait for departments or communes to apply for aid; it invites them to apply, and assures them of hearty co-operation. Letters were sent

on the 3d of April, 1882, by the minister of public instruction to the prefects of the departments of Morbihan and Vendée (on the western coast of France), on the condition of education in these two very backward districts.

In Morbihan 60 per cent. of the conscripts for the army, and the same proportion of persons who present themselves at the mairies (city halls) for marriages, cannot read or write. A number of communes have already voted sums amounting to 500,000 francs for the purpose of increasing the number of schools, and the minister of public instruction now offers them a further subsidy of 1,000,000 francs for the same purpose.

In Vendée, owing to similar causes, there also prevails a lamentable state of ignorance. Here 40 per cent. of the conscripts cannot read or write. In order to attend school hundreds of children would have to walk daily from eight to ten miles. The minister offers the department a subsidy of 600,000 francs for the purpose of increasing the number of schools.

Government aid to primary education.—In 1860 the Government aid to primary education amounted to 5,424,036 francs; in 1870 (under the empire), 9,817,513 francs; in 1877 (under the republic), 22,035,760 francs. In 1882 the Government aid will be about 50,000,000 francs, in order to enable all the communes to enforce the obligatory school law. In addition to the above amount the departments spend this year 25,000,000 francs and the communes 60,000,000 francs for primary education. During the two weeks from April 15 to April 30, 1882, the Government has spent 1,244,835 francs for new school-houses. The total amount spent by the Government alone in 1881-'82 for all phases of instruction amounts to 114,353,941 francs, or \$22,717,880.

2. BELGIUM.

The following table shows the Government grants to education from 1831 to 1882:

	Francs.		Francs.
1831.....	217,000	1864.....	3,707,000
1843.....	466,000	1870.....	6,425,000
1845.....	711,000	1878.....	11,500,000
1852.....	1,230,000	1882.....	20,400,000
1857.....	1,689,000		

The population of Belgium is 5,403,006.

In 1830, when Belgium separated from Holland, there were only 1,146 public primary schools. In 1875, there were 4,152 public primary schools and 2,615 adult schools. In 1847, 41.06 per cent. of the conscripts were illiterate; in 1850, 35.35 per cent.; and in 1878, only 19.59 per cent.

3. ITALY.

Italy has a population of 28,209,620, and a school population (6-12) of 4,527,582. Of this number 2,057,977 attend school, against 1,604,978 in 1870. The number of public elementary schools has risen from 32,782 in 1870 to 41,108 in 1879. The annual grant to these schools in 1882 is 31,000,000 lire (\$6,200,000). The 7,422 private elementary schools receive no state aid. In 1873 the Government grant was 15,000,000 lire (\$3,000,000); in 1876, 20,000,000 lire (\$4,000,000); and in 1878, 24,000,000 lire (\$4,800,000). This shows an increase of 16,000,000 lire, or \$3,200,000 since 1873.

The above grants are made in addition to large buildings and gardens given for educational purposes in nearly every city and town of the kingdom.

According to the census of 1861, out of a population of 21,777,334, there were 16,999,701 who could neither read nor write—7,889,238 males and 9,110,463 females.

In 1871, out of a population of 26,801,154, there were 19,533,792 who could neither read nor write.

The present minister of public instruction has taken energetic steps to provide accommodations for all the children of school age, and to enforce the law which makes attendance at school obligatory for all children between the ages of six and twelve.

4. ENGLAND.

The annual parliamentary grants to elementary schools in England and Wales was. In 1840, £30,000; in 1850, £180,110; in 1858, £668,873; in 1862, £774,743; in 1863, £721,386; in 1866, £649,006; in 1867, £682,201; in 1868, £680,429; in 1869, £840,711; in 1870, £914,721; in 1873, £1,313,078; in 1875, £1,566,271; in 1877, £2,127,730; in 1879, £2,733,404; in 1882, £2,749,863.

The number of schools has risen from 10,751 in 1872 to 17,614 in 1880; the number of seats from 2,397,745 in 1872, to 4,240,753 in 1880; and the average number of children in attendance from 1,445,326 in 1872, to 2,750,916 in 1880.

The population of England and Wales is 25,968,286.

5. SCOTLAND.

Population, 3,734,370. The parliamentary grant to elementary schools amounts to £466,512 for 1882-'83. The number of elementary schools has increased from 1,962 in 1872 to 3,056 in 1880; the number of seats from 267,412 in 1872 to 602,054 in 1880, and the number of children in average attendance from 206,090 in 1872 to 404,618 in 1880.

6. IRELAND.

Population, 5,159,839. Number of elementary schools, 7,522. Number of pupils, 1,031,995. The parliamentary grants for popular education in Ireland amounted to a total of £2,948,669 in the ten years, 1860-'69; in 1868 it was £360,195; in 1872, £430,390; and in 1882-'83 it amounts to £729,868.

7. PRUSSIA.

Population, 27,251,067. The Government expenditure for education amounts to \$11,458,856 in 1882, against \$10,000,000 in 1881. As nearly all the Prussian schools derive income from endowments, the Government grants are chiefly devoted to the establishment of new schools and the improvement of old ones.

8. RUSSIA.

Russia, with a population of 78,500,000 and a school population of 15,000,000, has only 28,357 elementary schools and 1,213,325 pupils. The annual Government grant to all grades of schools amounts to \$9,000,000. Of this amount only \$475,000 is devoted to elementary education. The finances of Russia exhibit large annual deficits, caused partly by an enormous expenditure for war, and partly by the construction of railways. According to official returns, the total war outlay incurred by Russia during the four years 1876-'79 amounted to \$728,984,635.

The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. In 1860 only two out of every hundred recruits levied for the army were able to read and write, but the proportion had largely increased in 1870, when eleven out of every one hundred were found to be possessed of these elements of knowledge.

10. AUSTRIA.

Education until recently was in a backward state in Austria, the bulk of the agricultural population, constituting two-thirds of the empire, being almost entirely illiterate. During the last twelve years, however, the Government has made vigorous efforts to bring about an improvement by founding new schools at the expense of the State wherever the conveniences were too poor. A law was passed in 1868 making education obligatory for all children between the ages of six and fourteen.

The Government expenditure for public education has increased from \$2,300,000 in 1870 to \$6,500,000 in 1881.

In this connection, as illustrating the educational impulse moving the whole British Empire, we annex the following data of schools in the Province of Ontario:

The population of Ontario is 1,913,460 and the school population 489,924. In 1844, there were in the province 2,505 schools, with 96,756 pupils; in 1875, 5,058 schools, with 494,065 pupils; and in 1880, 5,245 schools, with 496,855 pupils. The total expenses for education were \$275,000 in 1844, \$2,297,694 in 1881, \$3,258,125 in 1873, \$3,433,210 in 1878, and \$3,414,267 in 1880.

It will be observed that in every instance cited the nation assumes the duty and exercises the power not only of assisting but of controlling the subdivisions which make up the whole and provides for compulsory attendance of the child. The principle is fully recognized that when the general welfare demands, individuals and subdivisions must submit, if necessary for any cause, to receive compulsory blessings, coupled with which is the duty which implies the right of the whole to provide for the protection and safety of all the parts by the utmost exercise of its powers. True, their Governments are not so complex as ours, but the principle is still the same. Self-preservation dictates this policy everywhere.

It is impossible to dwell upon this branch of the subject or to spread before the Senate the evidence, coming from almost every Christian and from some pagan people, like the Japanese, for instance, that the human race is arousing itself to the realization of its innate possibilities.

The most astounding and humiliating fact of which we have knowledge, bearing upon the relative educational status of our own compared with the people of Europe, is this, that to-day only 14 per cent. of the immigration which comes from that continent to our shores is illiterate, being substantially of the same grade of intelligence as our general population. In other words, immigration no longer adds essentially to American illiteracy. It is probable that within a few years teachers from abroad will compete with our own for the higher wages paid to instructors in our common schools.

ACTUAL STATE OF EDUCATION IN THIS COUNTRY.

We now call attention to the actual condition of the American people as revealed by the most authentic evidence. Fortunately the returns of the census of 1880 are so fully compiled that through the labors of the Bureau of Census and of the Commissioner of Education the most important data has been tabulated, and we are able to give the country the cold steel of reliable statistics. These are more eloquent than any other possible statement, and demand the profoundest study of every citizen of the land.

But this should be remembered: It by no means follows that the person who can read and write is therefore qualified to discharge his duty as a sovereign. The line of lowest qualification has been fixed as by common consent, in the preparation of official data, at that level, but the suffrage itself is universal to males in nearly every State.

We recognize the right to govern himself as a part of the inalienable heritage of every man, regardless of literary attainments. But the capacity to read and to write is so obviously necessary to the proper exercise of this inherent right that, as a rule, we instinctively demand of every citizen that he shall possess himself of this power, and we demand of society that the opportunity to do so shall be provided at the public charge. True, that the history of the human race has been largely wrought by unlettered men, and there be many educated fools, while many a philosopher and natural leader cannot read.

But we must remind those who judge hopefully of our condition because a majority of our people can read and write, that of those who have the power a large proportion possess it very imperfectly, and almost never exercise it. Of those who can write, multitudes do not place a sentence on paper twice in a life-time. Thousands never get an idea from the printed page. The qualification is but nominal, and suffices merely to accomplish the ordinary business of life under the careful supervision of others, and is not really the source of knowledge and the means of interchange of thought. So that the figures of every census are far more favorable than the facts as to the real mental condition of the people. This consideration should never be lost sight of in the study of the problem before us, which is, How shall we qualify every citizen to best perform his part? How shall the whole people be lifted to the high level where subjects are unknown, and where equality and sovereignty are convertible terms?

The population of the United States in 1860 was thirty-one and one-half millions. In 1870, thirty-eight and one-half millions. In 1880, 50,000,000. In 1890 it will be at least 70,000,000. It is to-day nearly 52,000,000. So it must be remembered all the while that even the tremendous numbers and alarming conditions revealed in the following returns are constantly expanding in their gigantic proportions and overwhelming gravity.

CONDITION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

Table No. 1 we take from the speech of Senator Butler, lately delivered in this Chamber during the Forty-seventh Congress. It is from the last census returns. It is the rule to estimate one voter for every five persons in the community, which makes the voting population of the country 10,000,000 in 1880. The total number over twenty-one years of age who cannot write is 4,204,363, of whom 2,056,463 are whites and 2,147,900 are colored, including about 300,000 Indians and 100,000 Asiatics. Assuming one-half of these to be females, and therefore to have no souls, and not only to be without but to be unfit to exercise the suffrage, and making allowance for the unnaturalized citizens, there will remain 2,000,000 of illiterate voters, about equally divided between the white and colored races. One voter in five cannot write his name. He casts a ballot whose contents are to him unknown except from hearsay. He cannot tell the Constitution of his country from the code of Draco. He is the prey of the demagogue or the victim of prejudice, but he holds the balance of power in almost every State and in the nation at large.

Follow down these columns so pregnant with the demonstration of danger and dishonor to the Republic.

The illiterate voters of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, in short of every Middle, Southern, and most of the Western States, have power, if combined, to decide any political issue that is now, or for years is likely to be, pending between political parties. They represent ten of our fifty millions of people.

TABLE No. 1.

States and Territories.	White.	Colored.*	Total.	States and Territories.	White.	Colored.*	Total.
The United States	2,056,463	2,147,900	4,204,363	Minnesota	27,645	769	28,414
Alabama	60,174	206,878	267,052	Mississippi	27,789	208,122	235,911
Arizona	8,550	633	4,183	Missouri	89,924	40,357	130,281
Arkansas	50,235	68,444	118,679	Montana	625	777	1,302
California	22,625	22,100	44,725	Nebraska	7,821	496	8,317
Colorado	7,055	465	7,490	Nevada	1,807	1,638	3,445
Connecticut	23,339	1,497	24,836	New Hampshire	10,694	81	10,775
Dakota	8,206	458	8,664	New Jersey	37,348	7,944	45,192
Delaware	6,462	7,985	14,397	New Mexico	33,628	5,209	38,832
District of Columbia	3,569	19,447	23,016	New York	182,050	10,134	192,184
Florida	10,885	39,753	50,638	North Carolina	116,437	174,152	290,589
Georgia	71,698	247,318	319,011	Ohio	92,616	14,152	106,768
Idaho	510	943	1,453	Oregon	2,904	2,387	5,291
Illinois	99,356	10,397	109,753	Pennsylvania	174,286	15,551	189,837
Indiana	77,076	8,806	85,882	Rhode Island	18,611	1,189	19,750
Iowa	35,815	1,958	37,773	South Carolina	34,335	200,063	234,398
Kansas	17,095	11,498	28,593	Tennessee	118,734	126,939	245,673
Kentucky	124,723	90,738	215,461	Texas	65,117	121,827	186,944
Louisiana	34,813	178,789	213,602	Utah	5,885	518	6,403
Maine	16,234	335	16,569	Vermont	12,872	129	13,001
Maryland	34,155	66,357	100,512	Virginia	71,004	214,340	285,344
Massachusetts	81,671	2,221	83,892	Washington	1,011	1,884	2,895
Michigan	48,291	3,768	52,049	West Virginia	45,340	7,539	52,879
				Wisconsin	45,798	981	46,779
				Wyoming	285	144	429

* Including Indians and Asiatics.

Table No. 2 presents a statistical view, prepared in 1882, of the condition of popular education in each State and Territory :

TABLE No. 2.—Public school statistics of the United States in 1880, with number of teachers and pupils in private schools, prepared by Commissioner of Education.

States and Territories.	School age.	School population.	Enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.	Average duration of school in days.	Expenditure in the year—per capita of pupils enrolled in public schools.	Number of public schools.	Teachers in public schools.	Teachers in private schools.*	Pupils in private schools.*	Available school funds (per-manent).	Permanent school fund, including portions not now available.	Interest on permanent fund, including rents of school lands.
Alabama	7-21	388,003	179,490	117,978	80.0	\$2.08	4,594	4,615			\$2,528,950	241,900,186	\$138,013
Arkansas	6-21	247,547	70,972	100,968	143.6	617.17	3,100	1,827			614,875	180,909	514,289
California	5-17	215,978	153,765	100,968	143.6	617.17	2,803	3,595		14,953	2,006,800	2,104,485	180,909
Colorado	6-21	35,595	22,119	12,618	168.0	17.80	1,630	3,678			36,000	2,021,346	267,041
Connecticut	4-16	140,235	119,694	87,431	173.2	11.01	1,630	512		13,900	2,021,346	2,021,346	112,188
Delaware	6-21	35,459	27,823	21,830	118.0	8.12	1,561	564			449,999	26,607	26,607
Florida	4-21	88,877	39,315	27,046	118.0	1.99	1,181	1,095			240,900	dd17,962	dd17,962
Georgia	6-18	643,444	286,533	145,190	136.0	9.61	6,916	6,000	1,080	48,453	9,049,302	9,049,302	583,119
Illinois	6-21	1,010,851	704,041	431,638	136.0	7.96	11,964	22,255	1,697	60,440	9,065,265	9,065,265	631,914
Indiana	6-21	708,558	511,283	321,659	136.0	7.96	9,383	13,578	4,592	412,112	9,065,265	9,065,265	631,914
Iowa	5-21	586,556	426,057	259,896	143.0	11.25	5,233	7,598	474	12,734	3,484,411	11,815,519	451,608
Kansas	5-21	340,647	231,454	137,667	107.0	7.85	5,233	7,790	979	66,205	2,297,500	11,815,519	451,608
Kentucky	ae-20	545,161	265,581	198,874	102.0	3.85	6,764	6,764			2,297,500	1,755,682	114,172
Louisiana	6-18	273,845	68,440	45,636	118.0	6.74	1,484	2,023	4,247	44,404	458,287	1,180,867	30,320
Maine	4-21	214,666	149,827	103,113	120.0	6.53	2,800	6,984			900,259	27,965	27,965
Maryland	5-20	276,120	162,431	85,778	120.0	8.64	2,800	3,125			2,088,843	188,016	188,016
Massachusetts	5-15	307,321	306,777	323,127	177.0	14.93	5,670	8,505	26,289	26,289	2,880,943	3,840,949	228,965
Michigan	5-20	504,221	362,556	213,896	141.0	8.42	24,064	18,949	768	18,854	4,449,728	15,000,000	250,965
Minnesota	5-21	271,428	190,248	117,161	94.0	2.70	5,387	5,500			631,329	124,233	124,233
Mississippi	5-21	429,689	236,704	156,761	77.5	2.70	8,641	10,447			8,940,806	4,000,000	4,000,000
Missouri	5-21	733,494	476,376	319,123	100.0	12.29	8,641	10,447			8,940,806	4,000,000	4,000,000
Montana	6-20	142,543	57,649	40,156	108.0	12.29	2,922	4,100			3,333,217	720,754,810	134,025
Nebraska	5-21	310,395	57,690	35,108	101.5	12.29	2,922	4,100			3,333,217	720,754,810	134,025
Nevada	6-18	672,193	665,048	648,910	101.5	12.29	2,922	4,100			3,333,217	720,754,810	134,025
New Hampshire	5-18	238,865	204,961	115,154	122.0	9.49	3,523	3,523			1,454,007	3,515,785	100,000
New Jersey	5-18	334,865	204,961	115,154	122.0	9.49	3,523	3,523			1,454,007	3,515,785	100,000
New York	5-21	1,641,173	1,031,563	578,686	179.0	10.09	280,560	30,730	873	43,830	37,200,000	37,200,000	37,200,000
North Carolina	6-21	426,254	225,000	147,802	64.0	1.12	6,503	4,130			2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Ohio	6-21	61,043,280	747,139	476,376	160.0	8.90	12,043	23,004			2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Oregon	6-21	51,043,280	747,139	476,376	160.0	8.90	12,043	23,004			2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Pennsylvania	4-20	51,500,000	987,510	601,671	147.0	8.97	618,560	31,574	2,647	2,647	6,000,890	6,000,890	6,000,890

Rhode Island.....	5-15	52,378	44,780	29,065	184.0	11 63	994	1,295	208	6,676	240,376	286,950	12,448
South Carolina.....	6-16	A238,126	134,072	.....	77.0	2 42	2,973	3,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	6-21	544,968	290,141	.....	68.0	.....	5,522	5,954	1,065	41,068	A2,512,500	A3,512,500	.....
Texas.....	8-14	230,537	188,786	191,481	678.0	.....	6,127	4,361	.....	.....	68,398,971	68,398,971	44,623
Vermont.....	5-30	492,631	75,288	48,606	128.0	.....	2,616	4,326	1,609	25,692	6609,087	1,468,765	.....
Virginia.....	6-31	555,897	220,797	128,404	113.0	3 82	4,864	4,878	.....	.....	423,989	423,989	15,320
West Virginia.....	6-21	210,113	142,850	91,704	98.0	4 43	63,725	4,134	804	25,983	2,747,844	2,995,112	184,409
Wisconsin.....	4-20	488,229	390,258	197,510	162.5	7 51	5,984	10,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		15,128,078	9,679,655	5,743,839	.....	.....	187,005	880,143	12,993	560,239	.....	.....	6,892,048
Arizona.....	6-21	7,148	4,212	2,847	109.0	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	5-21	12,080	8,042	3,170	88.0	.....	.....	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	6-17	43,538	26,439	20,637	103.0	14 87	3325	433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	5-21	.....	6,758	.....	.....	.....	155	1160	25,000	.....	60,385	60,385	2,226
Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1196	.....	.....	663,684,425	194,359	.....
Montana.....	4-21	111,444	36,098	23,944	.....	.....	212	1196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	6-17	7,070	3,970	2,508	94.0	.....	153	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	6-18	239,312	65,151	.....	132.0	.....	6138	617	81	61,259	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	65-21	40,672	24,326	17,178	128.0	.....	6373	517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	67-21	624,223	614,032	59,585	687.5	68 15	340	6590	631	6451	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		175,457	101,118	61,154	.....	.....	1,696	2,610	112	6,921	.....	.....	188,594
Grand total.....		15,803,535	9,780,773	5,804,993	.....	.....	188,701	282,753	13,105	567,160	.....	.....	6,580,682

a For whites; for colored 6-16.

b In 1879.

c In 1875.

d Census of 1870.

e In 1878.

f Estimated.

g In 1872.

h In 1877.

i In the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek Nations.

j In the five civilized tribes.

k For the winter.

l In white schools only.

m In cities; 176 in counties.

n In evening schools, 61.

o In the counties; 158 in cities and towns.

p Approximately.

q Number necessary to supply the schools.

r Private schools in public buildings.

u In 1879; exclusive of New Orleans private schools.

v In 1879; exclusive of Philadelphia.

w In academies and private schools.

x Estimated average number of pupils.

y Includes the United States deposit fund as reported in 1878, amounting to \$4,014,521.

z In State and United States 4 per cent, ordered to be sold by the last legislature.

aa Exclusive of 1,000,000 acres of swamp land made subject to entry sale by last legislature.

bb Funds in the five civilized tribes, whole or part interest of which is used for school purposes.

cc From rents in 1879. 1

dd State appropriation.

ee Includes revenue from other funds.

ff Apparently does not include interest on the United States deposit funds.

gg State appropriation in lieu of interest on permanent fund.

h As far as reported by State superintendents; accompanying is a more specific report on this point, which approximately exhibits (if we exclude the preparatory work done by private normal schools) the number of private institutions, with teachers and pupils in them, giving secondary or superior instruction in each State and Territory.

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The concentration of wealth, population, and power in cities makes the condition of education therein an element of great importance in forming a correct opinion upon the whole subject, and should be considered by itself. We therefore furnish the needed data in the following table:

TABLE No. 3.—Table prepared at the request of Hon. H. W. Blair, by the Bureau of Education, showing the total population, school population, enrollment, average attendance, total number of teachers, length of school year in days, number of pupils or children of school age not attending school, per cent. of school population enrolled in schools, per cent. of school population not enrolled in school, in eighty-six cities (census of 1890).

Cities.	Population.	School population.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Total number of teachers.	Length of school year in days.	Pupils not attending.	Per cent. of school population—	
								Enrolled.	Not enrolled.
Mobile, Ala.	29,123		4,659	4,014	126	172			
Selma, Ala.	7,529	1,757	882	717	14		575	50	50
Little Rock, Ark.	13,133	9,169	2,503	1,655	83	180	3,998	41	59
Oakland, Cal.	84,555	8,108	5,998	5,067	139	205	2,112	74	26
Sacramento, Cal.	21,420	4,943	3,895		75	204	1,048	79	21
San Francisco, Cal.	283,859	53,892	39,320	28,150	698	211	15,573	71	29
Denver, Colo.	35,629	5,700	3,210	1,953	65	190	2,490	56	44
Bridgeport, Conn.	28,148	8,041	5,229	3,529	91	210	1,412	79	21
Hartford, Conn.	42,615	9,652	7,612	4,896	140	201	2,040	79	21
New Haven, Conn.	62,892	13,997	11,897	7,981	280	200	2,000	98	14
Wilmington, Del.	42,478		7,043	4,472	115	207			
Georgetown and Washington, D. C.	159,871	27,142	15,728	12,508	289	203	11,414	58	42
Jacksonville, Fla.	7,630	1,011	804		17	178	2,907	79	21
Key West, Fla.	9,590	3,415	1,168	828	17	240	2,247	34	66
Atlanta, Ga.	37,499	10,500	4,100	2,909	68	200	6,400	39	61
Augusta, Ga.	21,991	9,368	4,027		53	183	5,339	43	57
Chicago, Ill.	502,185	137,035	99,822	42,875	896	200	77,478	43	57
Peoria, Ill.	28,259	9,070	4,761	3,396	76	200	4,408	49	51
Indianapolis, Ind.	75,656	26,789	13,936	8,926	219	200	11,868	52	48
Terre Haute, Ind.	26,043	8,096	4,188	2,975	78	200	3,258	57	43
Des Moines, Iowa	22,408	3,576	2,322	1,562	41	190	1,254	65	35
Dubuque, Iowa.	22,254	9,476	3,698	2,555	71	200	5,790	39	61
Leavenworth, Kans.	16,546	8,257	3,080	2,154	34	180	3,197	49	51
Topeka, Kans.	15,432	2,816	1,835	1,607	30	180	3,831	68	32
Covington, Ky.	29,720	10,084	3,268	2,485	60	198	6,800	32	68
Louisville, Ky.	123,758	49,587	19,990	13,498	325	215	26,597	43	57
New Orleans, La.	216,090	53,947	17,836	15,190	407	208	39,061	31	69
Bangor, Me.	16,856	5,479	3,120	2,458	71	204	2,356	55	45
Lewiston, Me.	19,082	8,974	3,558	2,901	76	187	2,416	60	40
Portland, Me.	35,810	10,660	6,797	4,247	128	200	3,863	64	36
Baltimore, Md.	332,813	85,961	48,068	29,961	532	156	38,895	55	45
Boston, Mass.	362,939	57,708	59,768	43,130	1,201	206	2,065	108	
Lawrence, Mass.	36,151	6,865	4,900	4,232	118	200	2,065	70	30
Lowell, Mass.	58,451	9,121	12,211	6,045	160	200	3,080	134	
Worcester, Mass.	58,291	10,968	11,452	7,913	218	200	464	104	
Detroit, Mich.	116,940	39,487	15,719	10,818	280	200	23,748	40	60
Grand Rapids, Mich.	82,016	9,784	5,727	3,590	106	200	4,057	58	42
Minneapolis, Minn.	45,887	12,806	6,142	4,248	120	200	6,064	48	52
Saint Paul, Minn.	41,473		4,338	3,030	96	200			
Vicksburg, Miss.	11,814	3,000	1,196		21		1,804	36	64
Kansas City, Mo.	58,785	11,325	5,259	3,140	62	200	4,068	46	54
Saint Joseph, Mo.	32,431	8,908	3,820	2,579	58	200	5,068	43	57
Saint Louis, Mo.	350,518	104,372	55,780	36,449	1,044	200	50,592	52	48
Omaha, Nebr.	30,518	7,881	3,718		57	200	3,065	50	50
Dover, N. H.	11,687	2,350	1,890	1,436	46	180	470	80	20
Manchester, N. H.	32,630	4,774	4,350	2,818	96	190	424	91	9
Nashua, N. H.	13,897	2,072	2,528	1,630	52	180	454	121	
Portsmouth, N. H.	9,990	2,251	1,891		85	200	390	63	37
Jersey City, N. J.	120,722	41,226	22,778	12,905	328	204	18,450	55	45
Newark, N. J.	138,508	41,935	19,778	11,100	270	210	22,437	43	57
Paterson, N. J.	51,031	18,672	7,901	4,750	142	200	5,571	58	42

* More than the school population. This is due to the fact that they are allowed to attend school after the school age established by law.

Average attendance about two-thirds of enrollment or one-third of population of school age.

Thirty-four cities 50 per cent. and upward not enrolled at all.

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Cities.	Population.	School population.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Total number of teachers.	Length of school year in days.	Pupils not attending.	Per cent. of school population —	
								Enrolled.	Not enrolled.
Albany, N. Y.	90,758	35,411	14,049	9,175	229	210	21,362	40	60
Brooklyn, N. Y.	569,663	181,083	90,663	52,677	1,315	205	84,720	53	47
Buffalo, N. Y.	155,124	56,000	18,006	14,555	439	201	37,394	33	67
New York, N. Y.	2,006,209	385,000	270,176	132,720	2,357	204	114,324	70	30
Rochester, N. Y.	89,366	37,000	13,869	8,250	230	200	23,131	37	63
Wilmington, N. C.	17,350	4,921	866	.....	.....	.....	4,055	18	82
Cincinnati, Ohio	255,139	87,618	30,121	27,279	671	225	51,497	41	59
Cleveland, Ohio	160,146	49,256	24,262	16,807	596	196	24,994	49	51
Columbus, Ohio	51,647	14,662	7,902	5,963	149	800	6,760	54	46
Dayton, Ohio	33,678	11,680	6,114	4,527	125	.....	5,546	52	48
Toledo, Ohio	50,137	14,898	7,615	4,739	125	200	7,283	51	49
Portland, Oreg.	17,577	4,699	2,650	1,956	46	200	2,019	57	43
Allegheny, Pa.	78,682	.....	11,610	8,287	202	193	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	877,170	.....	105,641	94,145	2,295	207	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh, Pa.	156,389	.....	26,987	17,387	526	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.	45,860	19,800	10,174	6,861	160	220	9,626	51	49
Newport, R. I.	15,693	3,419	2,590	1,808	53	198	839	75	25
Providence, R. I.	104,857	19,108	13,993	9,630	289	.....	5,115	73	27
Charleston, S. C.	40,984	12,727	7,284	.....	91	197	5,443	57	43
Columbia, S. C.	10,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chattanooga, Tenn.	12,892	3,061	2,185	1,382	30	180	876	71	29
Knoxville, Tenn.	9,693	2,100	1,609	930	26	200	591	72	28
Memphis, Tenn.	33,592	9,011	4,106	2,389	63	151	4,906	45	55
Nashville, Tenn.	43,350	12,460	6,098	4,299	96	190	6,362	49	51
Houston, Tex.	16,513	2,746	1,756	1,172	23	190	990	64	36
San Antonio, Tex.	20,550	3,022	1,584	934	23	205	1,438	52	48
Burlington, Vt.	11,365	.....	1,566	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rutland, Vt.	12,149	.....	2,395	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk, Va.	21,966	6,695	1,613	1,117	26	210	5,082	24	76
Petersburg, Va.	21,656	7,417	1,985	1,494	28	174	5,432	27	73
Richmond, Va.	63,600	21,536	6,821	4,778	129	198	15,715	27	73
Madison, Wis.	10,324	3,517	1,939	1,745	34	185	1,578	55	45
Milwaukee, Wis.	115,597	37,742	17,085	11,149	239	.....	20,657	45	55
Oshkosh, Wis.	15,748	5,874	2,217	2,017	53	.....	2,657	38	62
	3,800,081	1,052,923	1,302,776	858,533	21,672	.....	750,147	.....	.....

As Tables Nos. 2 and 3 contain an affirmative statement of the agencies at work in the production of intelligence among the people, and to a certain extent of their results, I have endeavored in Table No. 4 to exhibit in one view the combined mass of ignorance mathematically stated, upon which no impression has been made; a mass of illiteracy dense and thus far impenetrable to the first ray of morning.

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TABLE No. 4.—*Illiteracy in the United States (census of 1890).*

States and Territories.	Total population.	Total population who cannot read, ten years of age and over.	Percent- age of total pop- ulation who can- not read.	Total popu- lation who cannot write, ten years of age and over.	Percent- age of total pop- ulation who cannot write.	Total white population. Total white population who can write, ten years of age and over.	Percent- age of to- tal white popula- tion who cannot write.	Total colored population. Total colored population who cannot write, ten years of age and over.	Percent- age of total col- ored pop- ulation who can- not write.
The United States.....	50,155,738	4,028,451	8.02	6,299,939	12.44	43,402,970	6.96	8,019,060	16.88
Alabama.....	1,262,505	370,279	29.33	438,447	34.33	662,185	15.88	111,767	53.58
Arizona.....	40,440	5,406	13.36	5,842	14.45	4,598	11.35	5,280	12.58
Arkansas.....	902,525	153,229	16.99	202,015	22.47	591,511	16.66	210,964	49.14
California.....	864,568	48,568	5.62	68,430	7.92	796,138	3.40	97,513	28.14
Colorado.....	194,827	9,321	4.80	13,474	6.93	181,353	5.18	20,801	17.74
Connecticut.....	622,700	20,896	3.36	28,424	4.57	594,276	4.33	11,921	13.92
Delaware.....	135,177	8,094	5.99	4,831	3.57	130,346	3.72	2,030	32.71
District of Columbia.....	145,694	15,912	11.64	19,414	13.34	126,280	8.65	25,414	41.85
Florida.....	177,624	51,541	28.99	55,778	31.41	121,846	3.38	39,838	38.55
Georgia.....	260,463	70,219	26.96	80,183	30.76	180,280	13.96	80,183	47.82
Idaho.....	448,689	44,689	10.00	59,416	13.25	389,273	15.78	725,274	53.84
Illinois.....	1,542,180	122,810	7.97	177,773	11.53	1,364,407	2.77	2,567	27.63
Indiana.....	8,077,871	468,809	5.81	1,453,397	18.12	6,624,474	4.37	40,720	27.76
Iowa.....	1,979,301	70,095	3.54	116,761	5.89	1,862,540	5.18	39,568	38.28
Kansas.....	1,624,615	23,117	1.42	46,099	2.84	1,578,516	2.61	46,099	22.08
Kentucky.....	1,995,066	268,186	13.44	385,432	19.32	1,609,634	13.18	385,432	33.20
Louisiana.....	1,643,660	297,812	18.12	315,890	19.27	1,327,770	12.96	315,890	49.31
Maine.....	648,948	18,181	2.80	22,170	3.42	626,777	3.36	22,170	53.49
Massachusetts.....	1,183,987	75,635	6.40	124,488	10.52	1,059,499	6.12	20,984	12.97
Michigan.....	1,763,987	47,112	2.68	62,722	3.56	1,701,265	3.14	62,722	43.99
Minnesota.....	780,773	30,551	3.91	34,546	4.43	746,227	3.65	34,546	23.01
Mississippi.....	1,131,597	315,013	27.80	373,201	33.00	758,396	11.15	373,201	26.74
Missouri.....	2,168,280	193,818	8.94	268,754	12.40	1,900,526	7.54	268,754	49.03
Montana.....	89,159	1,530	1.71	1,707	1.91	87,452	1.78	1,707	24.64
Nebraska.....	432,402	7,808	1.81	11,538	2.67	420,864	2.83	11,538	28.61
Nevada.....	62,266	7,703	12.38	4,009	6.44	58,257	2.43	2,638	22.82
New Hampshire.....	245,991	11,932	4.85	14,302	5.82	231,689	3.68	12,613	24.78
New Jersey.....	2,131,116	119,236	5.59	160,249	7.52	1,970,867	4.10	12,613	12.84
New Mexico.....	119,545	52,994	44.33	57,156	47.80	62,389	4.03	39,009	23.53
New York.....	6,062,871	196,625	3.25	219,000	3.61	5,866,271	45.02	10,844	69.71
North Carolina.....	1,890,750	267,890	14.17	385,975	20.41	1,504,875	4.15	282,508	17.09
Ohio.....	3,174,068	86,754	2.74	131,947	4.15	3,042,121	22.14	582,508	21.43
Oregon.....	145,188	14,516	10.00	17,423	12.00	127,765	3.70	80,143	30.41
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,691	145,188	3.41	228,014	5.32	4,054,677	2.60	11,663	8.080
Rhode Island.....	17,406	1,406	8.11	2,798	15.47	14,608	5.73	2,798	18.98

	965, 577	321, 780	32, 33	308, 848	37, 15	391, 105	59, 777	15, 38	604, 473	310, 071	51, 30
South Carolina.....	1, 542, 550	894, 285	19, 06	410, 722	24, 63	1, 133, 831	216, 227	18, 90	403, 528	194, 495	48, 20
Tennessee.....	1, 501, 749	254, 223	16, 10	315, 432	19, 88	1, 197, 237	123, 913	10, 35	394, 512	192, 689	48, 80
Texas.....	1, 143, 943	4, 851	3, 37	8, 826	6, 13	1, 142, 423	8, 137	5, 71	1, 540	156	44, 74
Utah.....	332, 295	12, 963	3, 91	15, 837	4, 77	331, 218	15, 651	4, 73	1, 068	815, 860	14, 61
Vermont.....	1, 512, 565	360, 495	23, 53	430, 353	23, 45	890, 858	114, 662	13, 02	631, 707	2, 490	49, 97
Virginia.....	75, 116	3, 191	4, 25	3, 899	5, 18	67, 199	1, 429	2, 13	7, 917	10, 139	39, 12
Washington.....	618, 457	52, 041	8, 41	85, 376	12, 90	592, 537	75, 237	12, 70	25, 920	1, 325	22, 54
West Virginia.....	1, 315, 497	38, 068	2, 94	55, 558	4, 22	1, 309, 618	54, 233	4, 14	5, 879	1, 182	13, 46
Wisconsin.....	20, 789	427	2, 05	558	2, 67	19, 437	54, 374	1, 92	1, 352		
Wyoming.....											

* Including Indians, Chinese, Japanese, &c.

The above table prepared at the request of Hon. H. W. Blair, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education, is respectfully submitted to the superintendent of the census, with the statement that while its figures are believed to be in most instances correct, they are entirely preliminary, and therefore subject to such changes as may result from the final revision.

Special Agent Statistics of Education, Illiteracy, Libraries, Museums, and Religious Organizations.

HENRY RANDALL WAITE,

The above table was prepared in the month of June, 1882. We use it now because of its greater convenience for comparison in some respects than the later tables in the compendium of the census.

Table No. 5, with some repetition of matter in previous tables, contains other data which is important and convenient for reference.

TABLE No. 5.—*Showing the total population, the school population, enrollment, average attendance, total number of teachers, average pay of teachers, and length of school year in days in the several States and Territories as reported for the year 1880; prepared by the Commissioner of Education.*

State and Territories.	Total population.	School population.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Total number of teachers.	Average pay of teachers.		Length of school year (in days).
						Male.	Female.	
Alabama.....	1,262,505	388,003	179,490	117,978	4,615	a(\$30 06)		80
Arkansas.....	802,525	247,547	70,972	.....	1,827	b(\$50 50)	b(\$40 00)	.....
California.....	664,604	215,978	158,765	100,966	3,565	80 26	64 73	144.6
Colorado.....	194,327	85,566	22,119	12,618	678	c(\$2 84	c(\$0 87	d89
Connecticut.....	622,700	140,235	119,694	678,421	73,100	58 43	25 45	178.02
Delaware.....	146,608	35,459	27,823	.....	6564	a(\$0 83	a(\$4 79	A158
Florida.....	269,493	88,677	39,315	27,046	1,095	b(40 00)	.....	.....
Georgia.....	1,542,180	d433,444	236,533	145,190	6,000	50 00	30 00	.....
Illinois.....	3,077,871	1,010,851	704,041	431,638	22,255	41 92	31 80	150
Indiana.....	1,978,801	708,558	511,283	321,659	13,878	37 20	35 20	126
Iowa.....	1,624,615	586,556	426,057	259,836	21,598	31 16	26 28	148
Kansas.....	996,096	340,647	231,434	137,667	7,780	32 47	25 98	107
Kentucky.....	1,648,690	545,161	265,581	f193,874	6,764	k(21 75)	.....	102
Louisiana.....	939,946	273,845	68,440	45,626	2,025	(27 50)	.....	118
Maine.....	648,936	214,656	149,827	103,113	6,934	32 97	21 68	120
Maryland.....	934,943	330,560	162,481	85,778	3,125	(41 06)	m176	.....
Massachusetts.....	1,783,085	807,321	306,777	213,127	8,595	67 54	30 59	177
Michigan.....	1,636,987	506,221	362,556	f113,899	13,949	37 28	25 73	141
Minnesota.....	780,773	627,128	180,248	717,161	5,215	35 29	27 52	94
Mississippi.....	1,131,597	426,689	236,704	156,761	5,569	(39 05)	.....	77.5
Missouri.....	2,168,389	723,484	476,376	190,132	10,447	d35 00	d30 00	d100
Nebraska.....	452,402	142,348	92,549	f60,156	4,100	36 12	31 92	109
Nevada.....	62,268	10,592	9,045	5,401	197	101 47	77 00	142.8
New Hampshire.....	346,991	f71,132	64,341	48,966	3,490	84 12	22 23	105.3
New Jersey.....	1,131,116	330,685	204,961	115,194	3,477	55 82	32 90	192
New York.....	6,082,871	1,641,173	1,031,598	573,089	30,730	(41 40)	.....	179
North Carolina.....	1,399,750	459,324	225,606	147,802	4,130	(21 75)	.....	54
Ohio.....	3,198,062	d1,043,320	747,138	476,279	23,684	56 00	39 00	150
Oregon.....	174,768	59,615	37,533	27,433	1,314	44 19	33 38	88.6
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,891	o1,370,000	937,310	601,627	21,375	32 36	38 42	147
Rhode Island.....	276,531	52,273	44,780	29,065	p1,295	70 24	42 99	184
South Carolina.....	965,577	d228,128	134,072	.....	3,171	25 24	23 89	77
Tennessee.....	1,542,359	544,862	300,141	191,481	5,954	(28 66)	.....	68
Texas.....	1,591,749	230,527	186,786	.....	4,381	.....	.....	m73
Vermont.....	232,286	692,831	75,238	48,006	4,326	27 84	17 44	125
Virginia.....	1,512,565	555,807	320,736	128,404	4,873	29 20	24 65	113
West Virginia.....	618,457	210,113	142,850	91,704	4,134	(28 19)	.....	60
Wisconsin.....	1,315,497	483,229	299,258	197,510	10,115	q37 14	q24 91	162.5
Totals.....	49,371,340	15,361,875	9,680,403	5,744,188	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	40,440	7,148	4,212	2,847	101	83 00	70 00	109
Dakota.....	135,177	12,030	8,042	3,170	286	26 70	21 90	88
District of Columbia.....	177,624	43,568	26,439	20,637	433	93 16	62 24	193
Idaho.....	32,610	.....	6,758	.....	r160	85 00	.....	.....
Montana.....	39,159	7,070	3,970	2,506	161	71 64	56 41	96
New Mexico.....	119,565	o29,312	45,151	.....	147	.....	.....	s132
Utah.....	143,963	40,672	24,320	17,178	517	d35 00	d22 00	128
Washington.....	75,116	d24,223	d14,032	d9,585	560	d41 14	d33 34	d87.5
Wyoming.....	20,789	.....	d2,090	d1,287	49	d(55 94)	.....	.....
INDIAN.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokees.....	.....	5,413	3,048	1,845	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaws.....	.....	.....	d650	f426	.....	.....	.....	.....
Choctaws.....	.....	2,600	d1,400	f921	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creeks.....	.....	3,431	d800	f582	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seminoles.....	.....	.....	d200	d170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	784,443	175,457	101,118	61,154	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	50,155,783	15,527,332	9,781,521	5,805,342	.....	.....	.....	.....

a For white teachers.

b In 1878.

c In ungraded schools; in graded schools the average salary of men is \$101.75; of women, \$64.39.

d In 1879.

e For the winter.

f Estimated.

g Includes 58 colored teachers.

h For white schools only.

i In cities and towns organized as one district the average salary of men is \$98; of women, \$43.

j Estimated by the Bureau.

m In the counties.

n In graded schools the average salary of men was \$87; of women, \$40, in 1879.

o Census of 1870.

p Includes evening school reports.

q In the counties; in the independent cities the average salary of males is \$85.74; of females, \$35.06.

r Number necessary to supply the schools; actual number of schools, 155.

s In 1875.

t In 1877.

We draw a few deductions from these tables, but can not analyze them fully. They challenge profound and prolonged examination.

The total population of the country by the census of 1880 is 50,155,783. Table No. 2 shows a school population of 15,303,535, of whom 9,780,773 are enrolled in the public schools, 567,160 in private schools, with an average attendance in the public schools of 5,804,993. The average attendance in private schools is not known.

The column giving the different school ages in different States and Territories upon which the return of school population is based indicates that the whole number of the children who are of suitable age to receive instruction is much more than 15,303,535. In Texas, for instance, the school period is from eight to fourteen years, and her total is only 230,527, while her population is 1,591,749. In Tennessee, where the school period is from six to twenty-one, a much preferable rule, and the whole population is 1,542,359, the school population 544,862, or two and one-third times that of Texas, although there can be no doubt that families are quite as large in the latter as in the former State. Besides this, and taking into account the increase since the census from natural causes and from immigration, we believe it to be a low estimate which places the whole school population of the country at 18,000,000.

While we know of no reason to believe that the number of pupils who actually receive instruction has been essentially increased, expenditure certainly has not been increased to any great extent, while in some States since 1870 it has fallen off. We are, then, now charged with the education of eighteen millions children and youth who in less than ten years will be the nation. Of these, ten and one-half millions are enrolled in public and private schools, and six millions is the average attendance, while seven and one-half millions, or five-twelfths of the whole, are growing up in absolute ignorance of the English alphabet. This seems incredible, but these are the figures. They ought not to lie, for we have paid for accuracy and completeness. At this rate, before another census we shall have passed the line, and there will be more children in this country at any given time within the school ages out of the schools than in them, and before half a century ignorance and its consequences will be likely to have overthrown the Republic. We have reached the crisis of our fate. The education of the people is the most important issue before the country, and it must remain so for years to come.

Table No. 3 depicts and demonstrates a special source of danger of controlling importance.

These eighty-six cities contain 8,300,081 inhabitants, or nearly one-sixth of the total population of the country. As a rule the school facilities are better in cities than in rural portions of the country, and these great centers of influence are supposed to more immediately influence the course of affairs. And as we are constantly pointing pathetically at the unfortunate South, so we of the all-wise, all perfect, all-conquering North may well study the condition of our cities, which are as great a source of danger as the ignorant rural population of the South.

These cities contain an aggregate school population of 2,052,923, of whom 1,302,776, or three-fifths, are enrolled; that is, are more or less instructed during the school year, while only 858,533, or two fifths, fully avail themselves of the advantages provided, and more than one-third never enter the school-room at all. Some of these may attend private schools, but not a large proportion, for the whole number of pupils in private schools of the 15,303,535 in the country is only 567,160.

The average attendance is about two-thirds of the enrollment, or one-third of the whole number who should attend.

In thirty-four of these cities from 50 to 82 per cent. of the children are not enrolled at all; that is, they will never know how to read or write.

New York has a school population of 385,000, of whom 270,000 are enrolled, 114,000 are not enrolled at all, and the average attendance is but 132,000.

The average attendance in Cincinnati is 27,000, less than one-third the whole number, while 51,000 are not enrolled at all. It does not relieve this dark picture to say that these must be in private schools, for out of the school population of the entire State, numbering 1,043,320, only 28,650 are in private schools. Of these, probably not more than 10,000 can be found in Cincinnati. Yet Cincinnati is one of the best of our great cities, and Ohio is a model State.

Chicago enrolls less than half—43 per cent.—of her children in the public schools; less than one-third are habitually in school.

Saint Louis has a school population of 106,000; 55,000 are enrolled; 36,000 is the average attendance.

Milwaukee has 38,000 children of school age; the average attendance is 11,000; 20,000, or 55 per cent., are not even enrolled.

Wilmington, North Carolina, has an enrollment of 866, or 18 per cent., while 82 per cent. of the children of that city would appear to be habitually absent from school.

New Orleans has a school population of 57,000. The average attendance is 15,000, while 39,000 is the average absence. The whole State of Louisiana has but 4,404 pupils in private schools.

But it is useless to specify these deadly instances. The cities of our country have been our pride. Behold the record. The revelations of the census ought to overwhelm us with shame and stimulate every power of the national intellect and command every dollar in the Treasury or within reach of the taxing power to provide a remedy equal to the terrible disease.

Table No. 4 exhibits in one mass the illiteracy of the United States. Five millions of our people over ten years of age cannot read; six and one-fourth millions cannot write. In eighteen States, including two Territories, more than 13 per cent., and in eleven more than 25 per cent. cannot write. In fifteen States and Territories more than 11 per cent. of the white population over ten years of age cannot write, varying in these from 11 to 45 per cent. Illiteracy among the colored population varies from 13 to 70 per cent. The percentages of illiteracy among whites vary in different subdivisions from less than two per cent. in Wyoming, where it is the least, to over 45 per cent. in New Mexico, where it is largest. An inspection of this table not only demonstrates the great necessity everywhere, but that necessity is most pressing where the ability to meet its requirements is least, making assistance from a central power indispensable.

The nation is a whole. As such it must act; as such it is to be saved or lost. In this battle for its life the whole line must be maintained and advanced. Re-enforcements must be sent to the weakest parts. Because they are the weakest is the reason that help is wanted. If they were strong no re-enforcements would be needed. Nor does it change the duty and necessity even if there be forces unless they fight. They must still be aroused to duty, for the work must be done. The evil is the same whether the battle be lost for one cause or for another. But

in this struggle we believe there is as great danger to the future of the country from the Northern cities as from the Southern States.

In both help is imperatively needed, and it must be given where it is most needed, and that immediately. The only reasonable test is, for the present at least, that of illiteracy and not of population. As a permanent rule after conditions are once equalized the latter will be the more just. But once thoroughly educated it is to be hoped that the several States will take care of themselves. To deny them aid in the present emergency is as though a general should march his reserves to the support of his unassailed positions, leaving his already broken lines to take care of themselves. Such a commander would find it difficult to excuse himself by saying that the articles of war required every soldier to do his duty or every division and corps to defeat the enemy. It is as a whole that battles are lost or won, and that nations are lost or saved.

It may be conceded that every State and Territory should educate its children so far as it has the power, but when that fails, upon the same principle that individual citizens pay taxes for the common good according to their ability to pay, and not their personal needs for protection, or the number of their children or dependents, must the whole people see to the provision of whatever funds are required for general education where otherwise taxation to any locality would become unduly oppressive.

ABILITY OF THE SEVERAL STATES TO BEAR TAXATION.

Table No. 6 exhibits the population and valuation of the States and Territories, with their totals in 1860, 1870, and 1880, also the per cent. of increase or decrease of valuation as between 1860 and 1880. The preparation of this table was for the purpose of comparing the capacity of different portions of the country to bear the burdens of taxation immediately before the war and at the present time.

TABLE No. 6.—*The population and the assessed valuation of personal property and real estate in the States and Territories in the United States, from census reports for 1860, 1870, and 1880.*

States and Territories.	1860.		1870.		1880.		*Increase, per cent., 1880 to 1860	
	Population.	Assessed valuation.	Population.	Assessed valuation.	Population.	Assessed valuation.	Population.	Assessed valuation.
Alabama.....	964,201	\$432,198,763	998,992	\$155,582,595	1,262,505	\$122,867,238	31	-72
Arizona.....			9,658	1,410,295	40,440	9,270,214		
Arkansas.....	435,450	180,211,330	494,471	94,528,843	802,525	86,499,364	84	-52
California.....	379,994	139,651,687	560,247	269,644,068	864,694	584,578,036	128	319
Colorado.....	24,277		39,894	17,338,101	194,327	74,471,693	467	
Connecticut.....	460,147	841,256,976	537,454	425,433,237	622,700	827,177,285	36	-4
Dakota.....	4,837		14,181	2,924,489	135,177	20,321,530	2,665	
Delaware.....	112,216	39,767,232	125,015	64,767,223	146,608	58,961,643	31	51
Dist. Columbia.....	75,080	41,084,645	131,700	74,271,696	177,624	96,401,787	137	142
Florida.....	140,424	68,929,685	187,748	82,480,843	269,493	30,938,309	92	-55
Georgia.....	1,067,266	618,282,387	1,184,109	227,219,519	1,542,180	239,472,599	46	-61
Idaho.....			14,999	5,292,205	32,610	6,440,876		
Illinois.....	1,711,951	389,207,372	2,539,891	482,899,575	3,077,871	786,616,394	80	102
Indiana.....	1,850,428	411,042,434	1,690,687	668,455,044	1,978,301	727,815,131	46	77
Iowa.....	674,913	205,166,983	1,794,020	302,515,418	1,624,615	396,671,251	141	94
Kansas.....	107,206	22,518,332	364,399	92,125,861	996,096	100,891,690	828	615
Kentucky.....	1,155,684	528,212,698	1,321,011	409,544,294	1,648,990	350,563,971	43	-34
Louisiana.....	708,002	435,787,263	726,915	253,371,890	939,948	100,162,439	33	-63
Maine.....	628,279	154,380,388	626,915	204,253,780	648,936	235,978,716	3	53
Maryland.....	687,049	297,135,231	780,894	423,634,918	943,943	497,307,675	36	67
Massachusetts.....	1,321,066	777,167,816	1,457,351	1,591,983,112	1,783,085	1,584,756,802	45	104
Michigan.....	749,118	168,533,006	1,184,059	272,242,917	1,636,357	517,864,359	119	217
Minnesota.....	172,023	32,018,773	439,708	84,135,332	780,773	258,028,687	354	706
Mississippi.....	791,305	509,472,912	827,922	177,278,890	1,181,597	110,628,129	43	-73
Missouri.....	1,182,012	266,935,851	1,721,295	556,199,969	2,168,380	532,795,801	88	100
Montana.....			20,585	9,943,411	39,159	18,609,802		
Nebraska.....	28,841	7,426,949	122,993	54,584,616	452,402	90,585,782	1,469	1,120
Nevada.....	6,857		42,491	25,740,973	62,266	29,291,450	806	
New Hampshire.....	326,073	123,810,089	318,300	149,065,290	346,991	164,299,531	6	33
New Jersey.....	672,085	296,682,492	906,096	624,868,971	1,181,116	572,518,381	68	82
New Mexico.....	93,516	20,838,780	91,874	17,784,014	119,565	11,363,406	28	-45
New York.....	3,880,735	1,390,464,638	4,382,759	1,967,001,185	5,082,871	2,651,940,003	31	91
North Carolina.....	992,622	292,297,602	1,071,361	180,378,622	1,399,750	156,106,202	41	-47
Ohio.....	2,339,511	959,867,101	2,665,280	1,167,731,697	3,188,062	1,534,390,508	37	60
Oregon.....	52,466	19,024,915	90,923	31,798,510	174,768	52,522,084	233	176
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,215	719,253,335	3,521,951	1,813,236,042	4,282,891	1,688,496,016	47	134
Rhode Island.....	174,620	125,104,305	217,353	244,378,854	276,531	252,536,673	58	102
South Carolina.....	703,708	489,319,128	705,606	183,913,837	965,577	133,560,185	41	-73
Tennessee.....	1,109,801	882,496,200	1,258,520	253,782,161	1,542,359	211,778,538	36	-45
Texas.....	604,215	267,792,335	818,579	149,732,929	1,591,749	320,364,515	163	20
Utah.....	40,278	4,158,020	86,788	12,565,842	143,963	24,775,279	267	696
Vermont.....	815,088	84,758,619	830,551	102,548,528	332,286	86,808,773	5	2
Virginia.....	1,596,318	657,021,336	1,225,163	365,439,917	1,512,565	308,455,125	34	32
Washington.....	11,594	4,394,735	23,953	10,642,863	75,116	23,810,668	548	442
West Virginia.....			442,014	140,538,273	618,457	139,622,705		
Wisconsin.....	775,881	185,945,489	1,054,670	333,209,838	1,315,497	438,971,751	70	136
Wyoming.....			9,118	5,516,748	20,789	13,621,829		
Total.....	31,443,821	12,084,560,005	38,558,371	14,178,986,732	50,185,783	16,902,755,893	560	540

* Per cents preceded by the minus sign indicate a decrease.

† In Pennsylvania occupations are also valued for assessment. This valuation for 1880 was \$98,659,589.

‡ Virginia and West Virginia are taken together, as West Virginia belonged to Virginia in 1860.

§ Average for the United States.

In this connection it is proper to observe that in the rebel States, where slavery existed in 1860, the valuation then aggregated \$2,289,029,642, of which \$842,927,400 was in slaves, and proper allowance must be made for this fact in estimating present power to bear taxation. The negroes were then taxed; they were productive as property. Now they require to be educated; then education would have destroyed them as property. They are now doing little more as a totality than to support themselves. Their taxable property is thus far very slight. It has been stated as a

matter of pride on this floor that in Georgia colored people are taxed for \$6,000,000 of property. The assessed valuation of Georgia is by the last census \$239,472,559. What, then, must be the general poverty of the colored people of Georgia, even when of her total population, which is 1,542,180, 725,274 have accumulated \$6,000,000, or eight dollars each, of taxable property. And if these things be so in Georgia, what must be the destitution of the colored race elsewhere throughout the South, and how idle to talk of their educating themselves.

During these twenty years population has increased in every State and Territory. With the exception of New Hampshire, where the increase is 6, and Vermont, where it is 5, and in Maine, where the increase is 3 per cent., nowhere has it been less than 31 per cent., and as a rule it has been enormous. The South has more than held her own with the older States, and the negro, despite every thing, has raised his numbers to almost 7,000,000. They are a permanent factor in the destiny of America. They are here to stay.

While the population of the whole country has increased 60 per cent. the valuation has risen but 40 per cent. In Alabama the valuation is 72 per cent. less than in 1860, while the population is 31 per cent. greater. In Arkansas population nearly doubled, while sources of taxation have fallen off more than one-half. The same is true of Florida. In Mississippi population has increased nearly one-half and wealth has decreased more than three-fourths, and generally throughout the South the same tendency is apparent.

As explained above the negro is not now a tax-paying element to the extent he was before the war. He lived there and was a source of profit to his master. Now he lives and multiplies, but both he and his master seem to be growing thus far poor together.

We speak now of the general fact, and believe that this state of things is but temporary. It will, however, become permanent unless the proper remedy of increased intelligence and well-directed industry is applied. And to this end the means must come largely from without, for they do not exist within these States. In Kentucky and Delaware the negro child is educated only from the taxation of his own race. As a rule he can have no school at all unless from charity. Table No. 6 indicates that on the whole national resources of taxation are not keeping pace in development with our population, and demonstrates the absolute helplessness of many States alone to deal with their illiteracy.

TAXATION.

The following table gives the actual taxation for the support of schools in the year 1880:

TABLE No. 7.—*Amount raised by taxation for support of public schools in each State and Territory during the year 1880.*

[Prepared by Bureau of Education, at request of H. W. BLAIR.]

States and Territories.	Amount received from taxation.		
	From State tax.	From local tax.	Total.
Alabama	\$180,000	a \$120,000	\$250,000
Arkansas	b 111,605	77,475	189,080
California	1,318,209	1,353,572	2,711,781
Colorado		c 330,333	c 330,333
Connecticut	210,353	1,069,314	1,279,667
Delaware		d 151,045	d 151,045
Florida	(104,530)		104,530
Georgia	e 345,790	125,239	471,029
Illinois	1,000,000	5,735,478	6,735,478
Indiana	f 1,456,534	f 2,168,302	f 3,624,836
Iowa		4,227,300	4,227,300
Kansas		1,276,788	1,276,788
Kentucky	535,354	g 382,088	917,442
Louisiana	350,000	A 94,000	A 450,000
Maine	224,565	595,295	820,860
Maryland	491,406	721,751	1,212,977
Massachusetts		4,372,286	4,372,286
Michigan	h 379,758	2,074,073	2,453,831
Minnesota	257,689	1,073,837	1,331,526
Mississippi		334,769	334,769
Missouri		2,163,330	2,163,330
Nebraska	73,808	713,155	786,963
Nevada			
New Hampshire			f 544,716
New Jersey	1,017,785	724,413	1,742,198
New York	2,751,000	6,925,992	9,676,992
North Carolina	(314,719)		314,719
Ohio	1,558,207	5,155,879	6,714,086
Oregon	183,477	79,562	213,039
Pennsylvania		7,046,116	7,046,116
Rhode Island	80,800	414,852	495,652
South Carolina			440,110
Tennessee			i 683,776
Texas	k 678,603		k 678,603
Vermont	113,173	304,318	417,491
Virginia	596,516	665,459	1,261,975
West Virginia	212,753	480,432	703,185
Wisconsin	*25,000	2,188,581	2,223,581
Arizona			l 67,028
Dakota		123,643	123,643
District of Columbia		474,556	474,556
Idaho		48,017	48,017
Indian Territory			
Montana	m 64,643	5,256	69,899
New Mexico			
Utah	64,041	43,337	106,378
Washington	f 102,201	f 3,319	f 105,520
Wyoming		f 7,056	f 7,056
Total	{ (419,249)	{ 53,918,986	{ n 70,371,435
	14,287,570		

(a) From poll tax.

(b) State apportionment, which here probably includes the income of the State school fund for 1880, the State tax, and so much of the ordinary State revenue as may be set apart for the purpose by the legislature.

(c) From county and district tax, fines, &c.

(d) This amount raised for white schools.

(e) This includes the rental of State railroad (\$150,000).

(f) In 1879.

(g) Includes tax on billiards and dogs.

(h) Estimated.

(i) From township tax.

(j) Includes income from permanent fund.

(k) State appropriation.

(l) Total income as reported for 1880, the greater part of which comes from Territorial, county, and district taxes.

(m) From county tax.

(n) Includes \$1,750,630 reported as derived from taxation and given in the column of totals but not appearing in the first two columns.

* Special for building purposes.

THE SOUTH.

The Southern States, seventeen in number, including the District of Columbia, are usually classed together as a section of the country requiring special help. Of all but Maryland, Missouri, and the District of Columbia this is true. The following table exhibits their condition :

Comparative statistics of education at the South.

States.	White.			Colored.			Total expenditure for both races. ^a
	School population.	Enrollment.	Percentage of school population enrolled.	School population.	Enrollment.	Percentage of school population enrolled.	
Alabama.....	217,500	107,483	49	170,413	72,007	42	\$375,485
Arkansas.....	b181,799	c53,229	29	b54,332	c17,743	33	238,056
Delaware.....	31,505	25,058	80	3,854	2,270	70	207,281
Florida.....	b48,410	c18,871	41	b42,069	c20,444	49	114,885
Georgia.....	d216,319	150,134	64	d197,125	86,399	45	471,029
Kentucky.....	e478,597	e241,679	50	e66,564	e23,902	36	803,490
Louisiana.....	c139,661	d44,052	32	c184,184	d34,476	26	480,320
Maryland.....	f218,698	134,210	63	f63,591	28,221	44	1,544,367
Mississippi.....	175,251	112,994	64	251,438	123,710	49	800,704
Missouri.....	681,995	454,218	67	41,498	22,158	53	3,152,175
North Carolina.....	291,770	136,481	47	167,554	89,125	53	352,832
South Carolina.....	g63,813	61,219	73	g144,315	72,853	50	324,629
Tennessee.....	403,353	229,290	57	141,506	60,851	43	724,822
Texas.....	h171,426	138,912	81	h52,015	47,874	77	713,346
Virginia.....	314,827	152,136	48	240,980	68,600	28	946,109
West Virginia.....	202,364	138,779	68	7,749	4,071	53	716,864
District of Columbia.....	28,612	16,934	57	13,946	9,505	68	438,597
Total.....	3,890,961	2,215,674	.....	1,803,257	784,709	.....	12,475,044

^a In Delaware the colored public schools have been supported by the school-tax collected from colored citizens only; recently, however, they have received an appropriation of \$2,400 from the State; in Kentucky the school-tax collected from colored citizens is the only State appropriation for the support of colored schools; in Maryland there is a biennial appropriation by the legislature; in the District of Columbia one-third of the school money is set apart for colored public schools, and in the other States mentioned above the school moneys are divided in proportion to the school population without regard to race.

^b Several counties failed to make race distinctions.

^c Estimated.

^d In 1879.

^e For whites the school age is 6 to 20, for colored 6 to 16.

^f Census of 1870.

^g In 1877.

^h These numbers include some duplicates; the actual school population is 230,527.

Excluding the States of Maryland and Missouri and the District of Columbia, and the total yearly expenditure for both races is only \$7,339,932, while in the whole country the annual expenditure is, from taxation \$70,341,435, and from school funds \$6,580,632, or a total of \$76,922,067 (see tables 2 and 7), or one-tenth of the whole, while they contain one-fifth of the school population. The causes which have produced this state of things in the Southern States are far less important than the facts themselves as they now exist. To find a remedy and to apply it is the only duty which devolves upon us. Without universal education, not only will the late war prove to be a failure, but the abolition of slavery be proved to be a tremendous disaster, if not a crime.

The country was held together by the strong and bloody embrace of war, but that which the nation might and did do to retain the integrity of its territory and of its laws by the expenditure of brute force will all be lost if for the subjection of seven millions of men by the statutes of the States is to be substituted the thralldom of ignorance and the tyranny of an irresponsible suffrage. Secession, and a confederacy founded upon slavery as its chief corner-stone, would be better than the

future of the Southern States—better for both races, too—if the nation is to permit one-third, and that the fairest portion, of its domain to become the spawning ground of ignorance, vice, anarchy, and of every crime. The nation, as such, abolished slavery as a legal institution; but ignorance is slavery, and no matter what is written in your constitutions and your laws slavery will continue until intelligence, handmaid of liberty, shall have illuminated the whole land with the light of her smile.

Before the war the Southern States were aristocracies, highly educated, and disciplined in the science of politics. Hence, they preserved order and flourished at home, while they imposed their will upon the nation at large. Now all is changed. The suffrage is universal, and that means universal ruin unless the capacity to use it intelligently is created by universal education. Until the republican constitutions, framed in accordance with the Congressional reconstruction which supplanted the governments initiated by President Johnson, common school systems, like universal suffrage, were unknown. Hence, in a special manner, the nation is responsible for the existence and support of those systems as well as for the order of things which made them necessary. That remarkable progress has been made under their influence is true, and that the common school is fast becoming as dear to the masses of the people at the South as elsewhere is also evident.

The nation, through the Freedmen's Bureau, and perhaps to a limited extent in other ways, has expended five millions of dollars for the education of negroes and refugees in the earlier days of reconstruction, while religious charities have founded many special schools which have thus far cost some ten millions more. The Peabody fund has distilled the dews of heaven all over the South; but heavy rains are needed; without them every green thing must wither away.

This work belongs to the nation. It is a part of the war. We have the Southern people as patriotic allies now. We are one; so shall we be forever. But both North and South have a fiercer and more doubtful fight with the forces of ignorance than they waged with each other during the bloody years which chastened the opening life of this generation.

MEASURES PROPOSED.

We think it is clear that the nation has the power, which implies the duty of its exercise when necessary, to educate the children who are to become its citizens; and that the urgent demand for its aid at the present time has been demonstrated. We desire to offer a few suggestions in regard to the methods which are, in our judgment, proper to be pursued by the General Government in the present emergency.

Your Committee upon Education and Labor has reported this bill making provision for temporary aid to the common schools of the country, and this we consider more immediately important.

There is another measure which has been pending for several years, proposing the creation of a perpetual fund, to be composed of the accretions to the Treasury from annual sales of public lands, railroad revenues, and other sources, the interest of which shall be distributed to the States, at first upon the basis of illiteracy, afterward according to population; one third to be appropriated to the support of the agricultural colleges, and the remainder of such interest to the common schools. This sum would be small at first, but would rapidly increase, and such a fund would in time become a mighty agency for good, a perpetual fountain of blessing, and a bond of union so long as the country shall endure. The conception is sublime, and every effort should be made to secure the enactment of this measure into law during the present session; certainly during this Congress.

It is proposed to surrender the management of the income from this fund to the States, subject to forfeiture of subsequent installments in case of abuse or maladministration. The provisions of this bill have been the subject of much careful study by wise men for many years, and it is not probable that any substantial improvement can be suggested to this bill providing a perpetual fund; certainly not until the light of experience shall have been turned upon its practical operation, when further legislation can be had if necessary. We believe it to be wise to pass the bill as it is, and at once. Favorable action will soon be taken on this bill by your committee.

TEMPORARY AID.

But for immediate use more money must be provided. Temporarily, many millions from the national Treasury are imperatively demanded by every consideration of the national honor and of the public welfare. A generation is educated in the common schools (if at all) every five years. If the next two generations of children could be educated properly, the country would then be in the hands of intelligence instead of ignorance, and no community once enlightened will ever permit itself afterward to retrograde. Intelligent self-interest will support the schools in self-defense, and, once elevated to the proper standard, every locality will maintain itself without much, if any, extraneous aid being required. Besides, if we could bridge the chasm of the next ten years, the proposed fund to be accumulated from the public lands and other sources would have become important and would furnish all the assistance which might thereafter be demanded in addition to local taxation.

Whatever is done by the nation now should be directed where it will do the most good. Illiteracy is the disease, and the remedy must be given accordingly. Until the standard of knowledge is brought up to a reasonable level everywhere, implying capacity to discharge the duties of sovereignty and citizenship, the nation must, or at least should, in common prudence, distribute its money upon the basis of comparative ignorance.

The safety of each State, however intelligent, is as much endangered by the ignorance of any other as is the illiterate State herself. Such is the complication and interdependence of our political and even of our industrial affairs that all great national issues and questions of policy are really decided by the small majorities which are liable to be found in any State. The interests of Massachusetts, so far as they are affected by national relations, are as likely to be decided by the vote of South Carolina or California as by her own. She has no interest, then, save that the money taken from the Treasury in support of education should go where there is the greatest need of schools. Thus, the reason for distribution according to either wealth or population fails.

As to the amount which is necessary, great diversity of opinion prevails among those who desire the extension of aid by the Government. The bill introduced by the honorable Senator from Illinois [Mr. Logan] proposes to set apart of the tax upon intoxicating liquors about fifty millions of dollars yearly. He proposes to distribute to the States according to population. The House committee has reported a bill appropriating ten millions, diminishing one million yearly for ten years next ensuing, to be distributed to the States according to illiteracy.

The bill or report appropriates fifteen millions of dollars the first year, fourteen millions the second year, and afterward a sum diminishing one million yearly, until there shall have been ten annual distributions, the last of which would be six millions—it being thought probable that State systems could by that time maintain themselves, or that from the

perpetual-fund bill, should that fortunately become a law, all the aid necessary could thereafter be derived. We believe that to give a larger sum would induce the people of the States where most of it would be expended to depend too largely upon the national Treasury for the support of their schools, and the result would be waste and inefficiency.

The community must pay to the extent of its ability, or it will lose interest in its schools, and its children will not be properly educated, no matter how much money may be received, the burden of raising which the people do not feel. Besides, it will be difficult for those portions of the country which are comparatively unused to the practical administration of school systems at once economically and profitably to absorb the full amount which is really needed, and which will be required as greater accommodations, competent teachers in sufficient numbers, and larger attendance of pupils are secured. The proportion of \$15,000,000 which this bill would give to the Southern States would prolong their existing schools for at least three months with present accommodations and teachers, and, in addition, would secure the extension of the school system to such districts and children as are now absolutely without the pale of any educational privileges whatever. We believe no less sum can possibly do this.

The following table exhibits the distribution of \$15,000,000 as proposed in this measure:

States and Territories.	No. of illiterates in each State.	Proportion of \$15,000,000 to each State.
Alabama.....	370, 279	\$1, 127, 860 83
Arizona.....	5, 496	16, 740 82
Arkansas.....	153, 229	486, 735 53
California.....	48, 568	147, 963 83
Colorado.....	9, 821	28, 573 77
Connecticut.....	20, 966	63, 953 36
Dakota.....	3, 094	9, 424 32
Delaware.....	16, 912	51, 514 96
District of Columbia.....	21, 541	65, 613 89
Florida.....	70, 219	213, 887 07
Georgia.....	486, 083	1, 390, 596 42
Idaho.....	1, 384	4, 215 06
Illinois.....	96, 809	294, 890 21
Indiana.....	70, 008	213, 244 87
Iowa.....	38, 117	85, 644 36
Kansas.....	25, 503	77, 693 14
Kentucky.....	258, 186	786, 434 56
Louisiana.....	297, 812	905, 612 35
Maine.....	18, 181	55, 379 33
Maryland.....	111, 887	339, 284 90
Massachusetts.....	75, 635	230, 394 21
Michigan.....	47, 112	143, 568 15
Minnesota.....	20, 551	62, 506 85
Mississippi.....	315, 612	961, 854 15
Missouri.....	138, 818	422, 839 63
Montana.....	1, 530	4, 690 88
Nebraska.....	7, 830	23, 850 18
Nevada.....	3, 703	11, 279 84
New Hampshire.....	11, 983	36, 497 17
New Jersey.....	39, 136	119, 206 26
New Mexico.....	62, 994	161, 419 72
New York.....	168, 005	507, 539 75
North Carolina.....	367, 890	1, 120, 692 94
Ohio.....	86, 754	264, 252 68
Oregon.....	5, 676	16, 375 30
Pennsylvania.....	149, 138	445, 136 35
Rhode Island.....	17, 456	53, 170 98
South Carolina.....	321, 780	960, 141 28
Tennessee.....	394, 885	1, 201, 396 71
Texas.....	256, 223	780, 455 26
Utah.....	4, 851	14, 776 15
Vermont.....	12, 083	36, 576 68
Virginia.....	360, 495	1, 096, 067 77
Washington.....	3, 191	9, 719 79
West Virginia.....	52, 041	158, 516 89
Wisconsin.....	33, 063	117, 836 88
Wyoming.....	427	1, 300 64
Total.....	4, 923, 451	15, 000, 000 00

The bill contemplates the gradual increase of ability and disposition to support their own schools, as the natural consequence of greater intelligence in all cases, so that the appropriation and its necessity will pass away together.

In the bill reported by your committee, provision is made for the disposition of the share of those States which may not desire its general distribution, when by reason of the efficiency of their schools, national aid is not required; for the establishment of schools where none now exist, until every child in the country has his fair chance in the race of life, so far as a common-school education can give it; for the more efficient training of youth in the Territories, in some of which the condition is most deplorable, involving direct and most serious responsibility of the national Government, which is bound to properly care for these future States, comprising one-third of our entire domain.

These features will require more minute examination in future discussions.

Whatever form of administration of the funds it shall be deemed wisest to adopt, the appropriation should be immediately made. If it passes this session we shall have lost a year. To have lost a day was deemed a calamity by one of the noblest of men. Who can measure the wrong of one lost year, of one full year of further delay, to grapple with the wide-wasting and increasing evils of ignorance among our whole people? It would be better to appropriate injudiciously rather than not at all.

The vast sums expended for three hundred thousand Indians, for rivers and harbors, for improvement of the banks of the Mississippi River, for an Army which ignorance chiefly makes necessary, for a Navy which is safe only in the docks, the millions paid for pensions annually, paid because there was a lack of common schools in our country such as this bill seeks to build up, and the general profuseness of expenditure which applies to the management of our affairs are a sufficient exposure of the hollow pretense that we cannot spare a few millions yearly to rescue our institutions from the imminent peril which threatens them.

Taxation rests almost wholly upon our luxuries and our vices. Yet it is proposed to give them still further license by reducing taxes while we are ruined for the want of schools. We consume every year seven hundred millions of alcoholic beverages. The interest upon the money paid in one year for alcohol and tobacco by the American people, if judiciously invested, would relieve them from all taxation for the support of common schools hereafter at present rate of expenditure. We are liberal in self-indulgence. We are economical in self-denial even for our good. But parsimony to the schools is death to the Republic.

We may postpone the remedy but the evil will increase. The issue cannot be evaded. Common-school education must become universal or the form of our Government must be changed. We believe that the next few years will decide the question.

National aid to schools is indispensable to the national existence; national aid to common schools should be given liberally, given now, and applied where most required.

This done, the Republic will be perpetual.

A BILL to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for ten years next after the passage of this act there shall be annually appropriated from the money in the Treasury the following sums, to wit: The first year the sum of fifteen millions of dollars, the second year the sum of fourteen millions of dollars, the third year the sum of thirteen millions of dollars, and thereafter a sum diminished one million of dollars yearly from the sum last appropriated until ten annual appropriations shall have been made, when all appropriations under this act shall cease; which several sums shall be expended to secure the benefits of common-school education to all the children of the school age mentioned hereafter living in the United States.

SEC. 2. That such money shall annually be divided among and paid out in the several States and Territories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each who, being of the age of ten years and over, cannot read and write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States; and until otherwise provided such computation shall be made according to the official returns of the census of eighteen hundred and eighty.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior, at the close of each fiscal year, shall ascertain the total amount of the school fund to which the States and Territories and the District of Columbia are entitled under the provisions of this act, and shall certify the same to the Secretary of the Treasury. That upon the receipt of such certificate the Secretary of the Treasury shall, on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year, apportion the said total sum so certified among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population and illiteracy specified in the second section of this act.

SEC. 4. That the amount so apportioned to each State and Territory and to the District of Columbia shall be paid, upon the warrant of the Commissioner of Education, countersigned by the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the treasurer of the State, Territory, or District, or to such officer as shall be designated by the laws of such State, Territory, or District to receive, account for, and pay over the same to the several school districts entitled thereto under said apportionment. The term "school district" as used in this section shall include cities, towns, parishes, or such other corporations as by law are clothed with the power of maintaining common schools: *Provided*, That such distribution or payment, after the receipt of said fund by the State, Territory, or District, may be made to any officer designated by the laws of the State, Territory, or District for the disbursement of the school funds to the teachers employed in such schools.

SEC. 5. That the instruction in the common schools wherein these moneys shall be expended shall include the art of reading, writing, and speaking the English language, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, and such other branches of useful knowledge as may be taught under local laws, and shall include, whenever practicable, instruction in the arts of industry, and the instruction of females in such branches of technical or industrial education as are suited to their sex, which instruction shall be free to all, without distinction of race, color, nativity, or condition in life: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall deprive children of different races, living in the same community but attending separate schools, from receiving the benefits of this act the same as though the attendance therein were without distinction of race.

SEC. 6. The money appropriated and apportioned under the provisions of this act to the use of any Territory shall be applied to the use of common and industrial schools therein by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 7. That the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of a Territory under the provisions of this act, but its existing laws and school authorities shall not be affected by the operation of this act. The Commissioner of Education shall be charged with the duty of superintending the distribution of its allotment, and shall make full report of his doings to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 8. That the design of this act not being to establish an independent system of schools, but rather to aid for the time being in the development and maintenance of the school system established by local government, and which must eventually be wholly maintained by the States and Territories wherein they exist, it is hereby provided that no part of the money appropriated under this act shall be paid out in any State or Territory which shall not, during the first five years of the operation of this act, annually expend for the maintenance of common schools at least one-third of the sum which shall be allotted to it under the provisions hereof, and during the second five years of its operation a sum at least equal to the whole amount it shall be entitled to receive under this act.

SEC. 9. That a part of the money apportioned to each State or Territory, not exceeding one-tenth thereof, may yearly be applied to the education of teachers for the common schools therein, which sum may be expended in maintaining institutes or temporary training-schools or in extending opportunities for normal or other instruction to competent and suitable persons, of any color, who are without necessary means

to qualify themselves for teaching, and who shall agree in writing to devote themselves exclusively, for at least one year after leaving such training-schools, to teach in the common schools, for such compensation as may be paid other teachers therein.

SEC. 10. That no part of the educational fund allotted to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia shall be used for the erection of school-houses or school-buildings of any description, nor for rent of the same.

SEC. 11. That the moneys distributed under the provisions of this act shall be used in the school-districts of the several States and Territories in such way as to provide, as near as may be, for the equalization of school privileges to all the children of the school age prescribed by the law of the State or Territory wherein the expenditure shall be made, thereby giving to each child an opportunity for common-school and, so far as may be, of industrial education; and to this end existing public schools, not sectarian in character, may be aided, and new ones may be established, as may be deemed best in the several localities.

SEC. 12. That any State in which the number of persons ten years of age and upward who cannot read and write is not over five per centum of the whole population thereof shall have the right to receive its allotment and to apply the same for the promotion of common school and industrial education, or the education of teachers therein, in such way as the legislature of such State shall provide.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of the Interior shall receive from the governor of each State and Territory a report, to be made by or through such governor on or before the thirtieth day of June of each year, giving a detailed account of the payments or disbursements made of the school fund apportioned to his State or Territory and received by the State or Territorial treasurer or officer under section four of this act, and of the balance in the hands of such treasurer or officer withheld, unclaimed, or for any cause unpaid or unexpended, and also the amount expended in such State or Territory as required by section eight of this act, and also of the number of public, common, and industrial schools, the number of teachers employed, the total number of children taught during the year, and in what branches instructed, the average daily attendance, and the relative number of white and colored children, and the number of months in each year schools have been maintained in each school district, and such other information in relation to the use of the school fund and the condition of common-school education as the Secretary of the Interior may require. And if any State or Territory shall misapply or allow to be misapplied, or in any manner appropriated or used other than for the purposes herein required, the funds, or any part thereof, received under the provisions of this act, or shall fail to comply with the conditions herein prescribed, or to report as herein provided, through its proper officers, the disposition thereof, such State or Territory shall forfeit its right to any subsequent apportionment by virtue hereof until the full amount so misapplied, lost, or misappropriated shall have been replaced by such State or Territory and applied as herein required, and until such report shall have been made: *Provided*, That if the public schools in any State admit pupils not within the ages herein specified it shall not be deemed a failure to comply with the conditions herein.

SEC. 14. That on or before the first day of September of each year the Secretary of the Interior shall report to the President of the United States whether any State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, has forfeited its right to receive its apportionment under this act, and how forfeited, and whether he has withheld such allotment on account of such forfeiture; and each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia, from which such apportionment shall be withheld, shall have the right to appeal from such decision of the Secretary of the Interior to Congress; and if the next Congress shall not direct such share to be paid, it shall be added to the general educational fund for distribution among the other States and the Territories and District of Columbia which shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 15. That the Secretary of the Interior shall be charged with the practical administration of this act in the Territories and the District of Columbia, through the Commissioner of Education, who shall report annually to Congress its practical operation, and, briefly, the condition of common and industrial education as affected thereby throughout the country, which report shall be transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, accompanying the report of his Department.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 4, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Education and Labor, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 140.]

The Committee on Education and Labor, to whom was referred the bill (S. 140) to establish a Bureau of Statistics of Labor, have considered the same, and report the same back to the Senate favorably, and with the recommendation that it do pass.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 5, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAXEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 726.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 726) for the relief of Calvin S. Montague, respectfully submits the following report:

The bill asks for Mr. Montague the full pay and allowance of a second lieutenant of infantry from February 23 to April 21, 1863, less the pay received by him as an enlisted man during that period. The report of the Adjutant-General on this case, hereto appended, shows—

1st. That he was mustered in as second lieutenant, to date April 21, 1863; he was, from May 25, 1861, up to April 21, 1863, a sergeant. He was not entitled to pay as a commissioned officer, or to be mustered in as such, until the receipt of his commission or appointment from proper authority.

2d. Performance of duty as a commissioned officer without a commission does not entitle to pay as such.

3d. The claim has been presented to and rejected by the War Department for reasons, stated in the Adjutant-General's report, which is approved by the Secretary of War, and the committee thinks it was rightfully rejected. The committee appends to this report the letter of the Secretary of War of the 7th instant, and the report of the Adjutant-General, 2d instant, as part thereof. Wherefore it recommends that S. 726 do not pass; that the committee be discharged, and the bill indefinitely postponed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 4, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAXEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 1147.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1147) to complete the military record of Alexander Fisher, respectfully submits the following report :

The committee referred said bill to the Secretary of War for such information as would aid the committee.

The Secretary replied to said reference, under date 2d instant, as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 2, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with your request indorsed on Senate bill No. 1147, and which is herewith returned, I have the honor to transmit herewith the military history of Alexander Fisher, late of Company F, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers, together with copy of all the testimony submitted in his case, asking for completion of his military record.

Especial attention is invited to the accompanying copy of a report of an investigation of this case by Lieutenant W. T. Craycroft, Seventh Cavalry, made in 1871.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. S. B. MAXEY,
Of Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.

The military history of Alexander Fisher, therein mentioned as furnished by the Adjutant-General, is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the ——— day of ———, 188—, requesting a "statement of service" of Alexander Fisher. The following information has been obtained from the files of this office, and is respectfully furnished in reply to your inquiry:

It appears from the rolls on file in this office that Alexander Fisher was enrolled on the 20th day of August, 1861, at Croton, Iowa, in Company F, Twenty-first Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, to serve 3 years, or during the war, and mustered into service as a private on the 1st day of February, 1862, at Canton, Mo., in Company F, Twenty-first Regiment of Missouri Volunteers, to serve 3 years, or during the war. On the muster-rolls of Company F, of that regiment, for the months of March and April, 1862, to June 30, 1863, he is reported present; July and August, 1863, to February 29, 1864, absent. Detailed in Contraband Department August 7, 1863. He re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer February 23, 1864. Muster-rolls of company from March 1, 1864, to

October 31, 1864, report him present; November and December, 1864, absent without leave since November 25, 1864. January and February, 1865, and muster-out-roll of company, dated April 19, 1866, report him deserted at Saint Louis, Mo., November 25, 1864. A musician. Regimental returns for November and December, 1864, report him absent without leave since November 25, 1864. Regimental return for January, 1865, deserted November 25, 1864, at Saint Louis, Mo. "Application for removal of charge of desertion in this case has been denied."

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

TO CHAIRMAN SENATE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The report of Lieut. W. T. Craycroft, Seventh Cavalry, to the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri, by whom he was detailed to investigate this case, is herewith submitted, and is as follows:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.,
March 29, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to state that in compliance with Special Orders No. 34, dated Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., February 24, 1871, I proceeded to Memphis, Scotland County, Missouri, to collect information in the case of Alexander Fisher, late a private in Company F, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers. From a gentleman at Memphis I learned that Mrs. Fisher had married, and, upon consulting the marriage record I found that he was correct. A copy of the marriage certificate is herewith inclosed, marked A. From this it appears that the marriage took place on the 4th of July 1869, yet on the 21st of July, 1869, Mr. John C. Smith, circuit clerk at Memphis, swears her to an affidavit under the name of Fisher, without once alluding to her recent change of name. That Mr. Smith was circuit clerk of Scotland County at that time can be seen from the certificate of Mr. Charles Martin, the present incumbent, which is on the reverse side of Mrs. Fisher's affidavit. I also obtained at this place the sworn statement of Mr. Joseph Best, who was captain of Company I, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers, and who was on the steamer *Mars* at the time of Fisher's disappearance. Not being able to find out anything more at Memphis, I proceeded to Kahoka, Clarke County, and saw Mr. Andrew E. Briggs, from whom, in conjunction with Aaron W. Harlan, the affidavit of date July 5, 1869, relative to Fisher's having been drowned, purports to have emanated. From him I obtained the affidavit marked C, to the effect that Fisher, in his opinion, deserted. After getting this sworn statement from him, I showed him the affidavit signed by Aaron W. Harlan and Andrew J. Briggs, when he declared that he never saw the instrument in question until that moment, and, moreover, declared that he had not been in Memphis during the entire year of 1869, his sworn statement to which effect, in affidavit marked D, he supports by that of four of the most reliable citizens of Kahoka (see affidavit marked E). Having ascertained that Mr. Harlan resided in Iowa, just over the Des Moines River, I, in company with Mr. Briggs rode out to see him. From him and Mr. Briggs I obtained the affidavits marked F and G, in which they conjointly deny ever having seen the affidavit dated July 5, 1869, until presented by myself, and establish the fact that they were the only men in Company F of their names and initials, that they were not in Memphis at all in 1869, and that their names appended to the document in question are forgeries. The affidavit marked H shows that Mr. Harden has been a resident of Iowa for seventeen years. Mr. Harlan and Mr. Briggs are both regarded with the highest esteem by all the citizens of Clarke County with whom I conversed, and the universal testimony was that their veracity was undoubted. The conclusion, then, is inevitable that the paper dated 5th July, 1869, purporting to be the affidavit of Andrew J. Briggs and Aaron W. Harlan relative to Alex. Fisher's death by drowning, is a base forgery, and since the certificate of Mr. Charles Martin shows that Mr. John C. Smith was circuit clerk at that time, and that the seal attached to the aforesaid paper is the true impression of the Scotland County circuit stamp, there can be no other conclusion than that Mr. Smith, or some one with his connivance, wrote the names of Aaron W. Harlan and Andrew J. Briggs to the affidavit in question. Mr. Smith is now at Hannibal, Mo. I did not see Mrs. Fisher. She is said to have for a husband one of the most estimable citizens of Scotland County, and I thought it unnecessary to make this a subject of domestic discord. It is my firm conviction that she never saw the affidavit or application dated 21st July, 1869. The affidavits presented go to show that Alexander Fisher, in the general opinion of his company, deserted, and that therefore he has not the slightest right to his discharge papers.

A further investigation of Mr. Smith's conduct in this matter would, I think, be desirable. It might account for some of the many pension frauds which had been perpetrated, I was informed by the people of Scotland, in their county.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. T. CRAYCROFT,
Second Lieutenant, Seventh Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri.

In the opinion of the committee the testimony abundantly sustains the report.

Wherefore the committee recommends that said Senate bill 1147 do not pass, that the committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that said bill be indefinitely postponed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 5, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAXEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 798.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred bill S. 798, respectfully submits the following report :

The Secretary of War, in reply to interrogatories as to this claim, submitted on behalf of the committee, replies, under date 7th instant, as follows :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 7, 1884.

SIR : In returning herewith the bill (S. 798), providing for payment to William D. Haley, for services as lieutenant and captain of Company A, Second North Carolina Volunteers, which was informally referred by you to this Department for information respecting the subject-matter thereof, I have the honor to invite attention to the inclosed report of the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 2d instant, which gives such information as the official records afford upon the subject, and from which it will be seen that there is no record evidence of the muster in, or of service rendered by Mr. Haley as a commissioned officer of Company A, Second North Carolina Volunteers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. S. B. MAXEY,
Of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate.

Accompanying the above letter is the report of the Adjutant-General on this case, dated 2d instant, as follows :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 2, 1884.

SIR : I have the honor to return herewith S. bill No. 798, for the relief of William D. Haley, claimant for recognition as an officer of Company A, Second North Carolina Union Volunteers, and to report as follows :

The records of this office fail to furnish any evidence of the muster in, or of service rendered by William D. Haley as a commissioned officer of Company A, Second North Carolina Volunteers, as his name does not appear as such on any of the duly certified rolls of that company and organization.

It appears that Charles H. Foster, who was authorized to raise a regiment of volunteer infantry in North Carolina, in which the officers were to be appointed "subject to the approval of the War Department," nominated Mr. Haley November 28, 1863, and withdrew the same March 16, 1864; but the nomination was never confirmed or approved.

From orders issued by Foster, it appears that Haley was placed on recruiting service, but instead of organizing a full company, the records show that only two men were enlisted by him.

Recruiting service has not been recognized for pay, as under the laws and regulations services entitling to pay could not commence prior to the recruitment of a legal command and entry upon duty therewith after its muster into service.

There is nothing of record in the Department which would sustain the action proposed by this bill.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

These official communications are conclusive against the claim. Wherefore the committee reports bill S. 798, with recommendation that it do not pass, and asks to be discharged, and that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 5, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAXEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 924.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 924) for the relief of First Lieut. M. O'Brien, Fourth United States Artillery, respectfully submits the following report:

It appears from the military history of this officer, furnished the committee by the Adjutant-General of the Army, that he was honorably mustered out of the service January 1, 1871, by General Orders No. 1, of date January 2, 1871, and was reappointed first lieutenant Fourth Artillery, September 1, 1879, with date of commission and rank from April 15, 1867, in accordance with act approved February 25, 1879.

(1.) The muster out under the General Order No. 1, of date January 2, 1871, was by virtue of section 12 of the act of July 15, 1870. That act in the above section, after setting out how transfers may be made to the list of supernumeraries, &c., declares:

And if any supernumerary officers shall remain after the first day of January next they shall be honorably mustered out of the service with one year's pay and allowances, &c. (See U. S. Statutes at Large, volume 16, page 318.)

The purpose of the act was to reduce the Army to a peace footing, and at the same time that it honorably mustered out officers no longer needed, it gave to them one year's pay and allowances.

The connection between the officer and the service was completely severed. He was no longer in any sense an officer. The Government had no longer any more control over his actions than over those of any other citizen of the United States.

(2.) Thus matters stood until the 1st September, 1879, when he was appointed first lieutenant Fourth Artillery by virtue of the act approved February 25, 1879. That act is as follows:

AN ACT to authorize the restoration of Michael O'Brien to the rank of first lieutenant in the Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Michael O'Brien, late first lieutenant First Regiment of Artillery, a first lieutenant of artillery in the army of the United States, with his original rank and date of commission; and that he shall be assigned to the first vacancy occurring in his grade in the artillery arm of the service: *Provided, however,* That he shall receive no pay for the period he was out of the service.

Approved, February 25, 1879.

It is entirely clear that this act was not an act of restoration in the sense of recognizing that he was an officer between the date of muster-out, January 1, 1871, and the date of reappointment, September 1, 1879, under the above act. The act simply authorizes the President to nominate and, if the Senate advises, to appoint; and it specially provides: *That he shall receive no pay for the period he was out of service.*

The committee is unable to see any just claim for the relief sought, for if the time he was out of the service is to be computed he would receive longevity pay for time that he was not in service.

The letters of the Adjutant-General furnishing the facts and military history of Lieutenant O'Brien are hereto appended. The committee recommends that the bill do not pass; that the committee be discharged, and that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
February 18, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter, dated the 25th ultimo, from Hon. Thomas J. Henderson, Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, indorsing House bill No. 3303, "For the relief of First Lieut. M. O'Brien," Fourth Artillery, and requesting a military history of that officer.

The military history requested is inclosed herewith.

The bill provides that Lieutenant O'Brien shall be allowed longevity pay, the same as though he had been continuously in service from January 1, 1871, when he was honorably mustered out of the service, under the provision of section 12, act of July 15, 1870, to September 6, 1879, when he accepted an appointment as first lieutenant Fourth Artillery.

The act approved February 25, 1879, referred to in the bill, authorized the appointment of Lieutenant O'Brien as a first lieutenant of artillery, and the act provides: "That he shall receive no pay for the period he was out of the service." The general law (section 24, act of July 15, 1870, now section 1262, Revised Statutes) allowing increased or longevity pay to officers for length of service has always been construed as authorizing only actual service to be counted in computing such pay. Constructive service, for the period intervening between the date of rank conferred in an appointment and date the officer accepts the same, is not allowed.

Lieutenant O'Brien was actually out of service nearly nine years.

There is quite a large number of officers in the Army whose service has not been continuous. There is a number of officers now in the service who, like Lieutenant O'Brien was mustered out as supernumeraries under the act of July 15, 1870, and afterwards reappointed. There does not appear to be any good reason why, if Lieutenant O'Brien is allowed to count time out of service for longevity pay, the same favor should not be extended other officers similarly situated.

The record of Lieutenant O'Brien is not such as to make his an exceptional case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

AMENDED HISTORY.

Military history of Michael O'Brien, of the United States Army, as shown by the files of this office.

FEBRUARY 9, 1882.

Enlisted July 11, 1859, and was assigned to the Ordnance Corps, with which he served until May 16, 1862, when appointed hospital steward, and served in that grade until discharge, June 4, 1864, by reason of appointment as—

Second lieutenant, First Artillery, May 18, 1864; promoted first lieutenant, First Artillery, November 30, 1864; resigned February 12, 1867.

Service.—With battery in Louisiana from June to August, 1864; on recruiting service to February, 1865; with battery, in the department of Washington, to June, 1865; Texas, to January, 1866, and the Department of the East, to January 4, 1867, when placed in arrest; arrest suspended January 21, 1867, he having tendered his resignation, which was accepted, to date February 12, 1867.

Reappointed by the President first lieutenant First Artillery, April 15, 1867, and served with regiment in the Department of the East from May 3, 1867, to October 22, 1868; en route to and with battery at New Orleans, La., to March, 1869, and in Kansas, until honorably mustered out, January 1, 1871, by General Orders No. 1, of January 2, 1871, from this office.

Re-appointed first lieutenant Fourth Artillery, September 1, 1879, with date of commission and rank from April 15, 1867, in accordance with act of Congress approved February 25, 1879. Joined regiment November 28, 1879, at Angel Island, Cal., and serve therewith to January 3, 1880; at presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to June 6, 1881; and on special duty at headquarters District of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex., to January 12, 1882, when he left to join his battery at Madison Barracks, New York.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

[First endorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

December 11, 1883.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, inviting attention to a copy of House bill 3303, in the last Congress, similar to the one now proposed by Lieutenant O'Brien, and to the report of this office on the same, dated February 18, 1882, a press copy of which is inclosed.

The law and the facts are the same now as when that report was made, and there seems to be no more reason now than there was then why such an *exception* as is asked should be made in favor of Lieutenant O'Brien.

The former bill contemplated the computation of the period of time from January 1, 1871, to September 6, 1879, for longevity pay; the draft of bill inclosed by Lieutenant O'Brien says "from the *date of his rank* * * to date of acceptance of reappointment" (September 6, 1879), &c.

He was reappointed in 1879, with his original date of rank, as first lieutenant, April 15, 1867, but while his original appointment gave *rank* from April 15, 1867, he did not accept it until April 26, 1867; hence his present bill, or claim, embraces an additional period for longevity pay—April 15 to April 26, 1867—not included in the former bill, and which cannot be taken into account for longevity under any existing law or regulation.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 5, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 10.]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 10) for the relief of Harry I. Todd, late keeper of the Kentucky penitentiary, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

This case was reported favorably from the Finance Committee June 1, 1880; and as embodying the present views of the committee, we beg leave to refer to and make part of this report Senate Report No. 683, Forty-sixth Congress, second session, and recommend the passage of the bill.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1628) for the relief of Harry I. Todd, late keeper of the Kentucky penitentiary, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

Harry I. Todd was duly elected by the general assembly of Kentucky keeper of the State penitentiary, and held that position from March 9, 1863, until March 1, 1871.

He was elected under, and his duties, liabilities, and rights were prescribed by, chapter 922, enacted in 1862, and chapter 2045, enacted in 1867, of the laws of that State.

He received no compensation except such profits as he might make in selling the articles manufactured by the labor of the convicts, over and above their support, the cost of materials, &c., and certain sums which he was required to pay into the treasury of the State by the laws under which he was elected.

Chapter 922 of the Laws of Kentucky declares:

"The keeper of the penitentiary shall hold his office for four years.

"If the keeper of the penitentiary fail or refuse to comply with the obligations imposed on him by this act, or shall be guilty of any malfeasance in office, the governor shall have full power, and it shall be his duty, to remove him forthwith.

"In the event of the death or removal from office of the keeper of the penitentiary, the governor, secretary of state, and auditor shall make a contract with a suitable person to take charge of the penitentiary according to the provisions of this act until the next ensuing meeting of the general assembly, and until a new keeper be elected and qualified."

These sections and various sections of chapter 2045, Laws of Kentucky, 1867, described the keeper as an officer subject to the control of the State. He was required to and gave a bond as an officer to perform the duties of his office as required by law.

As keeper of the penitentiary he was required by the statute to keep the convicts at labor, and for this purpose the State furnished buildings, machinery, &c., for the manufacture of certain articles, among them bagging, wagons, chairs, &c.

While in the performance of his duties as keeper from 1863 to 1869 he was called upon by the United States internal-revenue officials to pay taxes on articles manufactured by the convicts and sold by him. The taxes were paid under protest, and a claim

for refunding the amount paid was duly made to the Internal Revenue Bureau. The papers submitted showed beyond a doubt that the articles were made exclusively by convict labor, and on being presented to the law officer of the Treasury, Hon. W. H. Smith, Solicitor, the claim was allowed, July 27, 1879; but the Commissioner thereupon submitted the case to C. P. James, and on his opinion the claim was rejected.

The present Commissioner of Internal Revenue declines to reopen the case under the rules of the Department that a case once decided by a former Commissioner cannot be reopened by a succeeding Commissioner, unless in certain contingencies, which the Commissioner does not think exist in the present case.

The amount of the taxes exacted by the United States officials and paid into the United States Treasury are as follows:

Statement of taxes assessed and paid.

For 1863-'64. For manufacturing and sales of bagging and chairs and tax for slaughtering animals to feed convicts.....	\$2,320 25
1865. Same and manufacturer's license for each employment.....	6,691 64
1866. Same.....	17,751 99
1867. Same.....	4,481 00
1868. Same.....	3,761 69
	<hr/>
	35,006 57

Your committee are of the opinion that whether Mr. Todd was liable to pay any part or all of the sums exacted is a question which should be decided by the courts. The committee therefore report back the accompanying bill, with an amendment, and authorizing Mr. Todd to institute an action against the United States in the Court of Claims to recover the amount of said internal-revenue taxes alleged to have been improperly collected from him, and recommend its passage.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 5, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany bill S. 940.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred bill S. 940, have duly considered the same and submit the following report:

During the late war the State of Missouri paid, laid out, and expended large sums of money for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

On April 17, 1866, Congress passed an act entitled "An act to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping, and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion," approved April 17, 1866.

Under said act the United States reimbursed and paid to the State of Missouri the sum of ——— dollars, and received and had filed in the Treasury Department the pay-rolls and vouchers showing the expenditures and their payment, in whole or in part, by said State. At the time this reimbursement was made there were large sums due from State, incurred and assumed by said State, but not then actually paid by the State, and consequently not reimbursed. Afterwards said State paid the greater part of said sums, and Congress passed an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the evidence of payments made by the State of Missouri since April seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to the officers and privates of the militia forces of said State for military services actually performed in the suppression of the rebellion, in full concert and co-operation with the authorities of the United States, and subject to their orders, and to make report thereof to Congress," approved January 27, 1879.

Under this act the Secretary of the Treasury made the examination and reported to Congress April 24, 1882 (Ex. Doc. No. 184, H. R., Forty-seventh Congress, first session), recommending the payment to the State of Missouri of the sum of \$234,594.10 on the fourth installment, as a reimbursement to said State of expenditures so made. And said sum was duly appropriated and paid to said State.

The rolls and vouchers filed by said State, and now in the Treasury Department, show that there still remained some amounts due from and incurred by said State which had not been paid by said State at the date of the last adjustment by the Treasury Department on April 22, 1882, and which were consequently not reimbursed to said State.

On March 22, 1883, the general assembly of the State of Missouri passed an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of certain

claims against this State for military service rendered during the late civil war, as shown by the pay-rolls delivered to the General Government by the Stevenson Commission in January, 1867, and for the collection of any moneys thus expended from the Government of the United States, and to appropriate money therefor," approved March 22, 1863. Under this law any person holding a claim against the State of Missouri for military service during the late war, which claim appears on the "record of unpaid claims" in the office of the adjutant-general of Missouri, "as well as on the pay-rolls of Missouri military organizations, now on file in the Treasury Department of the United States," and which claim has not been paid by the State or audited by the State military commission created under authority of the law of March 19, 1874, was authorized to file the same in the office of the adjutant-general of the State within nine months from the date of said act, and if not so presented to be forever barred. The nine months have elapsed, and all such claims have been presented or are now barred.

In adjusting such claims the adjutant-general of Missouri was required "to apply to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department of the United States for a statement of the exact amount, if anything, shown by the pay-rolls on file in said Department to be due to said claimant after deducting all proper payments and stoppages appearing on said rolls or the records of said Department," before auditing or allowing any such claim.

The adjutant-general of Missouri has audited the claims so presented, and the State now seeks reimbursement of the amounts so audited and paid. This bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to examine such claims for such payments by the State since April 22, 1862, and to report the result of such examination to Congress for its further action. Your committee referred said bill to the Secretary of the Treasury for report and recommendation, and received from him the following communications, to wit:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 23, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing, for consideration, copy of bill (S. 940) "to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be examined certain vouchers filed, or to be filed, by the State of Missouri, or her agent or agents, for sums claimed to be due from the Government of the United States on account of payments made by said State since April 22, 1862, to the officers and enlisted men of her militia forces for military services rendered to the United States in the suppression of the rebellion, as evidenced by the proper pay-rolls heretofore filed with, examined, and accepted by the Government of the United States, and to report to Congress."

In reply I inclose herewith copy of a report in the matter, dated the 19th instant, from the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, to whom your letter with its inclosure had been referred.

Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. F. M. COCKRELL,
U. S. Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1884.

SIR: In compliance with your direction of the 15th instant, I have the honor to report in relation to Senate bill 940, herewith inclosed, that the act of April 17, 1866 (14 Stat., p. 38), created a commission to examine and report upon claims of the State of Missouri similar to the claims mentioned in the inclosed Senate bill.

The committee reported, claims embraced in the report were audited and payment made, and the act was held to be no longer operative.

An act was passed January 27, 1879 (20 Stat., 266), authorizing the presentation of similar claims paid by the State of Missouri subsequent to April 17, 1866, directly to

the Treasury Department, and claims thus presented have been audited and payment made, in pursuance of a report of the Third Auditor and Second-Comptroller, which was transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury on April 23, 1892; and it is the opinion of the accounting officers that there is now no authority for payment of claims which the State may have assumed and paid subsequent to the transmission of that report, namely, April 23, 1892.

No reason is seen why the inclosed bill, No. 940, is not in proper form to authorize payment of all claims therein mentioned which have been paid by the State since the date last mentioned.

Of course the word "of," in line 13, should be omitted.

The papers referred are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

W. W. UPTON,
Comptroller.

Hon. CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill, with an amendment striking out the word "of," in line 12.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 5, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAMPTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 230.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 230) "to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the claim of the State of Florida on account of expenditures made in suppressing Indian hostilities," beg leave to submit the following report:

In accordance with the requirements of the joint resolution of Congress approved March 3, 1881, the Secretary of War has investigated, audited, and made a report to Congress, May 22, 1882, of the amount due the State of Florida for expenditures made in suppressing Indian hostilities in that State between the 1st day of December, 1855, and the 1st day of January, 1860. (Ex. Doc. 203, 47th Congress, first session.)

The expenditures grew out of the Seminole war of 1855, 1856, and 1857, the State authorities being compelled, in the presence of an anticipated and subsequently actual outbreak of the Indians, to call forth the militia of the State, the force of United States troops then on duty being inadequate to the protection of the people. The report of the Secretary of War (Ex. Doc. 203) fully sets forth in detail the items of expenditure allowed and disallowed, the total amount found due the State being the sum of \$224,648.09.

It is established that the funds at the command of the executive of the State of Florida in the years referred to were insufficient to equip, supply, and pay the troops in the field, and, relying upon the approval given by the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, on the 21st day of May, 1857, of the services of these volunteers, the State legislature, in order to provide their equipment and maintenance, authorized the issue of 7 per cent. bonds.

A portion of the bonds, amounting to \$132,000, was sold by the governor to the Indian trust fund of the United States, and the proceeds of such sale were disbursed by the treasurer of the State for the "expenses of Indian hostilities," as appears from his report to the legislature for the year ending October 31, 1857. Another portion was hypothecated to the banks of South Carolina and Georgia as security for a loan of \$222,015, and \$192,331 of this loan was disbursed directly by a disbursing agent of the State in payment of "expenses of Indian hostilities," including pay of volunteers.

The portion of the bonds sold to the United States for the "Indian trust fund" is still held by that fund and accrued interest since 1857.

The State of Florida paid out through a disbursing agent, as shown by	
War Department report	\$193,330 16
And through warrants from State treasurer	78,056 11
Total	271,386 27
Interest on this sum from January 1, 1857, to April 1, 1883	498,672 27
Total cost to the State to date.	770,058 54
We quote from a statement made by the United States Treasurer of the State indebtedness to the "Indian trust fund," June 12, 1882, as follows:	
Loan on 7 per cent. bonds of the State of Florida	\$132,000
Coupons due and unpaid January 1, 1877	138,040
Interest to July 1, 1882, from January 1, 1857	50,820
Interest from July 1, 1882, to April 1, 1883	6,930
	327,790 00
Due the State.	442,268 54

There appears, therefore, lawfully due the State of Florida, according to the State treasurer's account, the sum of \$770,058.54, being the principal and interest of the sums which she borrowed and expended on behalf of the United States.

If from this sum be deducted the amount loaned the State by the Indian trust fund, principal and interest, \$327,790, there still remains due the State the sum of \$442,268.54.

In auditing the accounts of the State, however, the Secretary of War has disallowed many items under the rules and regulations governing payments to the regular forces, and yet, with all his disallowances, after an exhaustive examination, he finds due \$224,648.09. Now, if we add the interest on this sum from January 1, 1857, to April 1, 1883, to wit, \$412,790.86, we have \$637,438.95. Now, if we deduct the amount due the Indian trust fund, to wit, \$327,790, there is still due the State the sum of \$309,648.95.

This case is one where the Government, through the President of the United States and Secretary of War, promised to pay these troops when mustered into the United States service, and they would have been long since paid by the Government, if so mustered, but the mustering officer arrived in the State after they had been mustered out, and the State was compelled to borrow money with which to pay them.

Congress has universally paid interest to the States where they have paid interest. We cite the cases where interest has been allowed and paid for moneys advanced during the war of 1812-'15 as follows: Virginia, act March 3, 1825 (4 Stat. at L., p. 132); Maryland, act May 13, 1826 (4 Stat. at L., p. 161); Delaware, act May 20, 1826 (4 Stat. at L., p. 175); New York, act May 22, 1826 (4 Stat. at L., p. 192); Pennsylvania, act March 3, 1827 (4 Stat. at L., p. 241); South Carolina, act March 22, 1832 (4 Stat. at L., p. 499); Massachusetts, July 8, 1870 (16 Stat. at L., p. 198).

For advances for Indian and other wars the same rule has been observed in the following cases: Alabama, act January 26, 1849 (4 Stat. at L., p. 344); Georgia, act March 31, 1851 (9 Stat. at L., p. 626); Georgia, act March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. at L., p. 385); Washington Territory, act March 3, 1859 (11 Stat. at L., p. 429); New Hampshire, act January 27, 1852 (10 Stat. at L., p. 1).

Thus it will be seen that the precedent for the payment of interest under the rule adopted for the settlement of claims of war of 1812-'15 is well established.

The committee are of the opinion that the urgent necessity for the services of these troops and the action of the President and the Sec-

retary of War create an equitable obligation on the part of the General Government; and as the State of Florida not only borrowed money from the Indian trust fund, but also from the banks of the States of Georgia and South Carolina, for their payment, upon which the State has since paid interest, your committee have concluded to recommend the sum of \$92,648.09 as a full payment to the State of all Indian war-claims, this being the difference after deducting the sum borrowed by the State from the Indian trust fund (\$132,000) from the amount found due the State by the Secretary of War (\$224,648.09), and to further recommend the delivery to the State of all bonds and coupons held by the trustee of the Indian trust fund.

The committee have amended the bill in accordance with the views expressed in this report, and they recommend the passage of the bill as thus amended. Accompanying the report is a communication from the Secretary of War, explaining the origin and the present condition of the claim of the State of Florida against the Government of the United States.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 5, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HAMPTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 300.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 300) for the relief of Maj. William M. Maynadier, paymaster in the United States Army, having considered the same, make the following report:

The committee find the facts to be as stated in Senate Report No. 78, Forty-seventh Congress, first session, which said report is hereto annexed and made part of this report, and is as follows:

[Senate Report No. 78, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 254) for the relief of Maj. William M. Maynadier, paymaster United States Army, having considered the same and accompanying papers, submit the following report:

That under date of January 17, 1882, your committee called on the Secretary of War for a copy of the proceedings of a Board of officers convened at headquarters Department of Arizona November 17, 1876, pursuant to Special Order No. 138, dated headquarters Department of Arizona, November 6, 1876, to examine and report upon the loss of public funds, for which Maj. William M. Maynadier, paymaster United States Army, is responsible, reported to have been stolen from his office safe by an absconding clerk; which record is now on file in the committee room of the Committee on Military Affairs of the United States Senate. Your committee find the facts to be as stated in the finding of the Board, which said finding is hereto annexed and made part of this report, and is as follows:

"In conclusion the Board find that Major Maynadier was on duty by proper authority, as paymaster at Prescott, Ariz.; that he was duly authorized and required to keep public money in a safe provided for the purpose, there being no depository available; that he did so keep public money, though not in excess of what the service at his station required; that the safe provided for him was a large fire and burglar proof one, manufactured by Jonathan Kitridge, of San Francisco, having two combination locks, the outer one being T. E. Burwell's and the inner one 'Young's Rotary Combination'; that Major Maynadier never made known these combinations; that said safe appears to be a good and secure one; that the clerk, D. D. Chandler, was well recommended and apparently capable and trustworthy; that on March 31, 1876, Major Maynadier had in his safe what under a customarily careful count appeared to be \$4,081.11; but there should have been \$4,228.46; that on Monday, April 3, 1876, he found in his safe only \$211.46, the balance, \$4,017, having been stolen by Chandler, who afterwards returned \$290.50; leaving the amount actually lost by Major Maynadier, \$3,726.50.

"The following tabular statement will show more briefly the exact state of the case:

Amount shown as on hand by statement of April 1, 1876	\$4,081 11
Amount received in March, 1876, but not reported until May (effects of deceased soldier)	147 35
True amount for which Major Maynadier was responsible	4,228 46
Amount found in safe after burglary	211 46
Total amount stolen	4,017 00
Amount returned by Chandler upon his arrest	290 50
Amount actually lost	3,726 50

"Under instructions of the Paymaster-General, Major Maynadier has refunded the amount lost, but so far as the Board can ascertain it believes Major Maynadier exercised due care in the keeping of the public money intrusted to him, and therefore recommends that he be relieved from responsibility for the loss of the \$3,726.50, and that this amount, increased by the \$100 paid by Major Maynadier for the arrest of Chandler, making a total of \$3,826.50, be restored to Maj. W. M. Maynadier, paymaster United States Army.

"There being no further business before it, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

"RODNEY SMITH,

"Major and Paymaster, U. S. A., President.

"C. A. REYNOLDS,

"Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., Member.

"JOHN SIMPSON,

"Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., Recorder."

The finding of the court of inquiry is approved by the commanding general Department of Arizona and the Paymaster-General of the Army.

Upon these facts your committee believe that Maynadier is entitled to relief. Therefore Senate bill No. 254 is reported back with recommendation that it pass.

The committee, therefore, adopt said Senate report as the report of this committee, and report the accompanying bill for his relief, with recommendation that it pass.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 5, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 223 and S. R. 2.]

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred Senate bill 223 and Senate joint resolution No. 2, relating to the claim of Helen M. Fiedler, widow and executrix of Ernest Fiedler, deceased, praying, on behalf of herself and children, that Congress will intervene so as to aid her in collecting a claim alleged to be due to her late husband from the Government of Brazil, have carefully examined the evidence submitted to them touching the validity and justice of said claim, and respectfully report as follows:

In the year 1873 this claim was brought to the attention of the Government of Brazil, through our minister resident, and it was considered by a department of that Government. The section of home affairs of the council of state made a report, a copy of which is annexed to this report, upon the validity of the claim. Whether that report was followed by an imperial order or decree disallowing the claim does not appear in the papers submitted to this committee.

The report of the section of home affairs of the council of state does not exclude the idea that something is due the memorialist, but concludes with an argument that the amount claimed is in excess of the loss and injury which Fiedler had sustained by the breach of the agreement entered into between him and a person who acted as the agent of Brazil in making the contract.

Comment is made in that report upon admissions which it alleges were made by our minister, Mr. Blow, in presenting Fiedler's case to the Government of Brazil, to the disadvantage of his claim. These comments are not accepted as being just to Mr. Blow, but the Government of Brazil could not justly deny the rights of Fiedler upon the facts presented, even if Mr. Blow had made admissions that tended to weaken or destroy their proper effect.

The evidence before the committee seems clearly to establish the following facts, and to show that Fiedler's claim is good *in foro conscientiae*, and would receive the sanction of a court of justice in a controversy between private litigants.

On the 21st day of August, 1867, at the city of New York, Ernest Fiedler (now deceased), the owner of the steamship *Circassian*, of New York, then on her way to Bremen, of the first part, and D. de Goicouria, esq., who claimed to act as agent for immigration for the Brazilian Government, of the second part, made a contract in writing for the

charter of the steamship *Circassian* for a voyage from the port of New Orleans, La., to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The vessel was engaged to carry passengers to be furnished by the second party from New Orleans to Rio de Janeiro. At the time the contract was made it was supposed that many citizens of the United States desired, in consequence of the condition of affairs here, resulting from our civil war, to emigrate to Brazil, and the Brazilian Government desired their presence there.

The parts of the contract material in this connection are that the vessel, which was then *en royage* to Bremen, was to sail from New Orleans on the 15th day of November, 1867, weather permitting, unless detained at Bremen or elsewhere by causes beyond the control of the first party, in which case she should sail within ten days after her arrival at New Orleans, and that the second party (Brazil) should pay for the voyage the sum of forty-two thousand dollars in American gold, or its equivalent in *mille reis*, ten days after the completion of the voyage. The *Circassian* did not reach New York on her return voyage from Bremen until about the 1st of November, 1867. Certain alterations and repairs of the vessel were required to accommodate her to the transportation of the large number of passengers she was intended to carry, so that she did not leave New York until the 23d of November, 1867, and did not reach New Orleans until the 6th day of December of that year. Before her arrival at New Orleans it was ascertained that no passengers were there for embarkation.

On the 17th of December, 1867, Mr. Fiedler addressed a letter to Chevalier Fleury, chargé d'affaires of Brazil to the United States, setting forth the condition of affairs and asking his advice, whether he (Fiedler) should send the vessel to Rio de Janeiro without passengers and subject the Brazilian Government to the payment of the \$42,000 agreed on as the price of the voyage, or whether the chargé would release him from his obligations. In this letter Mr. Fiedler stated that his expenses in preparing for the voyage amounted to about \$20,000, and suggested that "remuneration of this sum would perhaps be preferable than in default forfeit \$42,000 gold, equal to \$55,000 currency." On the 18th of December the Brazilian chargé, in reply to Mr. Fiedler's letter of the 17th, advises Mr. Fiedler "not to allow the steamer to sail, but to consider the charter-party completely null and void," and further writes: "I shall immediately call the attention of my Government to the subject, and ask it to take into consideration the sum represented by you, and to indemnify you for the losses sustained." On the next day (December 19) Mr. Fiedler acknowledged the receipt of the letter of the Brazilian chargé of the 18th, and added: "Relying upon your assurance and in full confidence of the just acts of your Government, I have immediately telegraphed to New Orleans to withdraw the *Circassian* from her voyage, and ordered her return. As the preparations for this voyage have cost me an outlay of over \$20,000, an early and prompt remittance is respectfully requested, and taking into consideration that I acted throughout in the interest of the Brazil Government, and would have gladly avoided the voyage had I not been forced by their agent to proceed, I hope my request will be granted."

The Emperor of Brazil has been advised by the section of home affairs of his council of state that the contract entered into between Mr. Fiedler and Mr. Goicouria, who claimed to be the agent of the Brazilian Government, was not valid, for the alleged reason that Mr. Goicouria was not, in fact or in law, such agent. It is evident that this advice was not well considered by the council of state for these reasons. Mr. Fiedler, before entering into the contract with Mr. Goicouria, very

prudently sought to know the extent of Mr. Goicouria's authority, and upon inquiry found that Mr. Russell Sturgis, of New York, acting for the owners of the steamship Marmion, had in March, 1867, addressed a letter to the Brazilian legation to the United States, inquiring as to the authority of Mr. Goicouria to charter vessels for the Brazilian Government to carry emigrants from the United States to Brazil, and had received from the Brazilian legation the following reply :

BRAZILIAN LEGATION,
New York, March 15, 1867.

SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you the name of the agent of the Brazilian emigration, Mr. Guintino de Souza Bocayura. This gentleman has power to charter steamers or sailing vessels to take emigrants from the south ports of the United States to Brazil.

According to the contract made between the Imperial Government and the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company, he can have a delegate, and Mr. D. de Goicouria is the delegate appointed by him. I believe the Government will approve what is done by the said agent.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

H. CARDLEANTI ALBERQUERQUE.

RUSSELL STURGIS, Esq.

Mr. Fiedler's inquiries developed the further facts that the owners of the steamship Marmion, acting upon the letter of the Brazilian delegation, had contracted with Mr. Goicouria, as agent of the Brazilian Government, for a voyage of the Marmion to Brazil; that such voyage had been made and concluded before the date of Mr. Fiedler's contract with Mr. Goicouria, and that the Brazilian Government had recognized Mr. Goicouria's authority to charter the Marmion, by paying the money provided by the charter party to be paid for the voyage.

Mr. Fiedler, who knew, as the world knows, the many proofs the Emperor of Brazil has given of his wisdom and justice, and the mutual friendship and good will that have always prevailed between the United States and Brazil, was fully justified in accepting as conclusive the foregoing evidence of Mr. Goicouria's authority to act for the Brazilian Government.

But there is further evidence of Mr. Goicouria's authority. The Brazilian Government in 1866 sent to the United States the citizen Guintino de Souza Bocayura to encourage the expected emigration from the United States to go to Brazil. In February, 1867, the agent Bocayura advised his Government, among other things, of his intention to return to Brazil, and that he had left as his representative in the United States Mr. Goicouria (the agent with whom Mr. Fiedler and the owners of the Marmion subsequently contracted). In May, 1867, the Brazilian Government acknowledged the receipt of the communication of Agent Bocayura of February, 1867, and on the 24th day of August, 1867 (three days after the date of the contract made with Mr. Fiedler), advice is sent from Rio Janeiro to Mr. Goicouria, at New York, withdrawing his authority under Bocayura's appointment. In this "aviso" is the following language: "The Imperial Government having taken sundry measures for the purpose of attracting to this country the emigration from the Southern States of the American Union and the necessity ceasing of continuing there Domingo de Goicouria to freight steamers for the transportation of such emigrants," &c., which can only be fairly construed as recognizing Mr. Goicouria as the agent of the Brazilian Government, and as including within the scope of his agency the freighting of steamers for the transportation of emigrants.

Enough appears in the evidence submitted to the committee to justify the belief that the Brazilian Government will review its decision in this

matter, if this Government will bring the subject again to its attention, and will present the evidence now before the committee for its consideration. On this evidence the claim appears to be just, and your committee do not consider that the Government of Brazil has reached the conclusion that it is not just, or that it cannot be allowed. But Congress cannot now properly legislate on this subject. At most it can only recommend that the President will again call the attention of the Brazilian Government to the justice of the claim in favor of a citizen of the United States.

In this view your committee report adversely Senate bill No. 741, and report the following resolution, and recommend its passage:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the President of the United States be requested to bring to the attention of the Emperor of Brazil the claim of Helen M. Fiedler, executrix of Ernest Fiedler, deceased, against the Government of Brazil, growing out of a contract alleged by said claimant to be obligatory on that Government, for the hire of the ship Circassian to transport emigrants from the United States to Brazil in the year 1867, with a view to ask said Government to consider the said claim, and to provide for the allowance and payment of such sum as shall be found just to such claimant.

Translation of the copy of the report of the council of state in relation to the claim of Fiedler's executrix.

SIRE: The section of home affairs of the council of state received order from Y. I Majesty to consult and give opinion on the following matter: "Aviso 5th, section No. 5, Rio de Janeiro, ministry of agriculture and public works, 29th August, 1873. Excellent Sir: H. M., the Emperor, has been pleased to order that the section of home affairs of the council of state should consult and give opinion, Y. excy being reporter, on the annexed papers, relating to the reclamation presented by the legation of the United States at this court, of the representation of Ernest Fiedler, who he thinks has a right to indemnity for the contract of affreightment unfulfilled of the steamer Circassian. God guard Y. excy, José Fernandes da Costa Pereira, jr. To his excy, counsellor of state, Viscount de Longa Frasco."

This claim arose from the fact of the Imperial Government's undertaking with the intention of causing the persons who emigrated from the United States to come to Brazil to facilitate their means of reaching here. To that end it sent to those States the Brazilian citizen Quintino de Souza Bocayura, for whose voyage were given the orders of the 23d and 24th July, 1866, of which minute and account is given in these papers. No written instructions, however, are found, addressed to him.

Of the communications (official) between the ministry of agriculture, commerce, and public works, and its agent Bocayura, the section had before it the following papers:

1st. The order (aviso) of November 25, 1866, in which, after acknowledging receipt of the *officios* of the 22d and 30th September, and of the 19th and 22d October, of that year, it is answered, as to the difficulties which he says he met with for transporting emigrants desirous of coming to this Empire, and as to the doubts entertained by the president of the steamship line (receiving a subsidy from both Brazil and the United States as to the execution of the contract for transporting such emigrants), that he may authorize the transportation of such as can comply with the conditions already sent for his instruction, the Imperial Government defraying the amount of their necessary expense on their arrival in our country to such as cannot at once pay therefor, such being held to reimburse the same in the manner required (by law).

2d. The order of the 25th January, 1867, in which, after acknowledging the receipt of the *officio* of 22d December, 1866 (the ministry), answers as to the instructions, for which he asks to govern him in the forwarding of emigrants, declaring "that, already by the aviso of the 25th November preceding, directed to the imperial legation, in Washington (of which copy had been sent him), this ministry had taken measures by which it had authorized the embarkation of all such inhabitants of the South, who complying with the requirements (announced in the avisos of said ministry, sent to said legation, and of which you are advised) shall come to remain in this country

• • • and that there will be paid by the Government, upon their arrival, the

amount of expenses for such voyage to those emigrants who cannot pay that expense immediately, on condition, however, of subsequent reimbursement.

3d. The *office* of the agent Bacayura, dated February 20, 1867, acknowledging receipt of the (copy) circular addressed to the presidents of provinces asking information as to the settlement and employment of emigrants, and making known that since he intended to return to this *corte*, he had left in the United States as his representative (*delegado*) the American citizen Domingo de Goicouria, a respectable merchant of that city (New York), and that he had substituted him (Goicouria), during such absence, in the form of the 7th article of the contract with the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company."

4th. The *aviso* of the 14th of May, 1867, in answer to the foregoing *office* as follows: "Superintendency of public lands and colonization, Rio de Janeiro, ministry of agriculture, &c., 14 May, 1867. I am informed of the contents of your *office* of 20th of February last, reporting that you had left as your substitute in New York the merchant Domingo de Goicouria, and inclosing (copy) of the circular which you directed to the presidents of provinces, with the intention of rendering easier the directing of the American emigration thitherward. God guard you. Man'l Pento de Souza Dantas to Mr. Quintino de Souza Bocayura.

5th. The *aviso* of the 24th of August, 1867, in which Domingo de Goicouria is discharged (*dispensado*) from the employment of freighting steamers, third superintendency of public lands and colonization, Rio de Janeiro, ministry of agriculture, &c., 24th of August, 1867. The Imperial Government having taken sundry measures for the purpose of attracting to this country the emigration from the Southern States of the American Union, and the necessity ceasing of continuing there Domingo de Goicouria to freight steamers for the transportation of such emigrants, I make known to you this determination for your guidance, and in order that you may advise at once the said Goicouria that he is (released) discharged (*dispensado*) from said employment. God guard you. Mannel Pento de Souza Dantas. F. W. Quintino Bocayura."

From this written communication it does not appear that the authority to take up steamers was conferred not even on the imperial legation at Washington. The power to authorize passages to emigrants is what the Imperial Government granted, and this only to the imperial legation, as appears from the *aviso* of the 25th January, 1867, which explains the *aviso* of the 25th November, 1866.

And all doubt ceases on view of the following declarations of the *aviso* of the 25th January, 1867: "Having thus provided for this object, and having thus facilitated the coming hither of southern emigrants, it is proper that you, in order to make the movement more active, in the most convenient and efficacious manner, should transfer, as soon as possible, your residence to New Orleans, or to some other Southern or Western city as may appear most advantageous to your commission, where, according to your instructions, you should give the necessary information as well to the directors (*empresarios*) (or persons in charge of emigrating companies) as to the emigrants themselves, who shall personally ask therefor, and also deliver passports to those who resolve to come to Brazil, should be ready to make the voyage, plainly making known to such the condition of reimbursing the advance (made for payment of passage) which has been granted in order to prevent any difficulties and reclamations like those which are now being presented by certain persons who came here in the two expeditions sent from New York."

The substitute, even if he had been named under authority from the Government, or had been approved as such (which can only be claimed as a deduction from the *aviso* of 14th May, 1867), had no power to sign any charter-party of affreightment whether for sailing vessels or steamers. The charter-party of the steamer *Circassian*, signed on the 21st of August, 1867, by the substitute Domingo de Goicouria, after the *aviso*s of 25th November, 1866, and 25th January, 1867, was therefore unauthorized, and exceeded the authority and instructions of that substitute.

On the 21st August, 1867, the substitute, Domingo de Goicouria, signed the contract of affreightment of the steamer *Circassian*; on the following day he left the United States for Brazil, and the contract did not fix a term within which the steamer, which had first to make a voyage to Bremen, and then could make others that might suit, had to present herself in New Orleans; so that leaving New York on the 23d November she only arrived in New Orleans on the 6th December, having still on board freight from another port of the Union.

No passengers having offered for the voyage to Brazil the owner of the steamer sent her elsewhere, after protesting on the 16th December against whom it concerns, and from the papers it appears that having asked advice from the *chargé de affaires ad interim* (of Brazil) in Washington, as to sending his steamer without passengers to Rio de Janeiro, as he stated that Cestro, the substitute appointed by Goicouria, had advised him to do, or as to considering his charter-party at an end, he chose the latter alternative.

The advice given not to dispatch his steamer without passengers, and that this

fact should be made known to the Government, created no obligation on any one, either on him who should thus do what he ought (*um ao que o deus*), nor on the Imperial Government.

Ernest Fiedler, owner of the *Circassian*, who had sent his vessel elsewhere, and whose contract of affreightment he had declared vacated (*rote*) in the hope of receiving 20,000 dollars as indemnity, presented, later, his reclamation to the Imperial Government, the result of which appears from the letter of Mr. F. Blow (*sic*), copy of which is annexed to the papers presented in support of the claim.

In this letter, dated at Lisbon, November 28, 1870, the ex-minister of the United States in Brazil informs the claimant, E. Fiedler, that having examined, with the minister of foreign affairs of the Empire, his claim, he was sorry to have to inform him that the answer was not favorable, because that (the answer) of the Brazilian minister was that neither Goicouria nor the party who had appointed him, had authority to proceed in the manner in which they acted in the matter of the charter party, and Mr. Blow added, that it appeared "from his own convictions that under such circumstances, no claim could be founded on what had been done by either." From this answer it will be seen that Mr. Blow, having examined the contract of affreightment and other papers, was convinced that no right of claim could be founded on them, or, what is the same thing, that the claim had no legal right to support it, but still might be maintained in equity, as in other cases, and for this reason he closes his letter, saying: "Now, my dear, sir, if you are able to prove that contracts made by either were ever allowed, and the money paid by the Brazilian Government for same, or on account for same, I am convinced I can obtain from the Imperial Government the sum you desire to receive; nevertheless I am not certain that you could obtain these proofs from ship-owners in New York through the person who acted as consul of the Brazilian Government at the time of Goicouria's contract.

This abandonment of the charter-party as a decisive document, which it would be if the contractor, Goicouria, had authority to make the contract; this reference to contracts in general without distinguishing between those authorized and those made without authority; this guarded or strict mode of expression whenever he states a proposition in which he has entire confidence; and, finally, his recourse to analogy, which is not required to prove strict right, as well as the lessened sum demanded, all go to show that the enlightened judgment of Mr. Blow made him recognize at once that this claim had no foundation in right.

This high judgment also shows itself in the memorandum of the present minister of the United States when, having mentioned that the representative of Fiedler claims now the sum of \$42,000 as indemnity for breaking the contract, besides the expenses, closed his demand thus: "This last (the representative) has certainly right to a reasonable compensation for the disappointment and final failure of the voyage, through no fault of his, but at the request of the Brazilian representative, and the claimant is also entitled to reimbursement for all moneys expended for outfit, &c.

Thus, as Mr. Blow had thought that the sum which Ernest Fiedler claimed of \$20,000, was as much as could be had, the present minister of the United States does not support, in the conclusion of his memorandum, more than what may be a *reasonable compensation*.

The charter-party, if it is valid and obligatory upon the Imperial Government, calls for a fixed sum in conformity with law. The demand sustained in the memorandum looks to recourse to the sense of equity of the Brazilian Government; that it shall do in this case as it has done in others. The reasons which the memorandum presents as supporting the claim are:

1st. That the steamer *Circassian* was taken up on freight by Domingo de Goicouria, emigrant agent of the Brazilian Government, whose authority so to take up steamers is deduced from the letter of Mr. Cavalcanto de Albuquerque, in which he states that the emigration agent was Mr. Quintino de Souza Bocayuva, who was authorized to appoint a substitute, and that Mr. Domingo de Goicouria was the substitute named by him.

2d. That the *Circassian* thus chartered was placed at the orders of the emigration agent from the 6th day of December, 1867, when she arrived at New Orleans, until the 16th.

3d. That no passengers being forthcoming, the owner, Ernest Fiedler, addressed himself in the *chargé d'affaires* of Brazil in Washington, Mr. Padua Fleury, who when informed warned (*preveniu*) him (Fiedler) that the ship ought not to undertake to go to Rio de Janeiro, and that he (Fleury) would make the representations to the Imperial Government proper to be made in order to come to an agreement.

4th. That with this assurance the owner, Ernest Fiedler, gave up the voyage, and withdrew therefrom ("withdrew the vessel from the projected voyage," says the statement of Messrs. Jordan and Whitney), after having spent more than \$20,000 in her fitting out.

The section will observe that the first reason admits that the charter-party was insufficient as an obligatory instrument, seeing that further proofs are wanting of the

competency of the party signing in the name of the Brazilian Government. Mr. Blow also admitted the insufficiency of this authorization since he advised the collection of proofs of the acceptance of the contract and its approval afterwards.

These difficulties would have been prevented if the owner had exacted the power of attorney or other regular document showing the extent of the agent's authority, as is done by every merchant who treats with an agent professing to act for a third party.

The letter of Mr. Cavalcanti de Albuquerque affirms, it is true, that Mr. Bocayura was the Brazilian emigration agent, with powers to take up steamers, but it does not affirm that Domingo de Goicouria held the same authority.

In the declaration of the validity of powers Mr. Cavalcanti was inexact; the avisos of the 25th November, 1866, and of 25th January, 1867, would have given him a different opinion if he had consulted them. In any event the chargé de affaires of the Empire was not the proper person to appear as the informant in this matter, nor does the information which he gave suffice to supply the powers always demanded in the course of commercial undertakings for contracts of affreightment made in behalf of a third party.

The second reason does not supply the requirement of law violated in the contract, and in order that it may avail as a reason for equity, it would be still necessary that there should not exist in this contract the extraordinary circumstance of not naming a time within which the steamer should arrive in New Orleans, in order to afford the opportunity for the execution of the intentions which the new policy of the Federal Government caused rapidly to diminish.

The steamer being chartered on the 21st of August, with liberty first to make a long voyage to Bremen, and after that again to carry a cargo from New York to an intermediate port, and thence again to New Orleans, where she arrived in fifteen days after leaving New York, none of the charges for damages caused in voyages made for account of Mr. E. Fiedler, none of the outfit for any time previous to her arrival in New Orleans to receive passengers there, can be brought into the account for a voyage to Rio de Janeiro, and not even if the obligation of affreightment were in due form and legal.

Third. It is true that the steamer did not obtain, in the port of New Orleans, the passengers on which she had reckoned, and in case of a lawful charter-party, she would have a right to consider the charter-party concluded or to make the voyage, without passengers at the expense of the hirer.

This right, however, cannot be sustained by the owner-claimant in this case, resting on a private letter not at all obligatory (i. e., creating no obligations) on the nominal hirer, as has been shown. It was because he was convinced of the untenability of this unsustainable position that the owner, Fiedler, addressed himself to the Brazilian chargé d'affaires, hoping to find in his answer a reason for involving the Brazilian legation in the contract, and which up to that time had not been heard of in the contract, or from, in respect to it.

That answer, however, conferred no new rights upon him, and the Brazilian chargé, in advising the owner not to make the voyage to Rio without passengers, only gave his own opinion, not at all obligatory on the owner, and of which he availed himself, and with reason, for he well understood that the voyage to Rio de Janeiro would only cause him loss.

He had already gained by freighting his vessel, up to that time employed on his account, with the exception only of a few days, during which he had been waiting in New Orleans ready to receive passengers for Brazil. The suggestion attributed to Cestiro, that he would lose nothing, and he might hope to gain, by the voyage to Rio, the sum agreed on, he ought to have disregarded, as he did in his own interest, what right could accrue to him by that? None at all.

There is the promise of Brazilian chargé to make representations to the Imperial Government, on which it is said the owner relied. From the answer it will be seen that the advice was that the owner should consider as completely vacated the charter-party, and should not dispatch his vessel to Rio de Janeiro without passengers, adding the following words: "Of all that has taken place, I will immediately make report to my Government, calling its attention to this matter, and asking that it take into consideration the account presented to you as an indemnity for the injury and damages occasioned." This answer is not at all obligatory for the Imperial Government, and Mr. E. Fiedler had therein only one reason more for counting on the justice and right due to him.

In what, however, did the owner expend the \$20,000, and what is the outfit for which he claims? The expenses for the voyage to Bremen, and the repairs for damage suffered in that voyage, which he declares was stormy, can be in no way, and by no one, charged or imputed to the hirer for a voyage to Rio de Janeiro, and the expenses also for or at the intermediate port for which the Circassian took cargo from New York, and thence to New Orleans, for which port, it is said, she also carried cargo.

The gains or the losses of those voyages are entirely for account of the owner of the vessel. The memorandum supports this opinion when it states that the Circassian was at the orders of the hirer from the 6th day of December.

Again, as a last resource, the freighting of the steamer Catherine Whiting is brought up as an example, which was taken up in New York on 28th May, 1867, the owner letting her being N. B. Starbuck, and the hirer on the part of Brazil the same Domingo de Goicouria, and the fact that the Imperial Government having paid the price agreed on in the contract. It is required, however, to observe that steamer taken up on the 28th May obliged herself to proceed immediately on the 1st June to New Orleans, and on the 19th of said month left for Rio de Janeiro, where she arrived on the 6th of August, having disembarked in Pará the emigrants she brought for that province, and having touched in Bahia for provisions and coal.

The payment of the freight in that case was in consequence, not of the recognition of the validity of the charter-party, but of a service actually performed, which the Imperial Government never omits to pay.

The Government had authorized the forwarding of emigrants, obliging itself to pay or advance for the payment of the passage-money on their arrival in this Empire, and it fulfilled that obligation; this contract of affreightment, not authorized and not performed as that was in all its parts, has no analogy thereto or parity therewith, to justify this reclamation. In fine, the section is of opinion—

First. That the charter-party of the Circassian is not valid, and in no way obligatory on the Imperial Government.

Second. That in consequence, by strict right, the national treasury is not bound for any payment of any sum whatever.

Third. That as to the damage occasioned to the owner, the claimant here, it must be of small amount, limited, as has been shown, to the delay of some few days, during which she was ready to take on board passengers in the port of New Orleans, to carry them to Brazil.

Fourth. That any indemnity due the claimant should demand of the party who without due authority signed the contract, and of the party who being substituted in New York (Cestero) attempted to put life into a void contract.

Let them discuss among themselves the honesty and good faith in which they engaged themselves to the observance of this undertaking.

Fifth. That if the Imperial Government shall decide in its own judgment (*ex-sus-sabedoria*), that the letter of the 5th March, 1867 (original 1857), written by the chargé d'affaires *ad interim*, W. A. Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, can have led in error, the owner of the Circassian to make his contract in good faith, and to incur those expenses which by mere equity may be properly reimbursed, the compensation in that case should not exceed some hundreds of dollars, because the expenses referred to were occasioned by the voyage to Bremen, or were caused thereby, and the owner was thus reduced to offer an insufficient vessel charged with all the expenses for repairs in a previous voyage, made for his benefit and for his advantage, as was that to Bremen. and like manner with those incurred during the voyage to an intermediate port, taking fifteen days to reach New Orleans (from New York), where only as late as the 6th December he alleges that he placed his vessel at the orders of the supposed hirer.

The expenses of those days of the ten elapsed between his arrival at New Orleans and the day when, having completed his discharge, he was in a condition to receive passengers for Rio de Janeiro, ought to be reckoned to account of the owner.

The expected profits of the voyage, besides being properly lost to the owner from his act of withdrawal his vessel from said voyage, cannot in any way be computed at more than a reasonable percentage upon the 42,000 dollars named in the contract; all these items together would be far below the \$20,000 claimed.

Your Imperial Majesty will decide with your accustomed enlightenment (*sabedoria*). Hall of the conferences of the committee (*section*) of home affairs of the council of state, 26th November, 1873.

VOZCONDE DE SOUZ OR FRANCO.
MARQUIS DE SAPUCAHY.
VISCONDE DO BOM RETIRO.

True copy.

BARON DO CABO FEIO.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 558.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 558) for the relief of Isaac A. Meyer, have considered the same, and report :

This bill was before the Senate in the last Congress. The committee then made the following report, which was accepted, and the bill indefinitely postponed :

[Senate Report No. 387, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1182) for the relief of Isaac A. Meyer, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

The bill provides for reimbursing Isaac A. Meyer for the contents of a clothing and furniture store kept by him in Memphis, Tenn., confiscated and taken possession of by the United States forces in March, 1863, by order of Major-General Hurlbut. The goods were of the alleged value of \$4,037.45. Meyer was convicted by a military commission of aiding United States soldiers to desert, and his stock confiscated by sentence of said commission. Meyer does not say in his affidavit that he was not guilty, unless that be an inference from his statement that he was always a loyal man, and had done nothing to aid the rebellion. Jacob Levy makes oath that a soldier came in sick and trembling to Meyer's store, where he was employed, said he had a discharge, which he exhibited, and thereupon bought a suit of citizen's clothes, and that afterwards he (the witness) heard the testimony at the trial of Meyer of the same soldier who purchased the clothes, and he then stated that a detective of the United States furnished him the money to make the purchase, and the detective admitted the fact.

It does not appear whether this one sale was the only case proved before the military court.

General Hurlbut certifies as follows :

"Isaac A. Meyer, at Memphis, was convicted by military commission of furnishing soldiers with clothing to aid them in desertion. The testimony was conflicting. The necessities of the service compelled me to make a severe example, and he was heavily punished. I had always some doubt whether he was guilty to the extent represented, but felt myself compelled to enforce the sentence.

"S. A. HURLBUT,
"(late) Major-General Volunteers."

The facts so established do not seem to us to warrant Congress, at this late day, in reversing the sentence of the court.

We are of opinion that the bill ought not to pass.

The claimant now adds to the evidence then before the committee his own affidavit, in which he expressly declares his innocence of the offense of which he was charged, and declares that he was never tried ; and the affidavit of Jacob Levy, who had previously made affidavit

that Meyer was tried for said offense, and stated the evidence of a witness at the trial heard by him, who now states that he inadvertently used the phrase "trial" in his former affidavit.

We do not think the case ought to be reopened, after being once disposed of, upon such evidence as the claimant thought fit to present. New evidence presented after the party has learned the points of his case, especially if it be his own affidavit, is always subject to grave suspicion. But the new evidence does not change the result or strengthen the claim. If Mr. Meyer's property were seized by the wanton act of the officer in charge, the Government is not liable. We recommend that the bill do not pass.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 571.]

The Committee on Claims, to which was referred bill S. 571, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

There was imported into New York and placed in a bonded warehouse, and afterward transported thence in bond to Savannah in April, 1867, consigned to C. Ginesi, 5 casks of brandy; in May, 1867, consigned to Clarke, Jones & Co., 10 casks of brandy, transferred to C. Ginesi, November 30, 1867; in June, 1867, consigned to Clarke, Jones & Co., 5 casks of brandy, and transferred to C. Ginesi, December 1, 1867; making a total of 20 casks, together with some wine and oil. The brandy was gauged at the port of New York and duties assessed at that port as actually gauged. Upon its arrival and rewarehousing at Savannah, it was found to be short 110 gallons of such actual gauge, and some of the cases of wine had been opened and some bottles abstracted. Mr. Ginesi declined to pay the duties assessed at the New York custom-house, alleging that he should not be required to pay duties on the 110 gallons of brandy short. It does not appear whether the loss occurred by evaporation, leakage, or theft. Nine of the casks were drawn from the warehouse in Savannah and the duties paid upon them, leaving 11 casks in the warehouse which were, some time after the expiration of three years from the time they were placed in the warehouse, and on the 7th of September, 1871, sold by the Government at public auction in accordance with the law, and the proceeds deposited to the credit of the United States.

Amount realized from sale of brandy, currency	\$658 00
Expense of sale was, currency	26 80
Net proceeds deposited, currency	631 20
Reduced to coin premium on day of sale, 113½	554 89
Duties, including additional duty	1,168 34

There was also sold at the same time 44 cases of claret, a portion of said importations:

Amount realized from such sale was, currency	\$133 00
Expense of sale was, currency	5 55
Net proceeds deposited, currency	127 45
Reduced to coin, at 113½ premium	112 05
Duties, including additional duties	150 81

Section 4 of the act of March 28, 1854, now section 2983, of the Revised Statutes, is as follows:

SEC. 2983. In no case shall there be any abatement of the duties or allowance made for any injury, damage, deterioration, loss or leakage sustained by any merchandise while deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse.

The regulation of the Treasury Department then in force applicable to the case is as follows :

GENERAL REGULATION.

372. When it shall be ascertained by the collector at whose port the importation is made, that by actual gauge, weighing or measuring, as the case may be, the quantity of merchandise imported is less than the quantity given in the invoice, and the said collector shall be satisfied, from proofs adduced, that the diminution was consequent on leakage, drainage, breakage, shrinkage, evaporation, or accidental loss or destruction, during the voyage of importation, and was not caused in whole or in part by the abstraction from the quantity given in the invoice of any portion thereof, with a view to its illegal introduction into the United States, or for any other purpose, he is authorized and directed, in the estimate of duties on the importation, to make allowance for the difference between the invoice and ascertained quantity; it being considered by this Department that the tariff act of 1846 levies duties on imports only: and consequently that, with the restrictions above stated, duties on merchandise are to be exacted on the quantity which arrives in the United States, and not on the quantity shipped at the foreign port.

It is provided in section 21, act of July 14, 1862, now section 2971, of the Revised Statutes, that—

“Any goods remaining in public store or bonded warehouse beyond three years shall be regarded as abandoned to the Government, and sold under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury.”

In the opinion of your committee, the duties upon said importations of merchandise were properly assessed upon the brandy, wine, and oil at the port of New York, the port of importation, and that the loss, if any, of the merchandise in bonded warehouse, or while being transported in bond, was the loss of the owner, and did not relieve him from payment of duties upon the amount imported. The sale of the brandy and wine was authorized by law, and any loss to claimant occasioned thereby was the result of his own fault.

Your committee therefore report the bill back and recommend that it be not passed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 971.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 971) for the relief of Mrs. Priscilla W. Burwell, widow of Armistead Burwell, have considered the same and report :

Certain sugars were taken from Armistead Burwell, a loyal man, in Mississippi, during the late war, for the use of the Army. A claim for their value was presented by his widow and executrix to the Commissioners of Southern Claims, who at first disallowed it; but afterward, on full and careful re-examination, were satisfied of its validity and allowed it, fixing the value of the sugar at 8 cents a pound. They say in their report :

The price of sugar at Vicksburgh and other points on the Mississippi, in 1863, has been often brought before us for consideration. The price was fully settled by the quartermaster and commissary departments in 1863, at 8 cents per pound and that is the price at which it has been allowed by us.

Mrs. Burwell claims that 25 per pound was a fair price; that she received the sum awarded under protest, and ought now to be allowed the difference.

We think the judgments of the Southern Claims Commission should be treated as final. It was the best instrumentality which Congress could devise for doing justice between the Government and this class of claimants. It was doubtless liable to human error and imperfection, but for its purpose it was a much better tribunal than Congress itself. We recommend that the bill do not pass.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 972.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 972) for the relief of Priscilla W. Burwell, widow and personal representative of Hon. Armistead Burwell, deceased, late of Vicksburg, Miss., have considered the same and respectfully report :

The house of Armistead Burwell, a loyal citizen, situate in Vicksburg, Miss., was taken down by order of General Grant, after his capture of that place, his engineers reporting that it was necessary for the purpose of shortening and strengthening the line for defense of the place.

The committee has repeatedly held that the destruction of property in territory actually the theater of war, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, or the destruction or appropriation of such property to strengthen such territory against a menaced attack from the enemy, does not create a valid claim against the Government for reimbursement.

We therefore recommend that the bill do not pass.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1055.]

The Committee on Claims beg leave to make the following report:

The memorial of the claimants show that, in February, 1879, he was employed, in the State of Kansas, by the United States marshal, to assist in taking care of some cattle and other personal property, seized by said marshal under a writ of replevin; that while engaged in this duty he was shot by the defendant in said writ, and seriously and permanently injured; that his assailant is pecuniarily irresponsible, and, therefore, no damages can be enforced from him

The claim in effect, if allowed, would establish the rule that the United States is a guarantor for the safety of all persons who may in any way be employed in the civil service of the Government. We do not believe that the Government should assume such an obligation.

We recommend that the claim be disallowed, and that Senate bill No. 1055, for the relief of the claimant, be indefinitely postponed.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 371.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 371) for the relief of Charles P. Chouteau, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

We adopt the report made by Mr. Hoar, from this committee, January 11, 1882, and report back said bill with the accompanying amendment, and recommend its passage.

[Senate Report No. 44, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was committed a bill for the relief of Charles P. Chouteau, have considered the same, and report a substitute therefor, and that the same ought to pass.

The committee adopt the following statement of the case contained in a report presented to the House of Representatives. On the 30th day of October, A. D. 1869, a petition was filed in the Court of Claims against the United States in the name of Charles W. McCord for the use of William A. Steel and others. It appears from said petition that on the 9th of July, 1863, Charles W. McCord, of the firm of McCord, Sanger & Steel (afterwards McCord & Steel), entered into a contract with the United States, through the Navy Department, to build an iron-clad steam battery, to be completed within eight months from the 24th of June, 1863 (the date of a similar contract made by the United States with George C. Bestor), for the sum of \$386,000, to be paid in eight installments. This contract contained the following clauses, which are all that are considered material by the committee in explanation of the intention of the contracting parties :

"SEC. 5. This battery to be completed and ready for service in eight months from the twenty-fourth (24) day of June, 1863, unless arrested by any contingency which human foresight could not avert, and the work on her shall progress in proportion to the time stipulated for her completion.

"SEC. 8. For this battery, so completed and delivered at Cairo, Illinois, within the eight months stipulated, the party of the second part will pay to the party of the first part the sum of three hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars in eight payments, in the following manner :

"SEC. 9. When there shall have been furnished by the party of the first part materials and work done to the amount of forty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and certified to by the superintendent on the part of the United States, the party of the second part agrees to pay the same to the said party of the first part, on bills properly approved therefor, deducting and reserving twenty-five (25) per centum from each and every payment until a satisfactory test and acceptance of said vessel.

"SEC. 10. The party of the second part further agrees that, in addition to the price to be paid for the vessel, there will be paid to the party of the first part the additional sum of four thousand five hundred dollars per month for each and every month that the vessel may be delivered completed previous to the time stipulated; and the parties of the first part do hereby agree that for every month's delay beyond the time named for the delivery of the vessel there shall be a deduction of four thousand five

hundred dollars (\$4,500) per month from the sum of three hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars, before named as to be paid.

"SEC. 16. It is further agreed that the parties of the second part shall have the privilege of making alterations and additions to the plans and specifications at any time during the progress of the work as they may deem necessary and proper; and if said alterations and additions shall cause extra expense to the parties of the first part, they will pay for the same at fair and reasonable rates; and should such changes cause less work and expense to the parties of the first part, a corresponding reduction to be made from the contract price, and in each case the cost of the alterations to be determined when the changes are directed to be made.

"SEC. 19. The payments shall be made to the said parties of the first part, or to their order, by the Navy agent at New York, in the manner and to the extent provided, on bills in triplicate, duly certified and approved by the proper persons, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

It is further alleged in said petition that after said contract was executed, McCord made a subcontract for the construction of the battery, with the firm of McCord & Co. (a firm in the iron foundry and machine-building business, and of which he, McCord, was a member) and Wm. A. Steel, by which subcontract McCord & Co. secured a two-thirds interest and Steel a one-third interest in the original contract; that work was duly commenced and diligently prosecuted, and the vessel would have been completed according to the contract but for changes in plan, delays, and suspension of work made, caused, or directed by the Government, by reason whereof the "petitioner was put to the extra expense of four hundred and twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents (\$273,445.98)."

The petition further alleges that McCord was paid "the original contract price for the building and equipping said vessel, to wit, \$386,000, and the further sum of two hundred and three thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty-two cents (\$203,458.82) on account of such alterations."

That the Navy Department has declined to pay the balance of the extra cost, amounting to the sum of \$223,887.86.

The petition further alleges the bankruptcy of McCord & Co., and the sale of their interest in the claim to Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, who are thus become the equitable owners of a two-thirds interest in the claim, leaving the remaining one-third in Steel, and prays judgment in the usual form.

In February, A. D. 1873, an amended petition was filed by Paul A. Fusz, as administrator of the estate of Charles W. McCord. In the amended petition (p. 4) it is alleged that the vessel was ready for delivery at Saint Louis in November, 1865; that owing to increased draught of vessel and low stage of water in the river she could not be delivered at Cairo until the last of March, 1866. It is also alleged that McCord "filed a statement of his claim" before the board of investigation appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, under the act of March 2, 1867, but that no allowance was reported in his favor. This amended petition was also accompanied by exhibits (A and B, pages 6, 7-12, amended petition) showing the proceedings in bankruptcy by which Chouteau, Harrison & Valle acquired the interest of McCord in the claim against the Government. On the 24th day of November, 1873, a further amended petition was filed by Charles P. Chouteau, as surviving partner of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, and William A. Steel, in which the death of Charles W. McCord, James Harrison, and Jules Valle is alleged. In this last amended petition, the history of the construction of the battery and the increased cost and losses to the contractor by reason of delays, changes, and alterations are set forth with great particularity. (See pages 4, 5, 6, and 7.)

On the hearing of the case in the Court of Claims, that court found the following matter of fact:

"In the Court of Claims.

"That the vessel specified in said contract was built and completed at Saint Louis, Mo., in November, 1865, by the said Charles W. McCord, and has been accepted, and the contract price therefor paid by the United States. The completion of the vessel within the time specified in said contract was prevented by changes and alterations from her original plan and its specifications, made by the United States, and was thus delayed till November, 1865. These changes and alterations extended from July, 1863, to near the time of the completion of the vessel; and from the 15th of June, 1864, to September 19, 1864, the work upon the vessel was substantially suspended for the purpose of increasing her depth, and making other changes incident to that. These changes and alterations increased the size, weight, and draught of the vessel, and the amount of materials and labor required for her construction; and during the various

delays above stated the prices of labor and materials increased, and skilled labor became difficult to be procured at Saint Louis, because men were drafted into military service, or left the locality to avoid being drafted.

"From these circumstances the work required and done under the original contract was enhanced in cost to the contractor \$122,166 beyond the contract price, less deductions for labor and materials saved by changes and alterations, \$3,882.80, leaving a balance for increased cost of work required by the contract of \$118,283.20. And from the same circumstances the cost to the contractors of the *extra* materials and labor on the vessel, required by the changes and alterations made, exclusive of special contracts paid, was \$172,273.55, of which \$116,111 was paid, leaving a balance for extra materials and labor of \$56,162.55."

After a careful consideration of the evidence your committee see no reason to dissent from the findings of the Court of Claims in these particulars. It will be observed that the court ascertains—

First. The enhanced cost beyond the contract price to the contractor of the work done under the original contract.

Second. The cost to the contractor of the extra materials and labor on the vessel, required by the changes and alterations.

This mode or basis of estimating the total cost of the vessel to the contractor seems to be fully warranted by the opinion of the Chief Engineer of the Navy Department, Mr. Stimers. That official, in his testimony before the Court of Claims (Depositions before Court of Claims, pages 51, 82), says:

"Before expressing an opinion on the matter as an expert, I must explain that the principles upon which the contractors of this and the contractors of similar vessels were to be paid were settled upon before I left the office, and I have always understood that these principles were adhered to, and they were as follows: That we should pay for the contract work by making the contract payments, or the payments provided for in the contract; that we should pay for alterations and changes a proper sum, as might be agreed upon between the Government and the contractors, at current rates; now, that being the case, I consider that the Government is still indebted to the contractors of the *Etah*, because, although the original contract work has been paid for as originally agreed upon, and the extra work may have been paid *per se*, the fact of calling upon the contractor to make the changes on his vessel and his compliance with those demands delayed him in the execution of the original contract work; this delay compelled him to pay the increased rates for labor and material which obtained at the time when the work was actually performed, and although the contractor took the risk of a rise in prices when he signed his contract, it was only for a risk during the period of his contract, or the period he would have required to perform the work, if the Government had not delayed him by their direct interference; now, whatever increase there was in the cost of the original work contemplated by the contract due to the delay caused by the Government, that increase is now due, as there has been no pretension on the part of the officers of the Government to have paid it; if you will determine the increased cost of material and labor of the original contract work during the extent of time when the contract was delayed by an interference of the Government to execute it, you will have, in my judgment, the indebtedness of the Government. There may be very large claims on account of extra work of which I know nothing."

It should be borne in mind that at the time this contract was entered into iron-clads were yet an experiment. It was desired to reserve to the Government the most unlimited power to change its plans. Each naval battle brought new light and valuable experience to the officers in charge of the construction of this class of war vessels.

Chief Engineer Stimers was sent to Charleston in April, 1863, to watch the bombardment of that city. Upon his return he reported the result of his observations to the Secretary of the Navy. He says:

"It was decided that we should make the improvements *as we went along*, although we fully appreciated that it would delay their completion and add to their cost. Assistant Secretary Fox made the remark that he thought following this course would probably entail an extra cost of a million dollars for each battle we had where the *monitors* were engaged. Well, it was decided that that course should be followed."—(Depositions in Court of Claims, page 49.)

The result of this policy was:

1. To change materially the character of the vessel.

Mr. Stimer says:

"The acts, therefore, which I performed, which affected Mr. McCord and affect this case, were to direct him to make a different vessel from the one he contracted to do."—(Depositions in Court of Claims, page 50.)

2. To extend the time of the completion of the vessel until October, 1865.—(Depositions in Court of Claims, page 45.)

From June to September, A. D. 1864, work was entirely suspended by order of the Government, to await the perfection of plans and specifications for a general increase of the size of the vessel.—(Depositions in Court of Claims, pages 12, 15, and 109.)

From the evidence it clearly appears that the contractor could have completed the vessel in accordance with the contract had he not been delayed by the action of the Government.—(Depositions in Court of Claims, pages 18, 19.)

The preparations of the contractor to carry out his contract seem to have been ample.

But the petitioners encountered an unexpected difficulty in the Court of Claims. On the hearing the Government produced a receipt from McCord, signed by his attorneys in fact, Messrs. Gilman, Sous & Co., bankers, of New York, purporting to be in full of all extras for this vessel. It is alleged by the petitioners that this receipt was unknown to them before the day of the trial, and that they had no opportunity to rebut or explain it, and Messrs. Gilman, in their evidence, state that if such a receipt was signed by them, it was done without knowing the purport thereof; that they were only authorized as bankers to receive whatever moneys might be paid on account of such vessel, the contract requiring the payments to be made in New York; that they had no knowledge whatever of the state of accounts between the Government and their principals; that they had no authority to bind their principals further than the receipt of such moneys as were paid to them, and had no intention of binding the principals to any settlement.

The receipt was executed prior to the filing of the petition in bankruptcy.

The Court of Claims held this receipt to be a bar to all claims for *extras* in the construction of the battery.

The decision of the Court of Claims was affirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court.

Both courts proceed seemingly upon the theory that McCord participated in or assented to the preparation of the voucher, and that his rights were therefore necessarily concluded by the receipt executed by his attorneys in fact.

Your committee is unable to concur in this interpretation of the transaction. We are satisfied from our investigations that the preparation of the voucher was purely the act of the Government. In a communication, under date of April 10, 1890, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Easby, Chief of the Bureau of Construction says:

"This bill came to the bureau in regular course, duly approved by the general inspector and by Rear-Admiral Gregory, who had the general superintendence and control of all classes of gunboats, and whose duty it was to make out, approve, and forward all bills connected with their construction to this bureau for its approval and final payment by the respective paymasters. The original and duplicate of this bill are in the Treasury Department and are duly receipted, &c. * * * All such bills were made out in the office of Rear-Admiral Gregory and forwarded to the Department for approval, and there is no substantial difference between this bill in question and hundreds of others received from that office during the construction of the large number of vessels which were built under his general superintendence."

The foregoing letter was furnished to your committee in response to an inquiry concerning the practice of the Department in regard to the preparation of vouchers, and calling for any suggestions throwing light upon the preparation of the voucher in question. It is thus seen that it is possible that McCord never saw this voucher prior to its payment. In fact, from the circumstances of the case and the situation of the parties, your committee is of the opinion that it is altogether probable that such was the fact. The voucher was doubtless prepared by the Navy Department in the ordinary course, and receipted by Gilman, Son & Co. as and for so much money, and without any thought upon their part of adjusting the claims of McCord for extra work or materials.

Your committee are therefore of the opinion that there are the strongest grounds to believe that the effect given to the voucher and receipt has been an unjust and inequitable one, and that the petitioners, notwithstanding said voucher and receipt, are fairly entitled to a settlement with the Government upon the principles adopted in the act of March 2, 1867, and under which many contractors for the construction of this class of vessels have been paid.

It is hardly consistent with the action of the Government in other cases to stand in this matter upon a mere technical advantage. See act for the relief of Geo. C. Beator (17 Statutes, 733), which was for the construction of the *Shiloh*, a counterpart of the *Etah*; also act for the relief of M. Greenwood (17 Stat., 764); also act for relief of D. S. Meriden, Jr. (18 Stat., 635); also act for relief of Donohue, Ryan & Co. (15 Stat., 353); also act for relief of Chas. W. Whitney (17 Stat., 671).

Your committee are therefore of the opinion that the petitioners should be heard and their rights adjusted upon the merits of the claim, and that they should not be concluded by the voucher in question unless it appear that in equity and good conscience they ought to be. Your committee therefore report back said bill with the accompanying amendment and recommend its passage.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 36.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 36) for the relief of Mrs. Martha Vaughn and Mrs. Louisa Jackman, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

Mrs. Vaughn and Mrs. Jackman performed an act of extraordinary heroism, which resulted in a great saving of property and an important victory to the Government. The result of their gallant and patriotic action was a great loss of property to themselves.

The story is well told in the report made by Senator Logan to the Forty-third Congress, and in Mrs. Vaughn's narrative, both of which are annexed for the information of the Senate.

Such actions cannot constitute in strictness a claim against the Government; but we think that a sound public policy permits and requires that in extraordinary instances they should be singled out for some reasonable reward, which shall show the gratitude of the nation and act as a stimulant to others in like cases. We therefore recommend that the bill pass.

[Senate report No. 322 Forty-third Congress, First Session.]

Mr. Logan submitted the following report to accompany bill S. 502 :

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 502) for the relief of Mrs. Martha Vaughn and Mrs. Louisa Jackman, having had the same under consideration, submit the following report :

This is a claim for services rendered by these parties in March, 1863, in giving information to the Union forces of the strength and condition of the rebel army then and there opposing them, and is fully set forth in the following extract from the petition of claimants, which is made a part of this report :

"The petition of Mrs. Martha J. Vaughn, of the State of Indiana, and Mrs. Louisa Jackman, of the State of Kentucky, respectfully represents that they were, before and during the greater part of the war, residents, one of Lincoln County, and the other of Garrard County, in the State of Kentucky; that in the month of March, 1863, during the invasion of the State by the rebel army under the command of General Pegram, when the Union forces had retreated across the Kentucky River, destroying ferries and bridges, and abandoning and destroying much national and State property, they made their way through the rebel lines to the commanders of the Union forces across the Kentucky River, with complete information of the rebel strength, the quantity of artillery and small-arms they had, the disposition of their forces, and their plans; that, at the time they communicated the said information, a still further retreat was about to be made, involving the destruction of the bridge across the Kentucky River, costing \$30,000, and the sacrifice to the flames and the enemy of large and valuable military supplies; that the result of their work and information was to prevent

this great loss, by an immediate attack being ordered, which, in twenty-four hours, ended in the complete defeat and dispersion of Pegram's whole force, the capture of all their artillery, large numbers of horses and mules that had been pressed, and over five hundred prisoners, together with the unexpected loss to the rebels of Kentucky as a source of supplies for their armies."

The statements herein made are fully confirmed by the affidavits of the officers to whom this information was given, as well as by affidavits of loyal citizens of Kentucky who were cognizant of the facts. It is also further shown by the evidence that in consequence of these acts these claimants and their families were compelled to leave that section of the country and seek homes and safety elsewhere.

In consideration of the value of the service rendered and the losses suffered by the claimants, the committee believe said claimants are entitled to and should receive a reasonable compensation therefor. The passage of the bill with the amendments as reported is recommended.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS IN THE CASE OF MRS. MARTHA G. VAUGHN.

About the 20th day of March, 1863, the rebel army, under General Pegram, invaded the section of Kentucky in which I lived, my home being in Lincoln County, near Dix River, three miles from Lancaster and nine miles from Camp Dick Robinson. The Union troops, under the command of Colonel Wolford, were in full retreat. My husband was a Union refugee; my two eldest sons were in the Union Army, and I was alone with four small children. Upon the morning of their arrival the rebels surrounded my house, demanding food and to come in my kitchen to cook. Three of their officers informed me that they knew of the whereabouts of my husband and sons, and that, as they generally subsisted off the enemy, I must provide them with board, and a room in which to write. They remained at my house two days and one night, and during this time I learned from them the strength of their whole command, the quantity of artillery and small-arms they had, the manner in which their forces were disposed, the names of their officers, and their plans. What particularly impressed me was their small strength, as compared with the reports that had been current, and the frequency with which they referred to these false reports, and how materially they were thus aided in their advance movement. They were greatly elated over their success and the retreat of the Union forces, and said that if they could hold the State one week longer, gain or destroy the bridge across the Kentucky River, that then they could fortify on Boone's Bluff, on the south side, and hold their position until their forces could join them from across the Cumberland River, when they intended to transfer the seat of war to Kentucky. The manner in which I obtained my information satisfied me of its correctness, and I felt that it should be communicated in some way to the commanders of the Union forces at once, as I knew that, notwithstanding they were in full retreat, they could turn about and defeat an enemy whose whole success was owing to wild and false reports. Accordingly, I resolved that if I could save the two horses I had left from being pressed, I would let my black girl take care of the children, and I would attempt to make my way through the lines.

I held my horses by the bridles all night, and at daybreak fought off two rebel soldiers, who said that their major had sent them for the horses. Mounting my little boy on one, we rode to Lancaster, where I called on the wife of a Union refugee, Mrs. Louisa Jackman, to join me. She consented, and, leaving my boy, we rode out of town through back alleys, to escape observation, and had gone about one mile and a half when three rebel soldiers halted us. Evading them, we abandoned the main road and traveled a circuitous route among the hills. Our way was very difficult and painful to us, and for the last two miles of it it was down the bed of a small stream full of shelving rocks, which compelled us frequently to dismount and lead our horses. We were glad to get out of this, when an old man told us that, if we could get our horses on the top of a very high and rocky hill near by, we might better proceed unobserved. It required all of our care and strength to accomplish the task, as, in addition to walking up ourselves, we were obliged to pull our horses along, and guard them from stumbling down the hill. It was getting late, and we had been going since early in the day, when, as we were riding through a woods with a heavy undergrowth, a rebel picket hailed us. Pretending not to hear, he called a second and third time, when he cursed us, and drew his gun up to fire. Seeing that we must meet him, I quickly chewed and swallowed a pass I had in my pocket, while Mrs. Jackman concealed her face for fear of recognition by some recruits from her town. The interrogatories of the picket, and a captain who came up, we evaded as best we could, but were taken back to Bryantville. When here, we earnestly solicited permission to ride back about two miles farther, to the house of a Mr. Johnson, which was granted. It rained now terribly, and we were in the whole of it. Our horses, too, got mired in a mud-hole, and in the rain we dismounted and worked them out. The next morning we made a second attempt to pass the lines, but were halted on our way, when

just beyond Bryantsville, by pickets, who took us before Colonel Morrison, of the First Georgia Cavalry. He treated us very roughly; questioned us as to the Union strength; said that he suspected we were Yankee spies, and that he hoped the Yankees would burn the bridge, as then they could fortify on Boone's Bluff, and hold their position until reinforcements arrived. When he dismissed us, he warned us not to be caught in their lines again.

It was very evident now that we could not gain the bridge, as every avenue to it was closely guarded by rebel pickets. We decided to make our next attempt to cross at a ferry some fifteen or twenty miles down the river. While the rebels were at dinner, we managed to elude their pickets by slipping carefully around a rocky hill away from the main road, and, when once outside of their lines, rode as rapidly as possible. We had been directed to Mr. Overstreet, a Union man, who lived in the vicinity of the ferry, and met him about three miles from his house, just as a heavy rain was coming on, through which we rode home with him. He informed us that the boat at the ferry had been sunk at noon. Warning ourselves and getting something to eat, we started for the river to see if we could not find some way to cross. We rode on the top of the bluff along the river and descried a Union picket on the opposite side, to whom we called, and when he was within hearing distance related our errand. He immediately went for an officer. While he was gone, we crouched under the cedar bushes for protection from the rain, which fell in torrents. The picket soon returned, with an officer and four soldiers, and we were directed to hold up our hands and swear that we were loyal women. A raft of cedar poles was now prepared, upon which a large slab was laid. This was ferried over with great difficulty by two soldiers, as the river was very high and swift from the continued rains, and was full of drift. In the mean time we descended the hill, which was very steep, with the assistance of a colored man, and clinging to the bushes as we went along, to escape from being precipitated into the river. When the raft touched the shore we stepped upon the slab, and, getting upon our hands and knees, held fast, with our eyes shut, and the water running into our shoes and midway between our hands and elbows. In this condition we were ferried across. When we landed it was dark, and the rain was still pouring down. There was a high hill to walk up, and we were almost worn out. When half way up, Mrs. Jackman's strength failed her. The officer kindly placed us both on his horse and led the way to camp. Reaching the house of a Mr. Phillips, we procured an open buggy, with one seat, in which he drove us four miles to camp. Here we learned that headquarters had been removed a mile and a half further away, and accordingly we plodded our way thither, accompanied by Major Owens and Captain Bridgewater, of the First Kentucky Cavalry. When we arrived it was half past 10 o'clock at night, and the shocking condition in which we were in can hardly be imagined. Until explanations were made, Mrs. Morse, the lady of the house, refused us admission. We now delivered our message to Colonel Wolford; told him how the Union army was falling back deceived by false reports; informed him that the entire rebel strength did not exceed three thousand men, with only six pieces of artillery, and that every third man had no ammunition beyond what was pressed in the neighboring country. We found it difficult to convince the colonel of the truth of our statements. He read from a newspaper that there was a great army of rebels at Camp Dick Robinson, and still another large army of them crossing Cumberland River to join them; the very reports, in fact, that the rebels were industriously circulating, and under cover of which they were gaining their victories and forcing our troops to retreat. We reiterated our statements, and implored the colonel not to burn the bridge, which he said he believed would be done before two hours. Begging him to disobey any orders to that effect, he agreed to wait until he telegraphed our information to General Carter, who in turn announced it to General Gilmore, the latter replying that he wanted our names; they were sent, and recognized by refugees at the office. At about 2 o'clock at night, orders were sent to General Carter to join Colonel Wolford at the bridge, and attack the enemy at once. By daylight the floors of the bridge were relaid, the combustibles removed, and the Union troops were crossing to attack the rebel camp. They met with but little opposition, and the rebels were soon in a rapid retreat. Before night our forces had captured all their artillery, large numbers of horses and mules that had been pressed, and over five hundred prisoners, and had driven the survivors across the Cumberland River, where many were drowned in crossing. I reached my home on Sunday evening, at 4 o'clock. The notoriety which we had acquired made it both unpleasant and dangerous to remain at our homes. At each raid and invasion of the rebels we were obliged to refugee, and finally my husband concluded to leave the State altogether. We sold our farm at a great sacrifice, and removed to Indiana, where we now live. Dr. Jackman, too, was compelled to sell his home in Lancaster and remove to the State of Illinois, where he remained with his family until the close of the war, when they removed to their present home in Kentucky, about one hundred miles distant from Lancaster, where they formerly lived.

MRS. MARTHA G. VAUGHN.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 295.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 295) for the relief of Alfred G. Hatfield, have examined the same, and submit the following report thereon:

The petitioner is a resident of the District of Columbia; he is the son and sole heir at law of John Hatfield, who died at the city of Washington in 1874.

On or about the 1st day of June, 1862, John Hatfield was employed by James A. Gallagher, then colonel commanding the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, in the military service of the United States to act as veterinary surgeon for said regiment. At that time the employment of veterinary surgeons was not authorized by law.

It satisfactorily appears, however, from the evidence submitted in support of this claim, that the necessity existed then for the employment of a veterinary surgeon for that regiment. There were 900 horses in the regiment, and the distemper and other diseases were very prevalent among them. Hatfield was a skillful and competent veterinary surgeon, and had charge of all the horses of the regiment, and was actually engaged in taking care of them from June 1, 1862, to March 3, 1863, a period of nine months, and he was paid nothing for his services rendered during that time, although the promise of payment was often repeated by Colonel Gallagher. From papers on file in the War Department it appears that John Hatfield, in December, 1863, presented his claim for recognition and pay as veterinary surgeon for nine months; that he had acted as such under the authority of Colonel Gallagher. There was then no law authorizing the employment of veterinary surgeons, and his claim was rejected; but on a review of the facts a warrant as veterinary surgeon was issued in his favor January 2, 1864, to date March 3, 1863, the date veterinary surgeons were authorized by law. From the 3d of March, 1863, until he was discharged, he received \$75 per month, that being the compensation for veterinary surgeons provided by the act of Congress approved on the said 3d day of March, 1863, known as the "enrollment act." He rendered valuable and efficient services during the nine months he acted under the authority of Colonel Gallagher, and the necessity existed for his employment.

Your committee are of opinion that he ought to be allowed the same compensation prior to March 3, 1863, that he was paid after that date, to wit, the sum of \$75 a month. He was employed nine months prior to the passage of the act authorizing the employment of veterinary surgeons. His compensation for that period, at \$75 per month, would amount to \$675. The bill provides for the payment of this amount. We recommend that the bill do pass.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SEWELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 469.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 469) to increase the salaries and pay of the chaplains in the Army, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

That they present herewith, and make a part of their report, the following letter upon the subject from the Adjutant-General of the Army:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 24, 1884.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith Senate bill 469, to increase the pay and allowances of chaplains in the Army, which has been referred to the Department by the Senate Military Committee for information, &c.

The existing law provides for four regimental, and thirty post, chaplains, who have the rank of captain of infantry. They receive each a salary of \$1,500 a year, which is increased 10 per cent. for every period of five years' service rendered. In computing the periods of five years' service credit is allowed for any service rendered by them, whether continuously or at different periods, in the Army or Navy, or both, either as commissioned officers or enlisted men, in the volunteer or permanent military or naval forces of the United States. They also receive the allowances of captains of infantry, i. e., allowance of quarters in kind, or commutation thereof at stations where there are no public quarters, and medical attendance free, and are placed on the same footing as other officers in the matter of retirement, pensions, and tenure of office.

These officers are now almost entirely relieved of the educational duties which formerly appertained to their offices, and which was one of the important purposes of their original employment, and accordingly little service is required of them. In view of this fact it is believed that the pay and allowances they now receive are sufficient as compensation for their services.

It is not believed that any class of clergymen in civil life, whose clerical duties are equally light, receive anything like the compensation given to the chaplains of the Army.

It is my opinion that the teachers who are charged with the mental guidance and instruction of the enlisted men and the children at Army posts are, much more than the chaplains, entitled to increase of pay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

The committee adopt the views set forth by the Adjutant-General, and report adversely upon the bill.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 372.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Frances A. Robinson, administratrix of John M. Robinson, late of Independence, State of Missouri, deceased, together with Senate bill No. 372, having had the same under consideration, ask to submit the following report :

The petitioner avers in her petition that she is the widow and administratrix of John M. Robinson, deceased; that, for some time previous to the war of the rebellion, and at the commencement thereof, said John M. Robinson resided in the city of Independence, in the State of Missouri; that he was the owner of a foundry situated in that city; that such foundry was at the beginning of the late war completely furnished with all the machinery, fixtures, and appurtenances necessary for its operation, and was operated by said Robinson until he was compelled to close it or cast cannon-shot for the rebels; that he refused to submit to this latter alternative, and being loyal to the Government of the United States, he closed his foundry, and became a soldier in the Fifth Regiment of Missouri State Militia, commanded by Col. William R. Pennick, which regiment was mustered into the service of the United States; that while he was serving as a soldier in this regiment said Col. William R. Pennick took possession of his said foundry, and used it as a cavalry-yard for the horses of his regiment, and used the tools and iron for shoeing the said horses; that all the machinery, fixtures, patterns, &c., in said foundry were removed or destroyed by the soldiers under command of said officer, and were wholly lost to their owner; that he, John M. Robinson, used every possible effort to prevent this destruction of his property, but without avail; and that the property thus destroyed or carried away was worth from \$17,000 to \$20,000.

These are substantially the statements contained in the petition. Numerous affidavits are on file. It appears from them that the said John M. Robinson was the owner of a foundry located in Independence, in the State of Missouri, that he was operating the same at the commencement of the war; that he and his widow, the petitioner, and his administratrix, were loyal to the Government of the United States; that he refused when requested to aid the rebellion, became a soldier, enlisted in the Fifth Regiment of the Missouri State Militia, commanded by Col. William R. Pennick; that the said Colonel Pennick, as commander of said regiment, and serving under the United States Government, late in the fall of 1862, or the first of the winter of 1862-'63, took possession of said foundry, and used it as a cavalry-yard for the horses of his regiment, from that time until 1863; that the blacksmith tools found therein and some wrought iron, belonging to the said Robinson, were used for shoeing the horses of said command; and that a lot of seasoned lumber in

said foundry, the property of the said Robinson, was also used by the said regiment in making bunks for the soldiers and in repairing wagons for the command.

It appears from several affidavits in the case that there were in the building at the time it was seized by Colonel Pennick, the following items of personal property, with the following estimates of value of each article:

1 engine and boiler.....	\$2,500
1 large iron lathe.....	1,200
1 medium iron lathe.....	920
2 small iron lathes, \$500 and \$350.....	850
1 iron planer.....	700
1 screw-cutter.....	150
1 power-drill.....	175
1 full set machinists' tools.....	350
1 full set foundry patterns.....	4,250
1 lot foundry flasks.....	950
3 new engines.....	3,050
5 tons wrought iron, new.....	500
1 lot machinery belts.....	350
Machinery for wood shop.....	750
Lot of unfinished work.....	650
Lot of seasoned lumber.....	450
3 full sets smiths' tools.....	425
Making a total of.....	18,220

Of the articles enumerated in the above list, alleged to have been used or destroyed by Colonel Pennick's military command, there are but a few which could have been legitimately and properly used for the benefit of the soldiers, or to supply the necessary wants of the regiment. The five tons of wrought iron were used in shoeing the horses of the command. The item, "sets of smith's tools," were used for the same purpose. The lot of seasoned lumber was used for making bunks for the soldiers and in repairing the wagons of the regiment. The other articles mentioned in the above bill were not in any sense necessary to, nor could they have been used by the regiment, and, if destroyed by the troops, the destruction must have been wanton; and it is well settled by numerous precedents that the Government are not liable to pay for property wantonly destroyed.

Except as to the wrought-iron, the proof is indefinite and unsatisfactory. The testimony is silent as to the quantity, kind, or quality of the "lot of seasoned lumber."

The committee recommend the allowance of the following sums:

For 5 tons of wrought iron.....	\$500 00
For lot seasoned lumber.....	200 00
For 3 sets smith's tools.....	300 00
Making.....	1,000 00

By the law of the United States, and the construction put upon it by the court, the committee understand that they cannot allow anything for the rent of real estate in the absence of a contract therefor; there was no contract in this case. (Act of July 4, 1864, 13 Stats. at Large, 581; *Filor v. United States*, 9 Wallace, 45.)

The committee recommend that the bill be amended so as to provide for the payment of \$1,000 in full satisfaction of all claims, and when so amended that it pass.

No evidence has been furnished the committee that the claimant is administratrix, and the payment of the claim be made to the legal representatives of the said John M. Robinson, as provided by amendment.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 520.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 520) for the relief of Francis Guilbeau, report thereon as follows:

This claim is for the rent of certain buildings in San Antonio and Galveston, Tex., in the years 1865 and 1866, amounting to \$3,701.67.

The loyalty of the claimant is proven conclusively.

The occupation of the buildings by officers of the United States Government for legitimate and necessary Army purposes is clearly proven, and contracts were entered into by which the claimant was to receive a reasonable rental.

The demand for rent for the buildings in San Antonio was declared reasonable by a board of survey, consisting of officers of the Army. The claim was presented to the proper officers of the Treasury, but was rejected on the ground that the location of the building was in a State lately in rebellion, and they were prohibited by law from paying it. It was also presented to the Southern Claims Commission, and was rejected for want of jurisdiction.

It appears from the certificate of Capt. Henry S. Clubb, assistant quartermaster and district quartermaster, that the United States Government rented a ten-room building in San Antonio of Mr. Guilbeau, on the 24th day of August, 1865, and returned possession of it to him on the 10th of December, 1865. It also appears that a board of survey, convened June 6, 1866, recommended that a rent be paid for the use of the same by the United States Government.

It appears from the proceedings of a board of survey, composed of Army officers, convened on the 28th of August, 1866, that a rent of \$400 per month was not "too much" for the use of the store-house then rented by Guilbeau to the Government.

An affidavit of A. Fretelliere shows that he, as agent of Guilbeau, agreed with Capt. Henry S. Clubb, assistant quartermaster, that he (Fretelliere) was to receive \$400 per month, or \$4,000 per annum, for the rent of the above-mentioned store-building.

A letter from General S. K. Mizner shows that a dwelling-house of Guilbeau was occupied for military purposes by officers of the United States Army on the 12th of October, 1865, "with a perfect understanding that a proper rent should be paid" by the United States Government.

A certificate from General S. P. Heintzelman shows that the dwelling

of Guilbeau was used as headquarters by General Shaw, and afterward by himself in like manner, and that Guilbeau was to receive \$150 per month rent for the same, and that the building was thus occupied from the 9th day of May, 1866, to the 31st day of August of the same year.

An affidavit of A. Fretelliere, agent of Guilbeau, shows that the dwelling was occupied on the 12th day of October, 1865, and from that time until the 1st day of September, 1866; that \$100 per month was the rent agreed upon from October 12, 1865, to January 1, 1866, and from that day he was to receive \$150 per month.

An affidavit of James P. Nash, agent for Guilbeau, shows that the building known as Guilbeau's building, situated on lot No. 10, block No. 680, in Galveston, was occupied for Army purposes by Captain Atwood, assistant quartermaster, on the 19th day of June, 1865, and continued to be occupied until the 28th day of August, 1865, and it was agreed that he was to be paid punctually by the Government. He states, further, that he never received any rent from the Government for the use of the building, and that the rent charged the Government was but little more than half the sum he received for it immediately after the vacation of the same by the Government.

The affidavits of Messrs. William M. Varmell and James A. McKee show that Guilbeau was loyal to the United States Government during the war, and that he was compelled to leave his home in San Antonio because of his loyalty.

Your committee are of opinion that \$2,600 would be a fair compensation to make to claimant.

Claimant died since the former reports were made on the claim, and we recommend that the bill be amended so as to make the amount payable to the legal representatives of Francis Guilbeau, deceased, and when so amended that the bill do pass.

C



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 273.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the claim of the administrator of Thomas Jones, deceased, beg leave to submit the following report:

The claim was fully considered by the committee at the last Congress, and a report made recommending that the sum of \$9,000 be allowed the claimant. This report we now adopt.

[Report to accompany bill S. 1448.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1448) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Jones, deceased, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

Thomas Jones, the intestate of the claimant, was a citizen of Memphis, Tenn., in 1862, when the Federal forces took possession of that city. The proof is conclusive that he was, throughout the war, loyal to the United States.

He was the owner of a large number of brick, then in kiln. These brick were needed by the United States for building magazines, cisterns, fortifications, and chimneys of the barracks and hospitals. A large number were taken for this purpose and so used. What the exact number was it is impossible now to ascertain. The claim is for 1,800,779, and there is the proof of three or four witnesses, certified to be reputable, to the amount.

J. C. Dougherty, special agent of the Quartermaster's Department, was sent to Memphis, in 1873, to examine the claim. After a thorough examination, he reported that the number taken was equal to the number claimed. He reported, however, that it was impossible to estimate how many of those bricks were taken by the Quartermaster's Department, and how many by the engineers. On this ground the Quartermaster's Department refused to allow any part of the claim, recommending application to Congress.

The mistake of Jones, in his life-time, was always to apply to the Quartermaster's Department and not to the engineers. He applied to General Sherman at the time, who it appears indorsed on his application that the claim could not be paid till the end of the war, like all other claims, according to the circumstances of each case.

There is proof of the sale of these brick by the Quartermaster's Department after the war, and there is also proof tending to show that they were less in number than the amount claimed, and reported to be correct by Dougherty. It is impossible now to fix the exact number. It appears, on the whole, that 1,500,000 would not be far from right, and is most probably the nearest approximation that can now be made to justice. This claim is for \$10 per thousand. We think this charge too high. It appears that Jones gave \$6 per thousand for them. We therefore recommend that he be paid that price for 1,500,000—say \$9,000, and we recommend the passage of the bill amended so as to allow that much.

The bill claims \$18,007.79.

We recommend that the bill pass, after being amended, as follows:

Strike out in lines 7 and 8 the words "eighteen thousand and seven dollars and seventy-nine cents," and insert in lieu thereof nine thousand dollars," strike out in lines 8, 9 and 10 "one million eight hundred thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine," and insert a "quantity of."

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 595.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 595) to repay the State of Georgia \$27,175.50, money advanced by said State for the defense of her frontiers against the Indians, from 1795 to 1818, and not heretofore repaid, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

The committee adopt the report made by Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Claims, February 8, 1882, and report the accompanying bill as a substitute for Senate bill 595, and recommend its passage.

[Senate report No. 148, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 270) to repay to the State of Georgia \$27,175.50, money advanced by said State for the defense of her frontier against the Indians, from 1795 to 1818, and not heretofore repaid, have considered the same, and respectfully report that a bill like this was introduced in the last Congress, and referred by the Senate to this committee. Mr. Hereford made the following report by authority of the committee :

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill to repay to the State of Georgia \$27,175.50, for money advanced by said State for the defense of her frontiers against the Indians, from 1795 to 1818, and not heretofore repaid, have had the same under consideration, and make the following report :

The State of Georgia presents an account for money expended in the defense of her frontiers against hostile Indians, as follows :

In the years 1795-1800.....	\$4,607 00
In the years 1812-1814.....	16,801 38
In the years 1817-1818.....	5,766 04

Original vouchers on which Georgia disbursed said sums, except for the first item of \$4,607, were examined by the committee and compared with the account certified to have been paid by the officials of the State of Georgia, stating the number of the warrant, name of the officer, the number of the voucher, page in the treasurer's book, and the amount paid ; and the account corresponded with the vouchers in every particular, with the before-mentioned exception. From these proofs the committee find due and unpaid the State of Georgia the sum of \$22,567.42.

The bill was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking whether any of the items contained therein have been paid by any special or general act of Congress, or by any of the proper departments, and if there is any reason why they should not be paid, and the following reply was received, which is made a part of this report :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 15, 1880.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 11th instant, inclosing bill for the relief of the State of Georgia, and asking to be informed whether any of the items contained therein have been paid by any special or general act of Congress, or by any of the

proper departments, and if there is any reason why they should not be paid, I have the honor to inform you that the Second Auditor of the Treasury reports that the claim of the State of Georgia for repayment of \$27,175.50 advanced for the defense of her frontier against Indians from 1795 to 1818 has not been paid through his office; that the greater portion of the time covered by the account is prior to the organization of his office (March 3, 1817), and that the records thereof do not afford any information bearing upon the validity of the claim. Further, that the Third Auditor reports that the records of his office do not show that the said claim has been paid, or the claim been filed since it was withdrawn March 4, 1858, and invites attention to the letter of his office of January 22, 1880, in relation to the subject, a copy of which is inclosed herewith.

The papers accompanying your letter are returned herein.

Very respectfully,

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary.

HON. FRANK HEREFORD,
United States Senate.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, requesting information relative to the claim of the State of Georgia for militia expenses from December, 1795, to August, 1827.

In reply I have to state that it appears from the records of this office that William M. Varnum, esq., as agent for the State of Georgia, filed in this office a claim for payment to certain commissioned officers from 1795 to 1818, on the 16th of February, 1858 (No. 2862). On the 23d of February, 1858, the agent withdrew vouchers numbered 43, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 75, for payments of services since 1815, for reference to the Second Auditor. These vouchers (pay-rolls) amounted to \$10,718.26.

The whole amount filed February 16, 1858, was \$49,056.39, and the balance of the claim was withdrawn from this office March 4, 1858, by said agent, as will more fully be seen by reference to the letter of this office to him of that date herewith inclosed, marked Exhibit A. There is no evidence on file in this office that the State of Georgia has since that time presented these claims, for settlement, to the accounting officers of the Treasury.

The claims withdrawn by the agent for reference to the Second Auditor have not been returned to this office, and this office has no official knowledge of the action of the Second Auditor thereon. The certified copy of abstract and letter of Hon. R. J. Atkinson, dated March 4, 1858 (marked Exhibit A), herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully,

E. W. KEIGHTLEY,
Auditor.

W. O. TUGGLE,
Agent for the State of Georgia, Washington, D. C.

That the protection of the several States and the citizens thereof from Indian hostilities is, and has been from the organization of the Federal Government, a duty and a charge incumbent on the United States, and when, in the absence of such protection, the States themselves have made necessary expenditures for this purpose they should be reimbursed, are principles well founded in law and justice and fully sanctioned by an unbroken line of precedents.

As the original vouchers for the expenditure of \$4,607, in the years 1795 to 1800 inclusive, were not furnished to the committee, said sum is not allowed.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments: Strike out "\$27,175.50" and insert "\$22,567.42," also strike out "1795" and insert "1812."

It appears from the papers accompanying the bill that the original vouchers were mislaid, and only discovered during the administration of Gov. J. E. Brown, in 1857; that they were forwarded and presented for payment, and were pending before Congress in 1861, and by order of the Senate in January, 1879, the vouchers and papers were delivered to the agent of the State of Georgia.

We adopt Mr. Hereford's statement of the facts, but, for greater security in the case of a claim so old, we prefer to recommend a bill providing that the claim be audited in the Treasury Department before payment.

We therefore report the accompany bill as a substitute for Senate bill and recommend its passage.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Dawson, of Hartford, Conn., a former revenue officer of the United States, praying that the sum of \$10,000 be granted him in consideration of an injury sustained by him while in the discharge of his duty in the internal revenue service, have considered the same, and respectfully report :

The petitioner, an assistant assessor of internal revenue, was shot while in the discharge of his duty, on Rich Mountain, in the State of Virginia, in May, 1867, by an illicit distiller, whose distillery he had just visited in discharge of his duty and in obedience to the orders of his superior. His petition and the accompanying papers state the whole story very clearly. We annex them to this report.

The petitioner's case is one of great hardship and appeals very strongly to our sympathy. The Secretary of the Treasury in 1882 sent to the House of Representatives a list of twenty-nine persons killed and fifty-five persons wounded while in the service of the Government, in executing the internal-revenue laws in the Southern States. We are not prepared to recommend a civil pension list, yet, if we make pecuniary provision for one person who sustains injury, whether from accident or danger, while in the civil service of the country, we must for all persons under like circumstances, and, in case of loss of life from such cause, for their widows and orphans. We are therefore constrained to advise that the prayer of the petition be not granted.

HARTFORD, CONN., February 16, 1883.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled :

Your petitioner would respectfully represent that the Hon. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the United States Treasury, did, on February 7, 1882, transmit a communication to the Hon. J. W. Keifer, Speaker of the House of Representatives, containing the names of persons wounded in the internal-revenue service, and recommending that their names be placed on the pension list; said communication was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

April 10, 1882, the honorable Secretary transmitted to the honorable Speaker of the House a supplemental report containing your petitioner's name, which was also referred to the Committee on Pensions; said name having been inadvertently omitted from the previous report.

The committee, through its chairman, honorable Mr. Hawk, made a report to the House that they did not think the time had arrived for creating a civil pension list, while they were well aware that "just and equitable individual cases exist which appeal to Congress as especially deserving consideration."

Therefore your petitioner, acting upon the advice of his friends, who consider his case as one coming under the head of the meritorious class, would state that, in the month of March, 1867, he was requested by Assessor George S. Smith, of the eighth Virginia

district to accept an appointment as assistant assessor of internal revenue, which he did, and entered upon the duties of said office in Tazewell County, Virginia, April 1, 1867.

Your petitioner received orders from his superior officer to visit every distillery in Tazewell County, in order to ascertain if any were in operation. as none of them had given bonds as distillers. In obedience to these orders, on the 18th day of May, 1867, after stopping two illicit distilleries, your petitioner visited that of John Hanshew, which he ascertained had been operated for three months at night.

Your petitioner explained to said Hanshew the laws in relation to distilling spirits, and the penalties for violating the same. On the following morning as your petitioner was returning to his office at the county seat, and riding horseback over a mountain five miles from one side to the other, and not a dwelling house located in the distance, he was "bushwhacked" by said Hanshew, the ball making a flesh wound in his left side, and passing through his left arm between the elbow and shoulder, breaking the bone, and shattering it very badly, also severing one of the main nerves, and disabling him for life; all the result of implicit obedience to orders.

Your petitioner rode 24 miles after being shot before arriving at the house of one David Croft, where he remained for two months, and was kindly cared for.

Your petitioner was obliged to have his arm dressed and bandaged every day for seven long years, and had it cut open twice for the purpose of removing pieces of dead bone. He was the first man who was shot in the revenue service after the close of the war, and was obliged to perform his perilous duties without an escort or guard, which has since been furnished officers engaged in such hazardous duty.

Your petitioner, in consequence of being crippled, is disabled from following his regular business, at which he would be able to command from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum. Since being shot he has not been employed in the Government service more than one-half of the time, and September 1, 1880, was commissioned a United States deputy collector in the first collection district of Connecticut at the small salary of \$600 per annum, which is not enough to support his family in the city of Hartford as a Government officer is expected to do.

In view of the foregoing facts, and in view of the fact that he has never received any compensation from the Government on account of his life disability, your petitioner humbly prays your honorable body to pass a bill authorizing the Treasurer to pay him the amount of \$10,000, which he and his friends think will be but a small compensation for his physical and pecuniary sufferings, and, as in duty to himself and family, he is ever bound to pray.

Your petitioner.

JOSEPH DAWSON,

Former Assistant Assessor, First Division, Eighth District, Virginia.

Address, Hartford, Conn.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE,
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT,
Hartford, November 23, 1883.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph Dawson.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I am personally acquainted with the petitioner, Joseph Dawson, who was in 1867 seriously and permanently disabled by violence inflicted as a penalty for his being in the service of the United States Government, and while in the discharge of his duty. From being capable of receiving a salary of \$3,000 per annum he is now compelled, by reason of his disability, to labor for \$600 per annum.

If the Government is willing to protect those who have, without fault, received permanent disabilities through violence inflicted upon them while endeavoring to enforce its laws, I respectfully submit that Mr. Dawson's case is one which eminently calls for adequate compensation.

N. SHIPMAN.

ESSEX, CONN., September 20, 1883.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am somewhat acquainted with Mr. Dawson, and have seen his petition for compensation for severe and permanent injuries received by him while in the discharge of his duties as a United States internal-revenue officer in the State of Virginia in the year 1867.

I have no doubt he has correctly stated the facts in his petition, and believe his case to be specially meritorious, and that he is justly deserving remuneration for his disability and the great loss which has resulted therefrom.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES PHELPS.



JOSEPH DAWSON, HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, CONN., November 21, 1893.

I hereby certify that this is a photograph of Joseph Dawson's left arm.

C. T. STUART
Photographer, No. 275 Main street.

NOVEMBER 18, 1883.

This is to say that I have to-day examined Mr. Joseph Dawson, and find that his left arm is disabled for life. The hand always remains in the position shown in the photograph, there being no power in the extensor muscles. Aside from the injury, Mr. Dawson is in fair health.

JAMES CAMPBELL, M. D.

TAZEWELL COURT-HOUSE, VIRGINIA.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Joseph Dawson, assistant assessor of internal revenue, was shot on Rich Mountain, in the month of May, 1867. His left arm was badly fractured between the elbow and shoulder. He lay at the house of Mr. David Croft for two months, and I attended him professionally during that time.

CHAS. J. CROCKETT, M. D.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled :

I hereby certify that Joseph Dawson was requested by me to accept the appointment of assistant assessor of internal revenue, and was commissioned as such for the eighth district of Virginia, April 1, 1867.

He was an honest and faithful officer. He was shot by an illicit distiller on May 19, 1867, and was disabled for life, while in the faithful discharge of his duty.

His circumstances are such that I feel it the duty of Congress to pass a bill for his relief to the extent asked for.

Respectfully,

G. S. SMITH,

Former Assessor Eighth District, Virginia.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Hartford, Conn., November 20, 1883.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled :

I hereby certify that Joseph Dawson, who was wounded while in the discharge of his duty as assistant assessor in the eighth district of Virginia, in May, 1867, was appointed a deputy collector in this district on the 1st of September, 1880, with a salary of \$600. Mr. Dawson is an honest and faithful officer, but disabled for life. Being unable to earn a support for himself and family at his regular business, it would seem to be the duty of Congress to pass a bill providing for his relief, and I sincerely hope it may be done.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH SELDEN,

Collector, District Connecticut.

[House Ex. Doc. No. 67, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the House, a list of the officers and employes of the Internal-Revenue Bureau and of the Department of Justice who have been killed or wounded in the enforcement of the internal-revenue laws of the United States.

FEBRUARY 10, 1882.—Referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

February 7, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 30, 1882, which is in the following words:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to transmit to the House of Representatives a list of the officers of the Internal-Revenue Department and of the Department of Justice who have been killed or wounded in the execution of the revenue laws of the country since 1862."

In reply I transmit herewith the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the subject, inclosing a list of the officers and employes of the Internal-Revenue Bureau and of the Department of Justice who have been killed or wounded in the enforcement of the internal-revenue laws of the United States, so far as the same appear by the records of this Department.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,

Secretary.

Hon. J. WARREN KEIFER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, February 6, 1882.

SIR: In response to the resolution of House of Representatives, referred by you on the 1st instant to this office, I have the honor to transmit a list of the officers and employes of this Bureau and of the Department of Justice, so far as the records of this office show, who have been killed or wounded in the enforcement of the internal-revenue laws.

There is no record of casualties to officers or employes in the files of this office prior to 1875.

Very respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

HON. CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS KILLED IN THE EXECUTION OF THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

Second district of Alabama.

June, 1875. Deputy Collector Holman Leatherwood.
December, 1880. Deputy Marshal John B. Hardy.

District of Arkansas.

1878. Deputy Marshal Thos. P. Rodgers.

Third district of Georgia.

September, 1878. Deputy Marshal Kimbren.

Fourth district of North Carolina.

February, 1879. S. W. Seawell, employed to assist officers in the seizure of an illicit distillery.

Sixth district of North Carolina.

February, 1877. Deputy Marshal Harkins.

District of South Carolina.

February, 1877. Deputy Collector Hendricks, Greenville County.
April, 1878. Deputy Marshal Rufus Springs.
July, 1881. Deputy Collector Thos. L. Brayton.

Second district of Tennessee.

August, 1878. Deputy Collector John Cooper.

Fifth district of Tennessee.

August, 1876. Deputy Marshal John Minnis.

Eighth district of Tennessee.

October, 1876. Deputy Marshal F. H. Torbert.

The above-named officers and employes were killed while in the actual discharge of their duties in enforcing the internal-revenue laws.

The following-named persons were reported to have been killed for giving information of the illicit operation of distilleries and rendering assistance in the seizure of the same. They were not killed while in the actual discharge of their duties.

Second district of Georgia.

October, 1877. Samuel Kenney, Pickens County, was shot and killed by illicit distillers who suspected him of having given information against them.

1877. A colored man, name unknown, was employed in locating an illicit distillery in Douglas County, operated by the Tucker brothers. He was last seen in Campbell County, and it is conceded by citizens in that county that he was murdered and thrown into the Sweetwater River.

July, 1877. Benton Whitecotton, of Hall County, disappeared. Subsequent events proved that he was murdered by a man named Bryant, for giving information of an illicit distillery. Bryant afterwards confessed the murder, and gave information of the place where Whitecotton's remains were concealed, which were found and identified.

August, 1877. W. F. M. Greenway was shot in his orchard and mortally wounded. Mr. Greenway had rendered aid to the officers in their operations against illicit distillers, and threats had been made that he would be killed. He was no doubt assassinated by illicit distillers.

February, 1878. Nathaniel Eason, who a few days previous had visited Atlanta as was supposed to give information against illicit distillers, was called to his door and murdered by a body of masked men, supposed to be illicit distillers.

March, 1879. Berry Sorrels, a colored man, in Morgan County, suspected of being an informer against illicit distillers, was murdered in the presence of his family by masked men.

June, 1879. Orlando Poole, Pickens County, was shot in his own house by a party of men, some of whom had been arrested for violating internal-revenue laws. Poole was suspected of having given information against these persons.

1880. Taylor Cowart, who had been a witness against illicit distillers in Rabun County, was called to his door in the night and shot dead.

1880. ——— Waits, who had formerly been employed as guide to illicit distilleries by the officers, was killed in Campbell County.

Second district of Kentucky.

January, 1879. William Pfang, guide, shot while returning with revenue officers from a raid in Hart County, where they had seized illicit distilleries. It is supposed that the shot was fired by illicit distillers concealed by the roadside, though the murderers have never been discovered.

District of South Carolina.

May, 1877. ——— Powers, guide and informer, shot and killed May 12, 1877. Powers had acted as guide and informer to the revenue force, and was killed while working in a field near his home. The prevailing impression was that he was murdered by some parties whose stills he had been instrumental in breaking up.

June, 1877. James Ledford, guide and informer, killed at Block House, Spartanburg County, June 11, 1877. Ledford had acted as guide in locating illicit distilleries; this fact became known, and while on an excursion train on the Spartanburg and Ashville road, he was dragged from the cars by a number of South Carolina and North Carolina distillers, and murdered in the presence of the whole excursion party.

Fifth District of Tennessee.

October, 1877. Thomas J. Williams, who had been a guide to Deputy Collector A. M. Hughes to illicit distilleries, in Lawrence County, was taken from his house at night by disguised men and murdered for giving the information.

September, 1878. James Speare, who had been employed by Deputy Collector Davis as a guide to illicit distilleries, was shot while he was leaving the court-house in Tracy City in company with Davis. Davis had previously been attacked by illicit distillers while in the act of seizing stills, and in self-defense had shot one of them. For this he was indicted, and was attending court for the trial of this case, accompanied by Speare, who was a witness in his behalf.

January, 1880. W. A. Fowler, who had given information to deputy collectors against illicit distillers, was killed in Lawrence County.

December, 1881. Jerry Ausbrook, who had recently been a guide to the officers to illicit distilleries, was killed in his own house by persons unknown, supposed to be by illicit distillers.

Fifth district of Virginia.

May, 1877. Jesse Vandevinter, who had assisted officers in seizing illicit distilleries, was killed in Lee County.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉES WOUNDED IN THE EXECUTION OF THE INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

Second district of Alabama.

February, 1880. William Spelce, guide.
 September, 1880. William Lowe, deputy collector, Calhoun County.
 December, 1880. Horace J. Bone, special deputy collector, Marshall County.

Second district of Georgia.

1877. James A. Findlay, deputy marshal, Lumpkin County.
 January, 1878. John Moore, guide, Campbell County.
 December, 1878. John A. Crawford, deputy marshal.
 December, 1878. James McMichael, deputy marshal, Butts County.
 January, 1879. D. J. Wigley, guide.
 January, 1879. N. L. Alexander, special deputy collector, Campbell County.
 January, 1879. Isaac A. Harrell, Campbell County.
 February, 1879. James B. Prather, guide.
 March, 1879. Doc. Smith, guide, Rabun County.
 November, 1879. W. T. Poole, deputy collector, Towns County.
 November, 1879. J. M. Daniel, J. M. Cobb, and P. W. Pittman, deputy collectors, Rabun County.
 December, 1880. W. T. B. Wilson, deputy collector, Dawson County.
 June, 1881. Robert Bolton, deputy marshal.
 November, 1881. Taylor Love, guide, Habersham County.

Third district of Georgia.

April, 1878. J. E. Cummins, deputy collector, Baldwin County.
 May, 1878. William Brown, guide, Tatnall County.
 September, 1878. James Lane, deputy marshal, Hancock County.

Second district of Kentucky.

December, 1-77. Frank Webster, special bailiff, Cumberland County.
 December, 1877. Edmund Wyatt, deputy marshal, Cumberland County.

Fifth district of Kentucky.

September, 1878. John Wyatt, deputy marshal, Nelson County.

Eighth district of Kentucky.

January, 1878. F. V. Logan, deputy collector, Wayne County.

Fourth district of North Carolina.

January, 1879. E. T. Grady, guide, Stanley County.

Fifth district of North Carolina.

April, 1878. R. T. Joyce, deputy collector, Stokes County.
 February, 1881. Deputy Collector Worth and J. S. Sethco, Randolph County.

Sixth district of North Carolina.

October, 1877. A. B. Gillespie, Burke County.
 October, 1877. ——— Patterson, deputy marshal.
 June, 1880. Deputy Collector Crumpler, Wilkes County.

District of South Carolina.

January, 1877. E. H. Barton, deputy collector, Pickens County.
 April, 1878. Lee R. Fisher, guide, Pickens County.
 April, 1879. H. D. Byron, deputy collector, Spartanburg County.
 February, 1879. W. H. White, special deputy collector, Union County.
 February, 1879. ——— Childers, guide, Union County.

Second district of Tennessee.

August, 1878, J. B. Snyder, deputy collector, Blount County.
 April, 1879, William Lindsey, deputy collector, Monroe County.

Fifth district of Tennessee.

August, 1878, J. M. Phillips, deputy collector, Putnam County.
 August, 1878, Charles E. Trippins, Putnam County.
 August, 1878, J. B. Smith, guide, Putnam County.
 December, 1880, James M. Campbell, guide, Putnam County.
 December, 1880, J. M. Davis, deputy collector, Putnam County.
 March, 1881, J. M. Phillips, deputy collector, Mercer County.

Fifth district of Virginia.

April, 1878, two guides assisting deputy collectors in Franklin County; names not given.
 June, 1878, John Biant, guide, Scott County.

First district of West Virginia.

August, 1877, Lamberton Doolittle, deputy collector, Summers County.
 The following-named persons are reported assaulted and wounded by violators of internal-revenue law, for having given information of violations of law to officers, and assisting them in the performance of their duties.

Second district of Georgia.

March, 1877. —Clayton, Campbell County, was attacked in his house by a band of masked persons, who fired upon him several times, seriously wounding him.

June, 1878, Miles McKenna, a colored man, Gwinnett County, was attacked on the road and seriously wounded by five men, who charged him with giving information of the location of their illicit stills.

June, 1879, D. G. Pool and Orlando Pool, in Pickens County, were attacked in their house by a party of men, some of whom had been arrested for violating internal-revenue laws. Orlando Pool was killed, and his brother, D. G. Pool, dangerously wounded. The Messrs. Pool were suspected of having given information against persons engaged in illicit distilling.

1879, J. D. Holcomb, Franklin County, was assaulted by illicit distillers, whose stilleries he had reported, and was seriously wounded.

December, 1880, John Maroney, in Habersham County, was shot at in his own house and severely wounded. Maroney was accused of having given information against illicit distillers.

1880, John Rhodes, who had given information in regard to illicit stilleries in Union County, was attacked and seriously wounded.

Second district of Tennessee.

October, 1877, H. Rains was shot, and thought to be mortally wounded, by Dol Ray, for the reason that he had given information of violations of internal-revenue law, which led to the arrest of Ray.

[House Ex. Doc. 67, Part 2, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, a supplementary report of persons killed or wounded in the enforcement of the internal-revenue laws.

APRIL 11, 1882.—Referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 April 10, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the supplemental report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in response to the resolution of the House of Repre-

representatives of January 30, 1882, in relation to the officers and employes of the Internal Revenue Bureau who have been killed or wounded in the enforcement of the internal-revenue laws of the United States.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary.

HON. J. WARREN KEIFER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, April 6, 1882.

SIR: Referring to my communication of February 6, 1882, in response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 30, 1882, transmitting a list of the officers and employes of this Bureau who have been killed or wounded in the enforcement of the internal-revenue laws, I now have to add to that list the name of the following officer:

Eighth district of Virginia.

May 18, 1867. Joseph Dawson, assistant assessor, bushwhacked and wounded in arm, after seizing illicit distillery in Tazewell County, and crippled for life.

Very respectfully,

GREEN B. RAUM,
Commissioner.

HON. CHAS. J. FOLGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

C

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOAR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of A. F. Baugh, administrator of the estate of Ashton Butterworth, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

The petition states the case of the petitioner. The Quartermaster-General had jurisdiction to examine, settle, and cause to be paid such claims. He held that he was not satisfied of the loyalty of petitioner's intestate, or of the facts on which he founded his claim.

This petition is in the nature of an appeal to Congress, after twenty-one years from the occurrence of the events in question, from the decision of a competent tribunal, possessing the means of taking testimony upon both sides, made near the time when the events happened. We do not think such an appeal should be entertained, and recommend that the prayer of the petition be not allowed.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Claims, to which was referred the petition of William H. Manning, praying relief for timber cut from his land by officers and employes of the United States, respectfully report:

Among the papers filed by the claimant is an account against the United States, of which the following is a copy:

The United States to William H. Manning, Dr.

1871. To 500 trees cut on sections 16 and 21, in the counties of La Fayette and Jackson, in the State of Missouri, by order of captain commander of the United States snag-boat De Russey, in the summer of 1871 \$5,000

The petition of the claimant is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

The memorial of the undersigned to your honorable body respectfully shows— That he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Farmington, in the county of Van Buren, and State of Iowa; that he is the owner in fee of the following-described tracts of land situated in the counties of Jackson and La Fayette, in the State of Missouri, to wit, section No. 16, and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 22 and the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 21, and fractional section 15, all in T. No. 50, R. 29.

That at some time in the summer of 1871 the timber on his said land bordering on the waters of the Missouri River, was cut down by order of Captain ———, commander of United States snag boat De Russey, acting under orders of one Colonel Reynolds of Topographical Corps of Engineers United States Army. That no notice of said cutting was given to your memorialist by said official, and that in consequence of such neglect your memorialist claims to have sustained a heavy pecuniary loss, as is hereinafter set forth. He also states that his said land has a frontage on said Missouri River for a distance of two miles and over, and that there were cut by said official on his said land, as he has been credibly informed, about five hundred trees of various kinds of timber, all of which is lost to your memorialist. He also states that he was at the trouble and expense of making a trip to the locality of said land, and that he procured the depositions of two respectable and disinterested witnesses who examined the ground where said timber was cut by said official; that said witnesses were residents of the county where said timber was cut, and in their said deposition testified to the cutting by said official, also to the number of trees cut, the different varieties, and the value of the same, together with the damage to the land done by washing, &c. That your memorialist claims he furnished with his former claim for damages the affidavit as aforesaid, duly sworn to and certified by a notary public of La Fayette County, Missouri, and that his said claim with said affidavits were presented to the Committee on Claims, as he is credibly informed, during the session of Congress in 1874, and that said memorial of claim, with all the papers appertaining thereto, have been lost or mislaid without any hope of recovery. He also states that one of the deponents in said depositions has since deceased, and that it is now impossible to obtain testimony of other witnesses as all vestige of said cutting has been obliterated by decay of stumps of trees cut and washing in of the land. He estimates

the entire damage done to his property by order of said United States officials and by washing of his land (incidental to the cutting) at five thousand dollars, and therefore asks your honorable body for relief and compensation for said damages, and as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

WILLIAM H. MANNING.

The only evidence of claimant's ownership of the lands described in the petition is *ex parte* affidavits, which, under the circumstances, is not satisfactory. The evidence is also unsatisfactory as to the amount and character of the timber cut, while the evidence as to the value of timber cut, in the judgment of your committee, is so extravagant as to be unreliable as a basis upon which to estimate the actual damages, if any, to the claimant.

The only itemized statement of account found in the testimony is contained in the following extract from an affidavit of Robert Beauvis and James W. Hambright, namely:

They state that about the month of August, A. D. 1871, the snag-boat De Russey, under command of an officer (name unknown to them) and acting under orders of Colonel Reynolds, of United States Engineers, headquarters at Saint Louis, as they are credibly informed, and that the officer in command of said snag-boat did cut, at the time aforesaid on said Manning's land, the timber as hereinafter described:

	Value.
Ash, 40 trees	\$200
Mulberry, 20 trees	100
Locust, 15 trees	75
Elm, 175 trees	875
Cottonwood, 30 trees, at \$5	} 450
Sycamore, 60 trees, at \$5	

They also state that they counted the above-mentioned trees and stumps remaining, and were well satisfied that it does not include the whole amount cut on said Manning's land by said Government snag-boat, for the reason that a large number of the trees have been carried off by high water and the caving in of the bank of the river. * * * They state that they do not know of said timber being used by said snag-boat official, but that much of it has been removed by parties unknown.

No explanation is given as to how the timber in question came to be cut from claimant's land. Whether it was purchased by the United States from some adverse claimant of the land, or cut by mistake or from mere wantonness, does not appear. If the allegations of the petition are true, the cutting of the timber from claimant's land was a trespass, for which the claimant had his remedy against all parties who directed it or participated in it, but for which the United States is not liable.

We therefore recommend that the claim be not allowed.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. VANCE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1432.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the petition of the members of the police force of the District of Columbia who were in office during the year 1867, claiming the amounts due them under the joint resolution of Congress, approved February 28, 1867, have duly considered the same, and make the following report:

The claim of the Metropolitan police force to the benefits of the joint resolution of February 28, 1867, were favorably reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia during the first session of the Forty-third Congress, and again during the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress. The Senate Committee on Claims also reported a bill for the relief of these claimants (S. 319) during the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress, which passed the Senate April 25, 1878.

The facts in the case are so fully set forth in the report of the Committee on Claims that the committee adopt it and make it part of this report, to wit:

[Senate Report No. 234, Forty-fifth Congress, second session.]

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following report (to accompany bill S. 319):

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill (S. 319) for the relief of the Metropolitan police force, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

The bill was before the Senate in the first session of the Forty-third Congress, on the favorable report of the Committee on the District of Columbia. Referring to the joint resolution approved February 28, 1867, granting an increase of the salaries of certain employes of the Government, the committee, in their report, say:

"They find by the terms of said resolution that the sum of 20 per centum additional compensation on their respective salaries as fixed by law, or where no salary is fixed by law on their pay respectively, was to be allowed and paid to the following described persons, now employed in the civil service of the United States at Washington, as follows: To civil officers, temporary and all other clerks, messengers, and watchmen, including enlisted men detailed as such; employes, male and female, of the Executive Mansion; and in any of the following named Departments or any Bureau or division thereof, to wit: State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Post-Office, Attorney-General, Agricultural, &c.

"Many persons embraced in the above resolution, and among the number the Metropolitan police force of the city of Washington, made application for their additional

compensation and were refused, under the ruling of the First Comptroller, upon the ground that they were not among the persons described in the resolution entitled to the additional 20 per centum.

"The parties interested, with the exception of the Metropolitan police force, brought suit for their respective claims before the Court of Claims, and obtained judgments against the United States. The counsel for the Government appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which tribunal has confirmed the decision of the Court of Claims.

"The counsel for the Metropolitan police force advised them not to bring suit, but to await the decision in the cases already taken up, as they were test cases and would decide the case of the force. When the cases referred to had been decided it was too late for them to sue in the Court of Claims, and the Comptroller refused to entertain their claim again on the ground that the resolution of February 28, 1867, had been repealed by the act of July 12, 1870.

"The case of Charles N. Manning, guard or watchman of the jail, was decided in his favor by the Court of Claims, and that decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court decided that as the guards and watchmen of the jail are appointed by the warden, who is required to report to the Secretary of the Interior, and as the Secretary of the Interior fixes the salaries of the guards and watchmen, they belong to a Bureau or division of the Interior Department.

"By the act of August 6, 1861, a board of police commissioners are appointed in the same manner that the warden of the jail is, and this board appoint the police force precisely as the warden appointed the guards and watchmen of the jail.

"The board of commissioners are, by the same act, required to report to the Secretary of the Interior annually the condition of the police force.

"Annual estimates of appropriations are required by the Secretary of the Interior for the force, and returns are made to him. All requisitions for money for printing and supervising legal opinions are made through him. Charges made against members of the board of police are investigated by him; applications for the appointment to the office are filed with him, and the nominations are made by him, and all communications to Congress and the Executive are made through him, and payment to the board and force of salaries is made through him.

"Attorney-General Bates, in an opinion addressed to the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, decided that it was the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause the oath of allegiance to be administered to the board of police and that they are connected with the Department of the Interior.

"All the decisions of the Attorney-General relative to the board of commissioners have been addressed to the Secretary of the Interior.

"The Metropolitan force has been published in the Blue-Book as connected with the Department of the Interior until it was transferred to the Department of Justice.

"It is evident that the Metropolitan police force of Washington was a bureau or division of the Department of the Interior at the time that the Comptroller refused them the additional compensation allowed by the joint resolution of February 28, 1867. In view of that fact, the committee recommend that said force be allowed to sue the United States in the Court of Claims for the 20 per centum claimed by them under the resolution aforesaid, and recommend the passage of the bill (S. 304) already reported."

The twenty-per-cent. cases, 13 Wallace, 568, are the authorities referred to in support of the foregoing report, and they seem to sustain the claim fully.

Your committee report back the bill, and recommend its passage.

The committee find, in addition to the facts stated in the report of the Committee on Claims, that in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1868, he includes the police force as a bureau or division of his Department. The force is also included in his salary estimate to Congress for that year for the Interior Department, and Congress appropriated the funds to pay the force on that estimate.

There is no doubt in the minds of the committee as to the force being entitled to the benefit of the joint resolution. By law and by usage they were a part of the Interior Department at that time.

The police force filed their claims in the Treasury shortly after the law was passed, but the settlement was postponed from time to time, on account of several points of law raised against them in parallel cases, which points went to the Supreme Court in test cases, as each was raised, and each case was decided in favor of the claimants.

These points were raised consecutively, thus causing the long delay; the claims of the force continued pending in the Department in the meanwhile. The last of these twenty-per-cent. cases are reported in 20 Wallace, S. C. Reports. When these decisions were announced, the claimants again applied to the Treasury for payment, but were again denied, on the ground then, that the appropriation had been covered into the Treasury, and was not available.

Your committee report a similar bill to the one that passed the Senate on report of the Committee on Claims, and recommend its passage.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1148.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1148) for the relief of William B. Moses, having considered the same, beg leave to make the following report:

That the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," referred to in the bill before the committee, under the authority of which, as is urged, this claim is made (14 U. S. Stat. at Large, ch. 296 (1866), p. 317), provides that—

And the legal representatives of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and the portion of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, not included in said corporations, be, and they are hereby, directed to provide and suitably furnish, without delay, a suitable room for the use of the orphans' court, and two contiguous rooms and a fire-proof vault for the use of the register of wills in and for said county; and for the repayment of the expense to be incurred in executing this order the said corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and the levy court of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized and directed to levy and collect a suitable tax upon the property embraced within their respective jurisdictions.

That the claim of the said William B. Moses is for a bill of goods furnished by him to furnish the orphans' court of said District, named in the act above quoted. That the said bill, by the terms of said act, was to be paid by the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and the levy court of the county of Washington, from a tax assessed on the property embraced in their respective jurisdictions.

The committee therefore recommend that the bill be amended by striking out all the bill after the word "claim" in the twelfth line in said bill, and inserting in the place thereof the words following:

"And if any amount is found to be justly due the said Moses, such amount, not exceeding the sum of three hundred and thirteen dollars, shall be included in the estimates to be submitted to Congress for the expenditures of the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year, and paid out of such moneys as may be appropriated therefor."

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 717.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 717) for the relief of John G. Rose, respectfully report :

That petitioner enlisted in the Navy as a landsman, was subsequently upon recommendation of his commanding officer, appointed an acting master's mate on temporary service. This appointment was made under authority of an act "to provide for a temporary increase of the Navy," approved July 24, 1861, his appointment being limited in its duration by the provisions of the act referred to, and the circular order of the Department in relation to the appointment of enlisted men. His term of service as an acting master's mate expired with his term of enlistment. Seamen so rated were entitled to the same privileges as appointed or warranted master's mates, but master's mates are not officers in the line of promotion nor has the petitioner served in the Navy as a master's mate since the expiration of his discharge.

The committee are of the opinion that the petitioner is not entitled to either rank or pay, and recommend the indefinite postponement of the bill.

A detailed statement of the case appears in a letter of the Secretary of the Navy appended herewith.

The points involved in this case are:

1. John G. Rose was regularly commissioned as an acting master's mate in the U. S. Navy.
2. He was recognized as such by the commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, and by the Navy Department, for two or more years.
3. The action of Captain Reynolds dismissing an acting master's mate without a court-martial or court of inquiry was illegal, null, and void.
4. The action of Captain Reynolds being of no effect in law, and not having been confirmed by the Navy Department, nor any other higher power, leaves Acting Master's Mate Rose as such upon the official roll of the Navy Department.
5. The Navy Department, although tacitly admitting Rose's official status, refuses or hesitates to apply the proper remedy; hence this appeal to Congress.
6. Since October 24, 1864, to the present time, Rose, holding no official recognition of his resignation as an officer of the Navy, has been subject to orders to duty at any time, and to be punished for refusal to obey such orders.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. VAN WYCK, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 57.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 57), for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in the States of Nebraska and Kansas, having considered the same, respectfully report:

This bill, with changes hereafter explained, was passed by the Senate at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and the committee after full examination made the following report, which this committee desire now to incorporate as a part of their report at this time:

[Senate report No. 561, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill S. 1492, respectfully report:

That they have taken the testimony of many witnesses in the State of Nebraska, and with the acts of Congress and records of the General Land Office find that on July 23, 1866, Congress donated to the State of Kansas, for the benefit of the Denver and Saint Joseph Railroad Company, the odd-numbered sections 10 miles each side of the line of road. Also lien or indemnity lands by the following language:

“But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line of route of said road is definitely fixed, sold any section, or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same, or that the same has been reserved by the United States for any purpose whatever,” &c.

The above was a grant to the State for railroad use. The sixth section is directly to the company, granting them the right of way; attention is called to this section because rights of settlers and purchasers are concerned, and a decision has been rendered by the United States district court thereon, adverse to such rights.

Section 4 of said act is as follows:

“That as soon as the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior maps of its line designating the route thereof, it shall be the duty of said Secretary to withdraw from the market the lands granted by this act in such manner as may be best calculated to effect the purposes of this act and subserve the public interest.”

Language could not express more clearly the intention of Congress. They emphatically designate the time and manner of withdrawing the lands granted from market, and until so withdrawn the lands granted were clearly in market, liable to homestead, pre-emption, and private entry. The duty of the Secretary is not only clerical, but discretionary and judicial—“in such manner.”

Still further emphasizing this retention of jurisdiction over the “lands granted” by declaring the reason why and the objects to be gained. “As may be best calculated to effect the purpose of this act,” that is the building of the road, and, also, “subserve the public interests,” that was the vast number of purchasers, pre-emptors, and homesteaders who were in daily negotiation with the various land officers, on the proposed line of said road.

Congress, in view of the experiences from the looseness and uncertainty of previous land grants, of the disposition of corporations to grasp beyond the spirit of the grant,

to take from the settlers as well as the Government, determined in this and certain other grants, in 1866, to provide the time and manner of withdrawing the *lands granted* from market. At the passage of the act, in 1866, it was uncertain whether and when the railroad company would accept or become entitled to the proposed donation, and the settlement of the public domain was not to be discouraged by allowing a sudden and arbitrary withdrawal of lands without the intervention of the action of some executive officer, and without some notice to the public, who were daily locating along its nearly three hundred miles of possible road.

The necessity of this legislation was apparent, because the company in fact, from 1866 to 1870, slept upon its rights; and not until the pioneers had peopled the country to such an extent as gave assurance that the road would be a success did they move in its location.

On the 28th March, 1870, they filed a map designating the line of road. The Secretary immediately obeyed the fourth section "*in such manner*" that by his order the *land granted was withdrawn from market* at the local land offices on the 15th day of April.

From this statement of facts it could not be credited that the company would presume to claim lands sold and entered prior to April 15. Yet a United States district court has decided that under the first section of the act the grant attaches and becomes absolute when the line of the road is definitely fixed, and then holds that the line is definitely fixed when the map is filed in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, judicially repealing the letter of section 4 and the spirit of the act—deciding that the law-making power of this people, the donor of this munificent grant, should not attach conditions intended to protect the innocent purchasers, the hardy settlers, whom the Government encouraged to occupy the public domain.

The court which thus overruled Congress, set at defiance its own provisions, in its written opinion made not the most distant allusion to this new feature in the legislation of 1866, the necessity of which had been demonstrated by years of hasty, careless, and improvident legislation.

A comparison of the acts donating railroads clearly demonstrates the meaning of the committee.

In 1862 the grant to the Union Pacific expressly excepted out of the grant lands sold, &c., at the time *the line of said road is definitely fixed*—no authority given to or act required by the Secretary of the Interior. So in 1864, in the grant made to the Northern Pacific, Congress prohibited any sales after the line of said road is definitely fixed and a plot thereof filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

In 1866 the Atlantic and Pacific grant says: "At the time the line of said road is designated by a plot thereof filed in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office." And Congress thus itself withdrew the land.

As early as 1864, in the grant to the Burlington and Missouri River Road, is the proviso—

"That said company shall accept this grant within one year from the passage of this act by filing such acceptance with the Secretary of the Interior, and shall also establish the line of said road and file a map thereof with the Secretary of the Interior within one year of the date of said acceptance, when the said Secretary shall *withdraw the lands embraced in this grant* from market."

Could any court hold under the above that the grant was *in present* and took effect instantly, when it expressly says "*the lands embraced in this grant shall be withdrawn*," &c., when two years may elapse before they can be legally withdrawn?

The fourth section in the Denver and Saint Joe is equally plain.

Again in 1866, to the California and Oregon, and Oregon and California companies, "and the said companies, or either of them, shall file in the office of the Secretary of the Interior a map of said railroad, or any portion thereof not less than sixty continuous miles from either terminus; the Secretary of the Interior shall withdraw from sale public lands *herein granted* on each side of said railroad so far as located and within the limits before specified."

These later provisions the court passes in silence. The words *be and is hereby granted* are in all the acts. Yet it is a donation, a mere gift, and the donor, Congress, has the right to annex conditions running with the grant which we would naturally suppose the courts at least were bound to respect. Why seek to deny Congress the right to protect itself against its own act, and to reserve the right to sell and dispose of public lands until the grantee shall determine whether or not he will accept the donation?

Allusion has been made to sixth section giving right of way. Congress supposed that the grant of right of way would be on the same conditions as the grant of lands. So the Department of the Interior considered, for the land was not withdrawn; how could it be? Years elapsed before the road was located; entries were made and patents issued. Finally, the road was fixed, and the company assumed the right to run through a settler's farm, his gardens, orchard, even his house, without any compensation, and the court holds they had the right; that the grant of way was absolute.

That whoever settled between the Missouri River and Kearney—nearly 300 miles in length—and within the width of 20 miles, was subject to the right of the company in after years to locate its road without regard to the injury to individuals and without compensation.

One other class of cases. When a homesteader files a claim, enters upon and improves it, that quarter-section is segregated from the public domain; and if before the grant to the railroad attaches, the company certainly has no claim thereto; it is as absolutely beyond their reach as though the Government had given a patent for the same; it is reserved by the terms of the grant. If, for any reason, after occupying three or four years, the settler abandons his land, it reverts to the Government and becomes public land. The railroad grant cannot touch it, because it was reserved at the time their grant became operative; but the cases examined are still stronger in law and equity. The settler referred to, with claim in advance of any railroad grant, after years of occupation and before the five years for perfecting title, sells in good faith his improvements, the Department does not recognize his right to convey his interests; so the settler makes a voluntary abandonment, and the purchaser at once makes entry upon the land (to which the company never had any pretense of title) and enters upon possession. At once the railroad makes claim for the land, insisting that the reversion of the land should be for the benefit of the road and not the Government. And a district court has decided in favor of the railroad claim.

Your committee supposed one principle of law was firmly settled, that all grants of this description are to be strictly construed *against* the grantees, and that nothing passes but what is conveyed in clear and explicit language.

Unfortunately, the current of decisions of late has been in favor of the donees, in many cases proving inequitable to the individual, and we fear, in the end, an injustice to the Government.

As an illustration: In a claim by a railroad company for 1,200,000 acres, the court were compelled to presume and assume to make the claim valid, and lands to the value of over \$5,000,000 were transferred to the railroad company. Still presuming against the express declaration of Congress, a decision is rendered authorizing the same interest to seize the quarter-section of the settler improved by ten years of the labor of himself and family, in defiance of the protection Congress had thrown around him.

The cases now seeking relief are where patents have been issued for entries made between the 28th day of March and the 15th day of April, 1870. The evidence is conclusive that the entries were all made in good faith; not the least suspicion of irregularity or illegality on the part of the citizen or officers of the Government.

Some time thereafter the Denver and Saint Joe applied to the Department to hold the aforesaid entries for cancellation. After argument and due consideration, the Secretary of the Interior decided that the entries were properly and legally made, and that patents should issue. In this decision the railroad company appeared to acquiesce. No further claim was made by them. Patents in fact issued; the lands were sold and resold; pre-emptors, settlers, and owners improved the same, in many cases, with valuable buildings, fences, and orchards, and paying taxes thereon, increasing the value in some cases to \$20 and \$25 per acre.

The Denver and Saint Joe actually acquiesced in the decision of the Interior Department, for they commenced to take indemnity lands from March, 1873, continuing to December, 1881. These lands in controversy were not claimed thereafter; no patents asked or obtained; no taxes paid, or offer to sell by the railroad company.

The Denver and Saint Joe passed into another organization, the real estate into the hands of trustees. For a small consideration, the transfer of some stocks and bonds of little value, the trustees conveyed to Sherman W. Kneavels, Mitchell, and Parker the lands in controversy.

Still the owners and settlers had no intimation of an adverse claim until nearly ten years had passed (the statutory limitation in Nebraska for commencement of suits for real estate), when a gentleman by the name of Hyde, a stranger in Southern Nebraska, appeared there and desired to purchase some real estate. For certain reasons he wanted a quarter section of the lands now in controversy, and nothing else would satisfy him. At last he secured what he so much desired. Soon after a suit was commenced in the district court. The title was Kneavels *vs.* Hyde. There were many owners having paid taxes ten years; there were many settlers who had expended ten years of themselves and families to make valuable farms. The suit was not commenced against them, but the recent purchaser was selected as defendant, and the case of Kneavels *vs.* Hyde soon ripened into a judgment overruling demurrer. The first notice after ten years' peaceful possession was a demand for the land with copy of the judgment in case of Kneavels *vs.* Hyde. Although Hyde was advised to plead over, he quietly abandoned the field, apparently satisfied that he had obtained a deed which the court had quietly defeated.

Suits have been commenced against all having title—that is patents from the United States. Some of them have been tried in the district court, and have been

decided by following the decisions in the case of *Kneavels vs. Hyde*. With probably one exception the cases are not appealable, not having the value qualification, \$5,000.

There should be no question as to the liability of the Government, no matter if the patent is considered only in the nature of a quitclaim. Yet in every quitclaim there is an implied covenant against the grantor's act. An individual giving deeds to different parties for the same land would be held liable by any court for damages to the party injured by his act.

In this case if the Government has given deeds to different parties for the same land it must clearly be responsible.

It would be a monstrous doctrine if the citizen could not safely take what he supposes is the highest title for land—the solemn patent of his Government. No government worthy the name can afford to deal unjustly by its own citizens, or towards those dealing with it.

Two remedies have been suggested—one that the Attorney-General, in the name and behalf of the United States, be directed to appear in suits now pending, or institute others, with the view of a decision in the Supreme Court. A bill is in the hands of this committee for that purpose, and will probably be broad enough to reach the cases herein named, and many others.

Considering the long delay already had, the duty of the Government to quiet the title and give rest to a large number who feel fearful to make further improvements where the courts may strip them of that as well as the land; and having assurance that those claiming, through the railroad company's title, will abandon their claim and suits upon the payment of the price of land within railroad limits, viz, \$2.50 per acre, and that, upon failure of title, the Government should be willing to pay at least the price itself has affixed to land within railroad limits, the committee have united in recommending the following annexed bill amended; also to amend the title of the bill by adding "and Kansas."

At the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress the bill received the unanimous approval of the Public Lands Committee of the House, but could not be reached in the regular order, and therefore did not become a law.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Since the passage of the bill by the Senate the Supreme Court during the winter of 1883, sustained the decision of the district court, thereby confirming the railroad title and leaving no redress for settlers and purchasers except the action of Congress.

By this decision and the delay on the part of the House some of those holding patents for these lands were discouraged, and fearful they might not only lose their lands but not receive any relief from Congress made a settlement with Mr. Kneavels at \$3.50 per acre.

This settlement was much less than the value of the land, as the same was worth from \$10 to \$25 per acre. True, this was subject to set-off, by reason of improvements made by settlers and the payment of taxes by holders of patents; but with that deduction \$3.50 was much below the real value.

Your committee, therefore, recommend passage of the bill, with an amendment to strike out, in line 12, the words "or may hereafter be."

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MANDERSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 453.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 453) for the relief of Corona, Taussig & Co. and others, having had the same under consideration, respectfully report:

The claim of these applicants for relief came before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives at the third session of the Forty-sixth Congress and the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress. Upon both occasions the said committees reported favorably in about the following language:

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3874) for the relief of Corona, Taussig & Co. and others, having had the same under consideration, respectfully report:

That all said cases present the same questions for consideration, and pray for the same relief. It appears that under the internal-revenue laws, prior to the act of July 13, 1866, no special provision was made for ascertaining the weight of cotton, and in many collection districts the tax was collected on the gross weight, including the bagging and rope, while in New Orleans, and many other places, an allowance of 20 pounds per bale was made. That whenever the attention of the Commissioner was called to the custom of collecting the tax on the bagging and rope as cotton, the assessor was ordered to make a suitable allowance for the tare in assessing cotton. It further appears that this order was issued to some assessors in Georgia, on November 11, 1865, while in Memphis, Tenn.; it went into effect December 21, 1865, and in the first and second districts of Alabama at a still later period.

Subsequently these claimants filed their claims with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, for the refunding of the money claimed to have been illegally collected. Commissioner Rollins decided to refund all that accrued after November 11, 1865, and withheld that which accrued prior to that date, although collected under the same law. By the act of July 13, 1866, it was provided that the weight of the cotton should be ascertained by deducting 4 per cent. from the gross weight of each bale or package for the tare. Commissioner Pleasanton decided to refund the tax collected on the tare prior to November 11, 1865, and large sums of money were refunded by him and his successor, Commissioner Douglass; but on his attention being called to the fact that the claims of the petitioners had been considered by a former Commissioner, Commissioner Douglass decided that he could not pay them without authority of Congress.

From information derived from Commissioner Raum, it appears that these are the last of this class of claims on file in the Department. The claimants now ask that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be authorized to re-examine and settle their claims. Your committee are of opinion that they should be granted the relief prayed for.

Your committee adopt the foregoing report as stating concisely the nature of these claims. The following communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the claims of James H.

Franklin & Co., Sarah F. Prestridge, and S. P. Steele have been allowed and paid, and that instead of James H. Franklin & Co. the name should be James H. Franklin. He also suggests other amendments, and in conformity therewith your committee report herewith a substitute for the bill (S. 453) and recommend its passage.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, February 1, 1884.

SIR: The inclosed bill (S. 453) for the relief Coronna, Taussig & Company and others, left by you at this office with the request that I would inform you whether all the parties named therein have claims on file in this Department for the amounts stated, is returned with the information that all the parties named have presented claims for the refunding of the amounts stated, or in which those amounts were included, and those claims are now on file either in this office or the office of the Register of the Treasury.

The claims of James H. Franklin and Co., Sarah F. Prestridge, and S. P. Steele were allowed for the full amounts claimed, and should not therefore be included in the bill; but a claim of James H. Franklin was presented upon which \$203.99 was disallowed, and this claim should be included in the bill.

I would respectfully suggest the following amendments to the bill:

On page 3, line 63, the name Gallreoth and Stewart should read Galbreath & Stewart.

On page 4, line 67, the name James H. Franklin and Company should read James H. Franklin.

On page 4, lines 88 and 89 should be stricken out, and on page 5, lines 90 and 91 should be stricken out.

Very respectfully,

WALTER EVANS,
Commissioner.

Hon. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

C

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 29.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 29) for the relief of the State National Bank of Boston, Mass., have considered the same, and respectfully report :

That this case was favorably reported upon by the House Committee on the Judiciary at the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and a bill similar in all respects to the present passed the House. The Senate Judiciary Committee, during the same session, made an adverse report (No. 479) upon the case, but no action was had thereon in the Senate. After a careful re-examination of the case your committee are of the opinion that the bill, as hereinafter amended, should pass, and as the facts are correctly set forth in the House Report (No. 12), they adopt said report, as follows :

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 700) for the relief of the State National Bank of Boston, Mass., submit the following report :

The State National Bank of Boston is a banking corporation, duly established and organized prior to February 28, A. D. 1867, under the laws of the United States, and having its place of business in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

On the day named, to wit, February 28, 1867, and prior thereto, one Julius F. Hartwell was the cashier of the sub-treasury of the United States located in Boston, and had access to, and more or less control of, the moneys belonging to the United States. Prior to the day named, Hartwell embezzled a large amount of money belonging to the United States, by lending the same to Mellen, Ward & Co., a firm of brokers and bankers in Boston. As the time for an examination of the condition of the sub-treasury drew near, Hartwell saw that his guilt would be detected unless he could provide, in some way, a sum of money equal to the amount fraudulently appropriated by him. Accordingly, he and Mellen, Ward & Co. concocted a scheme which seemed to them to promise concealment of the guilt and relief from the threatening embarrassment.

Mellen, Ward & Co. arranged with the Merchants' National Bank of Boston and the Second National Bank of Boston for a purchase from them of gold certificates of the United States; that is to say, from the Merchants' National Bank to the amount of \$480,000, and from the Second National Bank to the amount of \$100,000; in all, a total of \$580,000. Then, one Carter, a member of the firm of Mellen, Ward & Co., went to C. H. Smith, the cashier of the State National Bank, and represented to him that his firm, Mellen, Ward & Co., had been employed by the assistant treasurer of the United States to exchange gold certificates for gold coin, and told him that these certificates would be at the Merchants' National Bank in a few days, from whence they were to be carried to the sub-treasury. Carter further asked Smith to certify the check of Mellen, Ward & Co., drawn on the State National Bank in payment for the gold certificates, as good, upon receiving the gold certificates and the certificate of deposit in the sub-treasury as security for the payment of the checks. Carter further said that his firm had arranged to pay the checks at the Merchants' National Bank.

As Mellen, Ward & Co. were in good standing and credit, and had been generally known as engaged in large transactions in gold, gold certificates, bonds, and stocks, Smith relied upon the representations of Carter, and certified the checks of Mellen, Ward & Co. to the amount of \$580,000, in payment of \$480,000 of certificates to the Merchants' National Bank, and of \$100,000 of certificates to the Second National Bank, and the certificates so obtained were taken by Carter and Smith together to the sub-treasury on February 28, 1867, and there deposited.

Hartwell received the certificates from Smith in the presence of Carter, and made out two receipts to Mellen, Ward & Co., or order, for the same, of which receipts the following are copies:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, BOSTON.

Deposited by Mellen, Ward & Co., of Boston, on acc't of deposit of gold c't'fs, amount four hundred & twenty thousand dollars, the same to be exchanged for gold c't'fs, or its equivalent, upon their order or demand.

Date, Feb. 28, 1867.

J. F. HARTWELL, Cr.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, BOSTON.

Deposited by Mellen, Ward & Co., of Boston, on acc't of gold certificates deposited, amount one hundred & sixty thousand dollars, to be exchanged for gold c't'fs, or its equivalent, on demand.

Boston, Feb. 28, 1867.

J. F. HARTWELL, Cr.

Carter then indorsed each of the receipts as follows:

Pay only to the order of C. H. Smith, cashier.

MELLEN, WARD & CO.

And Smith thereupon took them away to the State National Bank.

Subsequently the receipts were presented at the sub-treasury by the State National Bank, and payment of them refused, Hartwell's embezzlement and his complicity with Mellen, Ward & Co. having been meanwhile discovered. The certificates were all canceled and sent to the Treasury at Washington.

Thereupon important legal questions arose, and suits were brought by the banks holding the certified checks against the State National Bank to enforce payment. The whole question of the reality of the sales of the gold certificates and the consideration therefor was put in issue.

The case of the Merchants' National Bank against the State National Bank in the circuit court of the United States was tried twice before Mr. Justice Clifford, who, after the plaintiff's case was put in, ruled that the action could not be maintained. This ruling was reversed by the Supreme Court, and, under the law established by the full court, the State Bank paid the Merchants' Bank \$480,000 in gold. (See 10 Wall., 604.)

In the mean time an action was commenced in New York by Pitt Cooke against the State National Bank, involving the right to payment of the remaining \$100,000, claimed to have become due originally to the Second National Bank. This case was tried, taken to the general term, then to the court of appeals, and judgment entered finally against the State Bank February 10, 1873. (See 52 N. Y. Reports, 96.)

Payment of this judgment followed. The decisions in the two cases settled the validity of the title of the State National Bank to the whole amount of the gold certificates, viz, \$580,000.

Pending the suit in New York for \$100,000, the State Bank filed its petition against the United States in the Court of Claims to recover the \$480,000. The Court of Claims awarded judgment thereon for the petitioner for the full amount claimed, and the United States took the case to the Supreme Court. A decision by the Supreme Court, affirming the decision of the Court of Claims, was rendered in 1877. (See 6 Otto, 30.)

The United States paid the amount of the judgment, to wit, \$480,000, without interest.

The opinion of the Supreme Court last referred to gives a clear and concise statement of the facts, and disposes entirely of every question of law that can arise in the matter now under consideration. *The residue of the gold, the \$100,000 now sought, was not involved in the controversy.* (See opinion.)

The following quotation from the case in 6 Otto is made:

"The finding of the court shows clearly that Hartwell knew when he received the certificates that they did not belong to Mellen, Ward & Co., and that they did belong to the State Bank, represented by Smith as its agent. Hartwell was privy to the entire fraud from the beginning to the end, and was a participant in its consummation. It is not denied that Smith acted in entire good faith; what he did was honestly done, and it was according to the settled and usual course of business. Hartwell

was the agent of the United States. He was appointed by them and acted for them. He did, so far as Smith knew, only what it was his duty to do, and what he did constantly for others, and it is not denied that it was according to the law of the land. Smith no more suspected fraud, and had no more reason to suspect it, than any other of the countless parties who dealt with the sub-treasury in like manner. There could hardly be a stronger equity than that in favor of the plaintiff. * * * But surely it ought to require neither argument nor authority to support the proposition that where the money or property of an innocent person has gone into the coffers of the nation by means of a fraud to which its agent was a party, such money or property cannot be held by the United States against the claim of the wronged and injured party. The agent was agent for no such purpose. His doings were vitiated by the underlying dishonesty, and could confer no rights upon his principal."

After payment of the \$480,000 was made by the United States, the remaining \$100,000 was demanded in January, 1879, of the United States, and payment refused. On January 22, 1879, a petition against the United States was filed in the Court of Claims by the State Bank to recover this balance. The United States filed a general denial and pleaded the statute of limitations, and upon those issues the cause stands.

Your committee suggest that if the right of action accrued at the time of the original deposit, to wit, February 25, 1867, the statute would seem to be well pleaded, but if it did not accrue until the rights of the parties were determined by decisions in the several suits hereinbefore referred to, or if, as the court intimates in *6 Otto*, the United States were trustees for the true owners of the certificates, in which latter case a right of action might not accrue until a demand and refusal, the statute is not well pleaded. But under the language of the act creating the Court of Claims and a construction recently given (see 99 U. S., 493), the statute might be held to bar the claim.

In view of the fact that the State Bank was constantly engaged for more than ten years in litigation required to determine the facts and to settle the difficult and novel questions of law involved, your committee are of the opinion that the case should be allowed a hearing before the Court of Claims upon its merits. And as all of the facts in the case in *6 Otto* are requisite and essential to a proper determination of the merits of the present claim, such portions of the records and findings of fact in said case as are relevant and pertinent may properly be used in evidence in the hearing authorized under the proposed bill.

A bill of the same purport was unanimously approved by the Committee on the Judiciary of the Forty-sixth Congress.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill.

While your committee consider that it would be improper for the Government, under the facts and circumstances of this case, to interpose the bar of the statute of limitations to defeat the bank's recovery of the amount justly due it, they think it would be unwise and impolitic to designate or prescribe the *evidence* on which the case should be heard and considered by the Court of Claims. The committee do not, therefore, concur in so much of the foregoing report as recommends that "such portions of the record and findings of fact in said case (the State National Bank *vs.* the United States, *6 Otto*, p. 30) as are relevant and pertinent, may properly be used in evidence in the hearing authorized under the proposed bill." The two cases are not necessarily identical, and if any part of the record and findings of fact in the former suit should be deemed material or important evidence in the pending case, the parties can either agree upon its admission or supply it in some other way.

Your committee consider that the bill should be amended as follows: In section 1, line 10, strike out the words "or to any technical defense." Also strike out that portion of section 2 commencing on line 3 at the word "and" down to and including the word "competent" in line 10 of said section.

And, as thus amended, they recommend the passage of the bill by the Senate.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 1019.]

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1019) for the relief of Peter K. Dederick, having had the same under consideration, make the following report :

In this case, Mr. Dederick, a citizen of the United States, asks relief from the operation of section 25 of the patent act of 1870, which provided, among other things, that a patent granted in the United States upon an invention which had been previously patented abroad should expire at the same time with the foreign patent, or if there were more than one at the same time with the one having the shortest term.

In 1872, Mr. Dederick made certain valuable improvements in baling presses, and filed in the United States Patent Office two separate applications covering the same, one on the 22d day of April, 1872, and the other on the 2d day of August, 1872.

On the 5th day of September, 1872, while the said two United States applications were pending, he filed in Canada an application for a Canadian patent, but owing to the difference in the procedure in the two countries—Canada not having the system of thorough and critical examination peculiar to this country—the Canadian patent issued first, to wit, on the 17th day of October, 1872, and the United States patents not till twelve days later, to wit, on the 29th day of October, 1872, thus bringing the United States patents within the strict letter of the statute referred to.

The Canadian grant was for five years, subject to a prolongation for five or ten years more, at the patentee's option. Before the expiration of the five years, Mr. Dederick took advantage of this option and secured a prolongation for an additional term of ten years. His protection in Canada has therefore remained uninterrupted since 1872 and will continue till 1887, while under the letter of the statute and under the construction recently placed upon the statute by the United States courts, Mr. Dederick's protection in this country was limited to expire with the first term of the Canadian patent.

The effort, however, of Mr. Dederick first to protect himself in this country by filing his application here before making application abroad, and the delay of twelve days in the issuance of the United States patents not being within his control but due to the character of the procedure in our Patent Office, constitutes, in the judgment of your committee, such a substantial compliance with the spirit of the statute as to entitle him to relief from the operation of its strict terms.

The bill seeks to have the several subsisting reissues of the original patents confirmed as grants for the unexpired remainder of the term of seventeen years from the dates of the said original patents, as expressed on the respective faces of said reissues, notwithstanding the grant of the Canadian patent.

All the reissues save one were in suit in 1881, and their most valuable claims sustained. We have examined them and find their principal claims to be reproductions of the claims of the original patents.

The bill provides that the reissues shall be open to all defenses allowed by the general statutes and also that no person shall be liable for any infringement prior to the passage of the act.

It appears that Mr. Dederick as soon as he learned of the defect in his patents at once dismissed a second suit which he had brought upon them and without delay applied to Congress for relief.

In view of all the facts in the case, your committee report favorably on the bill and recommend its passage when a slight amendment shall have been made in it to correct a mistake in printing, namely, the cancellation of the word "fifteen," occurring in line 4, and substituting in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the Senate resolution directing the investigation of the issue of scrip to the heirs of Israel Dodge, respectfully report :

That under the authority of said resolution they have investigated the matter of the issue of the scrip. The following is a copy of the resolution :

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 11, 1883.

Whereas in the confirmation of the claim of Israel Dodge, or his legal representatives, for 6,002.50 acres by the act of June 21, 1860, it was provided in the second section that the location of the certificate to be issued in satisfaction of said confirmed claim "may be located upon any of the public lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre"; and

Whereas on the 22d day of December, 1865, a certificate of location was issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in full satisfaction of said claim, erroneously reciting the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, as the authority for its issue; and

Whereas the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to correct this error of recital by the issue of new certificates, provided that the new certificates should be "subject to all the provisions of the said act of June 21, 1860"; and

Whereas the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, on April 14, 1881, did issue new certificates locatable on unoffered lands, and of more than ten times the value per acre of the original certificates: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands is hereby directed to investigate the issue of the said unauthorized certificates, with full authority to send for persons and papers; and the Secretary of the Interior, pending this investigation, is requested to suspend the issue of patents on the said certificates, where located on unoffered lands, and to report to the Senate the facts in the matter, as shown by his records and files, and whether any steps have been taken by him to secure the limitation of said certificates to lands subject to private entry only.

Attest:

F. E. SHOBER,
Acting Secretary.

Your committee find that an act of Congress approved June 21, 1860 (12 Stat., 866), provides:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the decisions in favor of certain claimants "hereinafter mentioned, made by the recorder of land titles in the State of Missouri, and the two commissioners associated with him, by virtue of an act entitled 'An act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri,' approved July nine, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and an act supplemental thereto, approved March two, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, as entered in the transcript of decisions transmitted by the recorder

and commissioners to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which decisions are named and numbered as follows, to wit: Israel Dodge, number two hundred and eighty-eight; Walter Fenwick, number three hundred and thirty-nine; and Mackey Wherry, number eighty six; said claims having been by said Board reported in the first class, and recommended for confirmation, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed to the respective claimants aforesaid, or their legal representatives, to the extent recommended by said recorder of land titles and commissioners; that is, to Israel Dodge, or his legal representatives, seven thousand and fifty-six arpens; to Walter Fenwick, or his legal representatives, ten thousand arpens; and to Mackey Wherry, or his legal representatives, sixteen hundred arpens.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in case either of the claims confirmed by this act, or any part thereof, has not been located or surveyed, or cannot be located or satisfied, either for want of a specific location prior to this confirmation, or because the land upon which the same is located has been otherwise disposed of by the General Government, it shall be the duty of the surveyor-general of the district, upon proof satisfactory to him that such claim has been confirmed, and that the same, in whole or in part, has not and cannot be satisfied for the reasons aforesaid, or from any cause, to issue to the claimants, or their legal representatives, a certificate of location for a quantity of land equal to that so confirmed and unsatisfied, which certificate may be located upon any of the public lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre: *Provided*, That such location shall conform to the legal divisions and subdivisions as provided by law.

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the register of the proper land office, upon the location of such certificate, shall issue to the person entitled thereto a certificate of entry; upon which, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that such certificate has been fairly obtained, a patent shall issue as in other cases."

The land covered by the Dodge claim thus confirmed had "been otherwise disposed of by the General Government," and upon the antecedent proofs being furnished, as conditioned by the act, the Commissioner of the General Land Office on December 22, 1855, issued a certificate of location for 6,002 acres; the quantity embraced in the confirmed claim, and in satisfaction thereof. The certificate erroneously recited as authority therefor the act of June 2, 1858. Under it, locations were made aggregating 2,058.60 acres, situate in Missouri and Washington Territory, leaving unsatisfied 3,963.90 acres. The erroneous recital of the act of 1858, in the certificate, as the authority for its issue, rendered of doubtful validity the locations already made thereunder. By the terms of the act, location could only be made upon lands "subject to sale at private entry, at a price not exceeding \$1.25 per acre."

On the 5th day of March, 1883, a bill was introduced into the Senate for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims. On the 30th of the same month the committee made the following report:

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 310) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased, beg leave to report the same favorably, with amendments, with a recommendation that it pass.

By the first section of the act of Congress approved June 21, 1860 (Stats. 12, p. 860), the claim of Israel Dodge, No. 288, was confirmed to the extent of 7,056 arpens, equal to 6,002.50 acres.

The second section of said act provided for the issue of a certificate of location, locatable upon any of the public lands subject to sale and private entry, at the rate of \$1.25 per acre.

On the 22d day of December, 1865, the Commissioner of the General Land Office issued a certificate of location in favor of Israel Dodge, in satisfaction of the claim as confirmed, reciting, by mistake, in said certificate as authority for its issue the general scrip act of June 2, 1858, which act was entirely retrospective and did not cover this case.

The recital in the certificate being erroneous, the entries which have been made thereunder are defective.

The bill proposes to correct this error of recital, and to confirm the representatives of Israel Dodge in the benefits of the said act of June 21, 1860.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the amendments, which more clearly restrict the rights of the claimants to the provisions of the said act.

The following is a copy of the bill as it was reported by the committee, and as it was passed and approved, the amendment being to omit the part inclosed in brackets and insert the part in italics:

AN ACT for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased.

Whereas it appears that the claim of Israel Dodge, or his legal representatives, was confirmed by the act of Congress entitled "An act to confirm certain land claims in the State of Missouri," approved June 21, 1860, to the extent of seven thousand and fifty-six arpents, equal to six thousand and two acres and fifty hundredths of an acre, and that on the 22d day of December, 1865, a certificate of location, number two, was issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in full satisfaction of said claim of Israel Dodge, erroneously reciting the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, as the authority for the issue of said certificate; and

Whereas it appears that certain tracts of land, subject to location and entry under the provisions of the aforesaid act of June 21, 1860, have been duly entered under and by virtue of said certificate, and in part satisfaction thereof; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of the General Land Office be, and is hereby, authorized and required to issue patents to such of the legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased, as may be entitled to them, for lands entered under and by virtue of location number two, *erroneously* issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 22d day of December, 1865, to the legal representatives of said Israel Dodge, as under and by virtue of act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, *with the same effect* as though said lands had been entered under and by virtue of a certificate duly issued in accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of June 21, 1860: *Provided*, Said entries be found free from objection in every other particular, and that for the remainder of the land yet authorized to be located under said certificate upon the surrender thereof, he issue to the legal representatives aforesaid, who may be legally entitled thereto, certificates of location in quantities not to exceed eighty acres, *and subject to all the provisions of said act of June twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty*, each of which may be located upon any lands not mineral, of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof [at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and in commutation of pre-emption and homestead entries], and the lands located therewith patented in like manner as other public lands of the United States: *Provided*, That the location in each case shall conform to the legal subdivisions of the public surveys.

When the Commissioner of the General Land Office was called upon to issue the scrip authorized by the above act, the following correspondence was had between the Acting Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 27, 1880.

SIR: Calling attention to the act of Congress of June 21, 1860 (12 Statutes, 866), confirming, among others, the private land claim of Israel Dodge, and the act of June 15, 1880, passed for the relief of the heirs of Israel Dodge, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement:

On the 30th ultimo W. C. Langan, by direction of the Hon. G. L. Converse, of the House of Representatives, referred to this office a letter to him from D. H. Talbot, of Sioux City, Iowa, requesting this office to inform him what lands of the United States will be subject to entry with the certificates of location authorized to be issued under the act of June 15, 1880.

From the above inquiry it is evident that the party making it supposes that the certificates which are authorized to be issued by said act upon the surrender of the certificate therein referred to, are locatable upon other lands of the United States than those which were subject to entry with the surrendered certificate.

It appears by the records and files of this office that the erroneous certificate mentioned in the preamble to said act had been issued as therein described; and it further appears that at the date of the act of 1880, the parties holding the erroneous certificate had previously located it upon lands in Missouri and the Territory of Washington, in part satisfaction thereof, to the amount of 2,033.60 acres, thus leaving it unsatisfied to the amount of 3,963.90 acres.

Congress, by this act, confirmed these entries, and for the remainder of the lands yet to be located, to wit, 3,963.90 acres, it authorized this office to issue, upon the surrender of said erroneous certificate, new certificates of location, in quantities not to exceed 80 acres, and made them subject, when issued, to all the provisions of the act of June 21, 1860, one of which is that the location of the indemnity granted shall be "upon any of the public lands of the United States, subject to sale at private entry at a price not exceeding \$1.25 per acre." Had the act of 1880 stopped with the words "eighteen hundred and sixty," in its first proviso, there would have been no doubt as to what lands were intended to be subject to location with the new certificates, but there follow these words, "each [meaning the certificates to be issued] of which may be located upon any lands, not mineral, of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof," &c. This raises the question what meaning is to be given to the words embraced in this last quotation, when considered with that which immediately precedes them. Does the phrase "any lands" mean any vacant lands of the United States, without regard to the *value* thereof, and whether subject to private entry or not; or does it mean any of the lands, not mineral, which are referred to in the act of 1860? Were those words placed in the act under the supposition that they were necessary in order to prevent the provisions of the act of 1860 from allowing the holder of such certificates to locate them on mineral lands?

Each of said separate provisions should, by ordinary rules of construction, be given full effect, if they are not (while referring to the same thing) so conflicting and inconsistent with each other as to make it impossible.

It is obviously impossible to give literal effect to both of said provisions. If these new certificates are subject to *all* the provisions of the act of 1860, then they cannot be located "upon any lands not mineral of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof."

If the purpose of the last quoted clause was simply restrictive to prevent mineral lands from being taken, then it was superfluous, for mineral lands are not only not subject to private entry, but are, by section 2318 Revised Statutes, "reserved from sale except as otherwise expressly directed by law," and it cannot be taken as the basis of any construction that any part of the act was superfluous, and had no meaning or intent. Further, if it were intended merely to except mineral lands, then is the language employed far more comprehensive than could possibly be necessary for that purpose.

The general purpose of the act was unquestionably to validate the locations made under the defective certificate, and to provide for a legal location of the residue. The original certificate issued under an act dated twenty years ago. The beneficiaries have been prevented from the enjoyment of their rights for many years through the negligence of the Government officers, and until it was a notorious fact that no desirable lands could be found which were subject to private entry. It is improbable under these circumstances that Congress designed to subject said confirmees to any greater disadvantage or loss than was thus involved in the enforced postponement of their locations, and extremely probable and reasonable that the restrictions of the certificate to lands subject to private entry found in the act of 1860, should be removed for the reason aforesaid, and to the extent of making the new certificates locatable "upon any lands not mineral of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof."

Did this language do more than to remove said restriction?

The act does not, in terms, refer to *price*, and no classification of lands is indicated except where the act proceeds to specify upon what lands the certificates may be located. While the broad terms of this proviso may raise the presumption that they were used in their liberal sense, yet when considered in connection the fact that the certificates are to be subject to all the provisions of the act of 1860; that the *price* of lands is not specifically named in the act of 1880; that the price is fixed at \$1.25 in the act of 1860; that the act of 1880 does specially enlarge the locatability of the certificates upon lands not subject to private entry, I conclude that the intent of the act was to retain the restriction of 1860 as to *price*.

I am sensible that this conclusion is open to doubt. The proviso involved is unfortunately constructed; yet it means something and does not necessarily include everything. It may have been intended to make \$1.25 certificates available upon \$2.50 lands, to the extent of paying for one acre of the latter class with two acres of the class named in the scrip.

While I can, however, see a good reason why the restriction of the scrip to lands subject to private entry should be relieved, I cannot conceive why it should be doubled in price on the face of the scrip.

The *price* (\$1.25) was a specific provision of the act of 1860.

The act of 1880 seems only to seek to enlarge the applicability of certificates of that value.

In short, the act of 1880, in my opinion, *compels* the construction that it was clearly intended to allow the certificates to be located on other lands than those subject to

private entry, but does *not* (while still leaving the question in some doubt) make it absolutely clear that it intended to change the face value of the certificates; wherefore I conclude the certificates should be made for the required number of acres at \$1.25 per acre, and be located upon any land, not mineral, subject to entry under the laws of the United States; and if lands are taken which are \$2.50 per acre, two acres named in the certificates should be surrendered for one of that value.

I transmit herewith a printed copy of said act of June 15, 1880, and request that, when your views in the matter submitted are forwarded to this office, it be returned, as it forms a part of the papers filed with the case of Mr. Dodge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. HOLCOMB,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. C. SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 5, 1880.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, calling attention to the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased," and giving your views as to the construction of the first proviso thereto.

The act confirms defective locations made under the act of June 21, 1860 (12 Stats., 866), but as those locations do not satisfy the claim, as confirmed by the act of 1860 to Dodge or his legal representatives, provision is made for the issuance of certificates of location in quantities not to exceed eighty acres each for the unsatisfied portion of the claim, "subject to all the provisions of said act of June twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, each of which (certificates) may be located upon any lands, not mineral, of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof."

But it is clear that this proviso conflicts with the second section of the act of 1860. That section provides that the certificate to be issued under the act "may be located upon any of the public lands of the United States, subject to sale at private entry, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre."

Under a well-recognized rule of construction the act of 1860 must yield to or be modified by the act of 1880, which last received the attention of Congress, to the extent only of any clear conflict or repugnancy; in other words, to the extent only that it is apparent Congress intended to modify the former act, and that where the act provides that the certificate shall be subject to all the provisions of the act of 1860, an exception was intended to this effect, except as in the act of 1880 otherwise provided.

I agree with you that the modification is confined to the character or description of the land that may be located, the description being still limited by the price per acre, to wit, \$1.25, for there is nothing in the latter act that clearly indicates that Congress intended to remove the limitation as to the price of the lands to be located.

Agreeing with your construction of the act, I have to direct that you issue the certificates accordingly.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary.

The legality and validity of the scrip in question must be determined by the legal effect of the act under the authority of which it was issued. Neither the construction of the act by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and by the Secretary of the Interior, nor the terms of the certificates, can give the scrip a validity or purchasing value not authorized by the act. Every purchaser of the scrip is bound to take notice of the authority under which it was issued. If the scrip was not authorized by the act it is void.

Under the Senate resolution of inquiry two questions arise:

(1.) A purely legal question of the construction of the act of June 15, 1880, regarding the class or classes of lands authorized to be located with the certificates provided for by that statute.

(2.) The question of collusion and fraud in procuring the construction (whether right or wrong) of said act as made by the officers charged with the execution thereof.

In examining the first or legal question the committee acts in a judi-

cial capacity, and the rules adopted by the courts in the construction of statutes must govern the committee. The act must speak for itself. Unless there is some ambiguity in the statute its purpose and intent must be found in its terms. (Case *vs. Clark*, 12 Cal., 387; *Aldridge vs. Williams*, 3 How., 9.)

The act of 1880 provides that for—

The remainder of the land authorized to be located under said certificate be issue to the legal representatives aforesaid, who may be legally entitled thereto, certificates of location in quantities not to exceed eighty acres, and subject to all the provisions of the said act of June 21, 1860, each of which may be located upon any lands, not mineral, of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof, &c.

One provision of the act of 1860 was, that—

Said certificate may be located upon any of the public lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, &c.

This provision of the act of 1860 is perfectly definite. The term "private entry" has been used in the Federal land system ever since the formation of the Government. Lands are surveyed, and by proclamation they are offered at public auction. Those unsold are retired, and can be taken by any citizen for cash at \$1.25 per acre, without any conditions of residence and settlement. This cash purchase is "private entry," and the lands subject to "private entry" form the class called "offered lands." If in the act of 1880 it was intended to limit the application of the certificates to this class, the act was complete and perfect with the word "1860."

What effect shall be given to the clause, "Each of which may be located upon any lands, not mineral, of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof"?

In *Chotard vs. Pope*, 12 Wheaton, the word "entry" was defined to mean an application addressed to the proper local officer for a specified tract of land. "Any lands of the United States subject to entry under the laws thereof, your committee think, must be construed to mean any lands for which an application can be made under any of the laws of the United States providing for the disposal of the public domain. That the word "entry" as used in the above-quoted clause of the act of June 15, 1880, cannot be understood to mean the same thing as "private entry" as used in the act of June 21, 1860, is apparent from the exception of *mineral lands*; mineral lands cannot be taken by "private entry."

Again the words "under the laws thereof," found in this clause, qualify the word "entry" and apply it to the class of lands known as "unoffered land."

One primary rule of construction of statutes is that if possible the act must be so interpreted as to avoid repugnancy and give effect to all its parts. If the phrase, "subject to all the provisions of the act of June 21, 1860," can be so interpreted as to avoid a conflict with succeeding clauses of the act, that interpretation commends itself.

If it is contended that reference to the act of 1860 necessarily included the *locating power* of the scrip, then there is an inconsistency, and the question is, which statute must prevail?

The rule in cases of irreconcilable repugnancy is to let the last part and not the first determine the meaning of the law-giver. (*Packer vs. Railroad Company*, 19th Pennsylvania, 211; *Quick vs. White Water Township*, 7 Indiana, 570; see, also, 5 Indiana, p. 41.)

It not uncommonly happens that there are two statutes existing at one time clashing in whole or in part, and neither of them containing any repealing clause or expression. In such a case it is the province of the courts to liquidate and fix their

meaning and operation. So far as they can by any fair construction be reconciled to each other, reason and law conspire that this shall be done. When this is impracticable, it becomes matter of necessity to give effect to one to the exclusion of the other. The rule which has obtained in the courts for determining their relative validity is that the last in order of time shall be preferred to the first. * * * They thought it reasonable that between interfering acts of an equal authority that which is the last indication of its will should have the preference. (The Federalist, p. 578.)

When in the same act there are conflicting sections or clauses the rule is that the last in time or local position prevails.

Between two inconsistent and irreconcilable acts or sections the last in time or local position shall be preferred. (Johnson *vs.* Byrd, 1 Hems., 434; Powers *vs.* Barney, 5 Blatch., 202; Edgar *vs.* Greer, 8 Clark (Iowa), 394; Wood *vs.* Woolington, 30 New York, 218.)

If two grants of power by the legislature are repugnant the second must prevail. (Korah *vs.* Ottawa, 32 Illinois, 121.)

The general intention is found in the act of 1880 to make its execution subject to all the provisions of the act of 1860. Out of a number of those provisions of the act 1860 one authorized the location of "offered land." Then by a subsequent clause in the act of 1880 a particular intention is found departing from that provision, to wit, directing that the said certificates could be used on "unoffered lands."

The rule is that when a general intention is expressed and the act also expresses a particular intention incompatible with the general intention, the particular intention is to be considered in the nature of an exception. (Churchill *vs.* Crease, 5 Bingham, 180.)

Your committee are of the opinion that the construction placed upon said act of 1880 by the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior, in so far as it is held that the certificates issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office under said act of 1880 may be located on other lands than those subject to private entry, is correct, but your committee are of the opinion that such certificates are limited by the act of 1860 to lands subject to entry at \$1.25 per acre; and in so far as it is held by the said construction that said certificates may be located upon lands subject to entry at \$2.50 per acre by the surrender of certificates for two acres for one acre of land of that character, your committee are of the opinion that said construction is incorrect. As to the question of collusion and fraud in procuring the construction of said act your committee have exhausted all known sources of information. A communication published in the Reporter, a newspaper published in Washington City was brought to the attention of the committee, whereupon the chairman of the subcommittee having the Senate resolution under consideration addressed the editor of that paper a letter asking for information, and received the following answer:

[A. A. Thomas, attorney-at-law, St. Cloud Building, corner Ninth and F. streets.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 21, 1884.

SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 19th instant, referring to an article in the Reporter for June, 1883, relative to the issue of the Dodge scrip by the Department of the Interior, and asking me whether I "know of any fact in connection with the issue of the scrip in question which reflects on the integrity of the officers in the Interior Department who authorized or issued it," and also whether I know "of any person who can give the committee any information upon that subject."

I have no positive and direct evidence of corrupt action by any officer in that connection, nor do I know of any person possessing such knowledge. I know, however, certain facts, in my judgment, tending irresistibly to that conclusion.

(1.) It has been the invariable practice of the Land Office to issue scrip in the language of the enabling act, to confine all instructions to simple directions, telling the local officers how the scrip is to be located and returns made, and to carefully avoid anything like an attempt to describe or define the purchasing capacity of the warrants, in advance of actual locations.

(2.) This rule and practice was violated in this case, and instructions issued which by a gratuitous construction, increased the value of the scrip ten-fold.

(3.) The letter to the Secretary, by which this was advised, was prepared in his own handwriting by the then chief clerk of the Land Office, C. W. Holcomb. The whole matter, by the rules and practice of the General Land Office, should have been disposed of by the private land claims division. The chief clerk would properly have had nothing to do with it. The matter was withdrawn from the proper division, and the letter was written by Holcomb, and signed by him as Acting Commissioner.

(4.) The letter of the Secretary sustaining like views of the law was prepared by L. A. Luce, then a law clerk in the Secretary's office.

(5.) The scrip issued, almost immediately after its appearance, is found to be owned by Wm. J. Johnston, a land lawyer of this city.

(6.) Luce, Johnston, and Holcomb were formerly law partners in this city under the firm name of Luce, Holcomb & Johnston. Luce retired to accept a position in the Secretary's office, and Holcomb to accept like favors from the General Land Office, where both were found at the time of the issue of the Dodge scrip, and concurred in the fraud perpetrated upon the statute.

The above-recited facts are either matter of record easily proved by calling for the original papers, or are facts known to numbers of witnesses whose names can be furnished at any time.

Hon. Willis Drummond, late Commissioner General Land Office, W. C. Hill, late clerk of the private land division, General Land Office, and John T. Arms, broker of this city, while, perhaps, not able to show corrupt motives on the part of the actors in this "deal," might throw some light upon the subject.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

A. A. THOMAS.

Hon. J. N. DOLPH,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Your committee have taken the testimony of the witnesses named by Mr. Thomas, and of other witnesses, which testimony is appended to and made part of this report; but such testimony does not, in the judgment of your committee, disclose collusion, fraud, or corruption in connection with the construction placed by the officers of the Interior Department upon the said act of 1880, or with the issue of scrip under said act.

Your committee therefore request to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution.

[Senate Ex. Doc. No. 67, Forty-eighth Congress, first session.]

Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, communicating, in compliance with Senate resolution of December 11, 1883, information regarding the issue of patents on certificates issued in satisfaction of the private land claim of Israel Dodge, sr.

JANUARY 22, 1884.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 21, 1884.

SIR: In answer to Senate resolution of the 11th ultimo, transmitted to me by the Secretary of the Senate on the 10th instant, in which I am "requested to suspend the issue of patents on the said certificates" (viz, those issued in satisfaction of the private land claim of Israel Dodge, sr.), pending the investigation directed to be made by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, "where located on unoffered lands, and to report to the Senate the facts in the matter, as shown by his [my] records and files, and whether any steps have been taken by him [me] to secure the limitation of said certificates to lands subject to private entry only," I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of report on the subject, under date of the 19th instant, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with its inclosures.

On the 11th July last I directed the suspension of all locations made with Dodge scrip on unoffered lands. On what class of lands it may be located is now before me for consideration, but no action will be had while the matter is under investigation by the Senate.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEMPORE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1884.

SIR: I am in receipt, by Department reference of the 11th instant (and your supplemental reference of the 17th instant, regarding "a continuous and complete report on this subject") of a resolution of the Senate of December 11, 1883, transmitted to you by the honorable Secretary of the Senate, relative to the certificates of location issued by this office April 14, 1881, in part satisfaction of the private land claim of Israel Dodge, sr., of Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

I have therefore the honor to submit the following as the material facts relative to the origin of this particular scrip, and showing from the files and records of this office whatever official rulings, instructions, or action have been had regarding its applicability to the public lands:

The claim of Israel Dodge, sr., No. 288, was confirmed by the first section of the act of Congress approved June 21, 1860 (12 Stat., 866).

The second section of said act provided for the issuance of indemnity scrip by the proper surveyor-general, in certain contingencies mentioned.

On December 22, 1865, Commissioner Edmunds, as surveyor-general *ex officio* for the State of Missouri, issued certificate of location No. 2, for 6,002.50 acres, the quantity confirmed, in full satisfaction of said claim.

The certificate was defective, however, in this, that the authority for its issuance was stated to be the general scrip act of June 2, 1858, Stats. II, 294, that act applying only to claims confirmed by it, and prior acts of Congress.

Since that time there has been a large amount of correspondence in this office relative to the legal representatives, the locations made with the old scrip, and other matters not pertinent to the Senate resolution.

The certificate No. 2 was at one time entirely located by certain of the lineal heirs, but under the rulings of this office, and the Department decision of November 18, 1875, the locations were canceled, except as to 2,038.60 acres, to which extent locations were allowed to stand, in satisfaction of the proportionate interests of certain heirs, including Israel Dodge, jr., leaving a balance unlocated of 3,963.90 acres.

A special act "for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased," was approved June 15, 1880, Stats. 21, page 570, under the provisions of which the intact locations, above referred to, were patented, and new scrip to the extent of 3,963.90 acres was issued in due course of business, and delivered to the parties in interest. This act provided that the certificates of location or scrip so issued should be located subject to all the provisions of the act of June 21, 1860, and provided also that each might be located "upon any lands not mineral, of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof." The act of 1860 restricted the location of scrip, covered by it, upon lands subject to sale at private entry, only at \$1.25 per acre.

On October 27, 1880, this office submitted to the Department an expression of its views as to the proper construction of the aforesaid act of June 15, 1880, which appeared to be ambiguous, holding that the scrip was "locatable upon any land not mineral, subject to entry under the laws of the United States; and if lands are taken which are \$2.50 per acre, two acres named in the certificates should be surrendered for one of that value;" and on November 5, following, Hon. Secretary Schurz advised the Commissioner that, "agreeing with your construction of the act, I have to direct that you issue the certificates accordingly."

In the spring of 1881, when (through much correspondence) necessary evidence had been obtained as to the persons legally qualified to assign the scrip, it was carefully prepared, conformably to the construction placed upon the act authorizing its issue, as aforesaid. It was issued April 14, 1881, in ninety-nine pieces, and delivered to Henry L. Chadwell, one of the Dodge heirs, agent for the others, and the person who surrendered for cancellation the defective certificate No. 2.

No instructions or rulings, special or general (although such have been asked for by interested individuals), relative to the classes of vacant lands upon which said scrip may be legally located, have been issued here, except as aforesaid. It has been held that the face of the scrip is a sufficient general guide to locators and district land officers, and that each location made should be considered upon its merits when reached in due course of business.

The concluding portion of the resolution directs the Department not only to report the facts in this matter, pending an investigation thereof, but also to "suspend the issue of patents on said certificates where located upon unoffered lands," and to report whether any steps have been taken by the Department "to secure the limitation of said certificates to lands subject to private entry only."

In reply thereto I have the honor to state that all action here upon locations made (and reported to this office) with said scrip upon *unoffered* lands has been suspended in accordance with your personal direction of July 11, 1883, which also involved the presentation of such entries to you for examination.

Under date of October 3, 1883, this office reported to you the case of Charles M.

Johnson, who located certain unoffered lands in the Aberdeen, Dak., land district on April 9 last, with certificate No. 1 of the series in question, but I am not advised as to any conclusion reached by the Department in that test case.

The Senate resolution is herewith returned, and the copies of letters submitted are shown by the annexed schedule.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. C. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner.

Hon. H. M. TELLER,
Secretary of the Interior.

SCHEDULE.

A.—Commissioner General Land Office to honorable Secretary of the Interior, October 27, 1880, in the matter of the Missouri private land claim of Israel Dodge, and the legislation in the case by Congress.

B.—Honorable Secretary of the Interior to Commissioner General Land Office, November 5, 1880, approving office construction of the special act of June 15, 1860.

Construction of statute passed for the relief of the heirs of Israel Dodge, deceased.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 27, 1880.

SIR: Calling attention to the act of Congress of June 21, 1860 (12 Statutes, 866), confirming, among others, the private land claim of Israel Dodge, and the act of June 15, 1880, passed for the relief of the heirs of Israel Dodge, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement:

On the 30th ultimo W. C. Langan, by direction of the Hon. G. L. Converse, of the House of Representatives, referred to this office a letter to him from D. H. Talbot, of Sioux City, Iowa, requesting this office to inform him what lands of the United States will be subject to entry with the certificates of location authorized to be issued under the act of June 15, 1880.

From the above entry it is evident that the party making it supposes that the certificates which are authorized to be issued by said act upon the surrender of the certificates therein referred to are locatable upon other lands of the United States than those which were subject to entry with the surrendered certificate.

It appears by the records and files of this office that the erroneous certificate mentioned in the preamble to said act had been issued as therein described; and it further appears that at the date of the act of 1880 the parties holding the erroneous certificate had previously located it upon lands in Missouri and the Territory of Washington, in part satisfaction thereof, to the amount of 2,038.60, acres, thus leaving it unsatisfied to the amount of 3,963.90 acres.

Congress, by this act, confirmed these entries, and for the remainder of the lands yet to be located, to wit, 3,963.90 acres, it authorized this office to issue, upon the surrender of said erroneous certificate, new certificates of location, in quantities not to exceed 80 acres, and made them subject, when issued, to all the provisions of the act of June 21, 1860, one of which is that the location of the indemnity granted shall be "upon any of the public lands of the United States, subject to sale at private entry at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre." Had the act of 1880 stopped with the words "eighteen hundred and sixty," in its first proviso, there would have been no doubt as to what lands were intended to be subject to location with the new certificates, but there follow these words, "each [meaning the certificates to be issued] of which may be located upon any lands, not mineral, of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof," &c. This raises the question what meaning is to be given to the words embraced in this last quotation, when considered with that which immediately precedes them. Does the phrase "any lands" mean any vacant lands of the United States, without regard to the *value* thereof, and whether subject to private entry or not; or does it mean any of the lands, not mineral, which are referred to in the act of 1860? Were those words placed in the act under the supposition that they were necessary in order to prevent the provisions of the act of 1860 from allowing the holder of such certificates to locate them on mineral lands?

Each of said separate provisions should, by ordinary rules of construction, be given full effect, if they are not (while referring to the same thing) so conflicting and inconsistent with each other as to make it impossible.

It is obviously impossible to give literal effect to both of said provisions. If these new certificates are subject to *all* the provisions of the act of 1860, then they cannot be located "upon any lands, not mineral, of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof."

If the purpose of the last-quoted clause was simply restrictive, to prevent mineral lands from being taken, then it was superfluous; for mineral lands are not only not subject to private entry, but are, by section 2318, Revised Statutes, "reserved from sale except as otherwise expressly directed by law," and it cannot be taken as the basis of any construction that any part of the act was superfluous and had no meaning or intent. Further, if it were intended merely to accept mineral lands, then is the language employed far more comprehensive than could possibly be necessary for that purpose.

The general purpose of the act was, unquestionably, to validate the locations made under the defective certificate, and provide for a legal location of the residue. The original certificate issued under an act dated twenty years ago. The beneficiaries have been prevented from the enjoyment of their rights for many years, through the negligence of the Government officers, and until it was a notorious fact that no desirable lands could be found which were subject to private entry. It is improbable, under these circumstances, that Congress designed to subject said claimants to any greater disadvantage or loss than was thus involved in the enforced postponement of their locations, and extremely probable and reasonable that the restriction of the certificate to lands subject to private entry, found in the act of 1860, should be removed for the reason aforesaid, and to the extent of making the new certificates locatable "upon any lands, not mineral, of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof."

Did this language do more than to remove said restriction?

The act does not, in terms, refer to *price*, and no classification of lands is indicated except where the act proceeds to specify upon what lands the certificates may be located. While the broad terms of this proviso may raise the presumption that they were used in their liberal sense, yet when considered in connection with the fact that the certificates are to be subject to all the provisions of the act of 1860; that the *price* of lands is not specifically named in the act of 1860; that the price is fixed at \$1.25 in the act of 1860; that the act of 1880 does specially enlarge the locatability of the certificates upon lands not subject to private entry, I conclude that the intent of the act was to retain the restriction of 1860 as to *price*.

I am sensible that this conclusion is open to doubt. The proviso involved is unfortunately constructed; yet it means something and does *not* necessarily include everything. It may have been intended to make the \$1.25 certificates available upon \$2.50 lands, to the extent of paying for one acre of the latter class with two acres of the class named in the scrip.

While I can, however, see a good reason why the restriction of the scrip to lands subject to private entry should be relieved, I cannot conceive why it should be doubled in price on the face of the scrip.

The *price* (\$1.25) was a specific provision of the act of 1860.

The act of 1880 seems only to seek to enlarge the applicability of certificates of that value.

In short, the act of 1880, in my opinion, *compels* the construction that it was clearly intended to allow the certificates to be located on other lands than those subject to private entry, but does *not* (while still leaving the question in some doubt) make it absolutely clear that it intended to change the face value of the certificates; wherefore I conclude the certificates should be made for the required number of acres at \$1.25 per acre, and be locatable upon any land, not mineral, subject to entry under the laws of the United States; and if lands are taken which are \$2.50 per acre, two acres named in the certificates should be surrendered for one of that value.

I transmit herewith a printed copy of said act of June 15, 1880, and request that, when your views in the matters submitted are forwarded to this office, it be returned, as it forms a part of the papers filed with the case of Mr. Dodge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. HOLCOMB,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. C. SCHURZ,
Secretary of the Interior.

(Land Office Report, 1881, page 114.)

Approval of foregoing by Department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 5, 1880.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, calling attention to the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased," and giving your views as to the construction of the first proviso thereto.

The act confirms defective locations made under the act of June 21, 1860 (12 Stats., 866), but as those locations do not satisfy the claim, as confirmed by the act of 1860, to

Dodge or his legal representatives, provision is made for the issuance of certificates of location in quantities not to exceed eighty acres each for the unsatisfied portion of the claim, "subject to all the provisions of said act of June twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty, each of which (certificates) may be located upon any lands, not mineral, of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof."

But it is clear that this proviso conflicts with the second section of the act of 1860. That section provides that the certificate to be issued under the act "may be located upon any of the public lands of the United States subject to sale or private entry, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre."

Under a well-recognized rule of construction the act of 1860 must yield to or be modified by the act of 1860, which last received the attention of Congress, to the extent only of any clear conflict or repugnancy; in other words, to the extent only that it is apparent Congress intended to modify the former act, and that, where the act provides that the certificate shall be subject to all the provisions of the act of 1860, an exception was intended to this effect, except as in the act of 1860 otherwise provided.

I agree with you that the modification is confined to the character or description of the land that may be located, the description being still limited by the price per acre, to wit, \$1.25, for there is nothing in the latter act that clearly indicates that Congress intended to remove the limitation as to the price of the lands to be located.

Agreeing with your construction of the act, I have to direct that you issue the certificates accordingly.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

(Land Office Report, 1881, page 116.)

A. A. THOMAS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Thomas, I will ask you a few questions to get the substance of your communication. I think I can find it, but I am not able to lay my hand upon it this morning.

Mr. THOMAS was then duly sworn and examined, as follows:

Question. Mr. Thomas, what is your present residence and occupation?—Answer. I reside here, and am an attorney-at-law.

Q. Are you the publisher of a newspaper published in this city called the Reporter?—A. I am.

Q. In the Reporter of June, 1883, there appeared a communication with reference to the issue of scrip known as the Dodge scrip, and also an editorial article. Please state to the committee whether or not you know of any facts which reflect on the integrity of the officers charged with the execution of the scrip under the act mentioned in the newspaper article referred to; and, if so, what those facts are.—A. As I stated in my letter to you, I know of no facts which would reflect upon the integrity of the officers, but I knew of certain circumstances which I related to you that to my mind are quite conclusive.

Q. That was the substance of your letter?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please now state to the committee what those circumstances are from which you infer that there was dereliction in the matter of the issue of this scrip.—A. I think I stated in that communication, which was in the shape of an answer to a letter of yours to me, that the decision of the Land Office was prepared and written by Mr. Holcomb, then Acting Commissioner of the Land Office; that by the rules and customs of the office the letter should have been prepared in the private land division, either by some of the clerks or the head of that division. Secondly, that the letter or decision was sent to the Secretary's office, and the affirmation of the Secretary, or as is understood to be the decision of the Secretary, was written by Mr. Luce. I think the second proposition was that some years before there was a firm here under the firm name and style of Luce, Holcomb & Johnson; that afterwards, after the issuance of the scrip, I was informed that Mr. Johnson was the owner of this scrip, or was in some way connected with and interested in it. I believe I also stated, Senator, that after the dissolution of the firm of Luce, Holcomb & Johnson, Mr. Luce went in as law clerk in the Interior Department, and Mr. Holcomb went into the Department, first, I think, as chief of the land branch of the Indian Office, and afterwards chief clerk of the Indian Office, then head of the mineral division of the

Land Office, and then chief clerk of the Land Office. I think the third proposition was that generally, if not almost invariably, where scrip was issued, the law was placed upon the face of the scrip as sufficient instruction to the local officers regarding the character of the land which could be located by the scrip.

Mr. VAN WYCK. I do not quite understand you.

The WITNESS. I say generally, if not almost invariably, the law authorizing the issue of the scrip was put on the face of the scrip.

Mr. VAN WYCK. That was not the case here.

The WITNESS. No, sir; that was not the case here. There was simply reference made to the law itself, and then there was incorporated in the scrip a certificate that it could be located on any land of the United States, according to a decision named. I also stated, I believe, that the decision was prepared and the affirmation of the Secretary had before the scrip was issued, as, of course, appears by the scrip itself.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. Are those all of the circumstances which you can enumerate now that lead you to think there was something wrong in the issue of this scrip?—A. Those are perhaps all the circumstances that I can recollect at the present time without an examination calling them out by questions.

Q. Do you know of any person or persons from whom further information in regard to the matter may be obtained for the committee?—A. I do not know of any persons who would have any absolute knowledge of the case. I know a great many who might throw some light upon the rules and regulations of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee is already prepared to inquire as to the customs and regulations of the office, and as to the facts in relation to the issue of this scrip, from other witnesses.

Mr. Van Wyck, do you wish to ask this witness any questions?

Mr. VAN WYCK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN (to the witness). That is all.

A. A. THOMAS.

J. K. REDINGTON.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Whom do you represent?—Answer. I represent the owners of various kinds of scrip, who are interested somewhat in protecting the integrity of the market.

Q. Under the Senate resolution in pursuance of which this inquiry is had, two questions are presented to the committee. One is a question of the validity of this scrip, depending upon a construction of the act under which it was issued, and upon that, as a member of the subcommittee, I will not be disposed to hear any argument, but if any one is sufficiently interested to file any written or printed brief on the subject we will be glad to examine it. As to the other question which seems to be involved in the inquiry, namely, whether there was collusion or fraud or improper influences in the matter of the issue of the scrip under this act, that is a question in which we do not think owners of other scrip have any interest.—A. I wish to say, Mr. Senator, that I particularly desire, on behalf of my clients, to present such considerations as may be proper to show that the scrip known as Dodge scrip, which you are now investigating under this resolution, is, under the law, only applicable to what are known as offered lands of the United States. That is about all that I desire to say in connection with the matter, and, of course, with reference to the method of the presentation, I submit myself entirely to the wishes of the subcommittee.

JAMES K. REDINGTON.

MR. L. C. BLACK

Mr. BLACK. I represent the Dodge scrip owners. This matter is here upon the construction given by the Department of the Interior to an act under which certain parties have acquired rights. There are people affected by this inquiry who are residing in distant parts of this country. In homes the title to which is based on this scrip. There are others who have, trusting to the seal and signature of the Department, thought this paper was good, and have invested their money in it. These people are not here by representative, and cannot be, because they have not been informed of this inquiry. As for me, I have quite a large interest in it; in fact my homestead is in it, and if the owners of other classes of paper which have been in competition with this are to come here and have the privileges of the Senate of the United States to break down my property simply to make theirs better, I certainly cannot be expected to look with complacency on that. The proceeding is one of inquiry; we are put upon trial; the prosecutor here is the Senate of the United States; they are investigating the acts of an agent of the Government, and inquiry is started by the

Senate in its own interest, and it occurred to me that parties having no direct interest in this matter, except as they are benefited by breaking down this property—my property and that of others—ought not to be allowed to take up the time of the committee or influence their judgment.

I have no fears of the result, but I do not like to be obliged to meet gentlemen who have sought means which I do not regard as legitimate, from first to last, and have to defend my property from that sort of influence which is not regular and which would certainly not be recognized by any court.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee would state again that this inquiry or investigation is being had under a resolution of the Senate; that it extends only to the scrip known as the Dodge scrip; that the scope of the inquiry would involve an examination of a legal question in which the committee would act in a judicial capacity, to which the people of the United States on the one side would be substantially a party, and the owners of the scrip, or parties interested in it, substantially the opposite party. It is not the intention of the committee, because it has not the time to devote to that purpose, to hear oral arguments on the legal questions. A brief has already been filed by the owners of the Dodge scrip, and if any other parties desire to file briefs upon that question the committee would receive them, not because they represent other scrip, but because the people being the opposing party they feel bound to obtain any light they can upon the subject, whether it is furnished by people having hostile interest to this scrip, or whether they can find it by their own examination and investigation.

As to the other question, the question of the good faith of the officers of the Government in issuing this scrip, they would not be disposed to allow people having hostile interest to interfere. They feel themselves competent to protect the interests of the Government in the examination of this question of fraud, and I understand that position to be satisfactory and agreeable to the gentlemen who desire to be heard in this matter.

Mr. BLACK. Of course.

I should like to have the privilege of seeing any matter that may be submitted to the committee, and also that the time for filing briefs or statements be limited, because we are here in suspense.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is the intention of the committee to proceed at once to an examination and determination of this question, and we will now consider that the preliminaries are disposed of and proceed with the evidence in the case.

HON. N. C. MCFARLAND.

Hon. N. C. MCFARLAND testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. You are the Commissioner of the General Land Office?—Answer. Yes, sir. Q. You are acquainted, I presume, with the customs and regulations of the office, are you not?—A. To some extent.

Q. It has been stated to this committee that it has been the invariable practice of the Land Office to issue land scrip in the language of the act authorizing the issue, and to confine all instructions to simple directions to the local officers as to the manner in which the scrip was to be located and returned. Are you able to state to the committee whether or not that is a correct statement of the practice of the department?—A. I am not able to state what the practice has been. There have been very few cases of scrip brought before me since I have been Commissioner in any way, and I believe there has been no case involving the original question. I do not remember now that there has been.

The CHAIRMAN (exhibiting a paper to the clerk of the Committee on Public Lands). Mr. Clerk, does this come here to be retained by the committee or to be used and returned?

The CLERK. It is to be used and returned to the General Land Office.

Q. Please examine the paper now submitted to you and state what it purports to be.

The WITNESS. You mean this scrip?

The CHAIRMAN. Let your answer embrace not only the principal instrument, but the certificates attached, as I desire to make the paper a part of your answer, in order that a copy of it may become a part of the testimony.

The WITNESS. The original paper here appears to be a piece of the scrip known as the Israel Dodge scrip. It appears to have been issued on April 14, 1881, from the General Land Office, by C. W. Holcomb, Acting Commissioner.

Q. It appears to be a genuine paper, does it not?—A. Yes, sir; I think it is.

Q. With the genuine signature of the Acting Commissioner and the seal of his office?—A. Yes, sir; with my knowledge of his signature, I should say so.

Q. And the certificates attached?—A. They are the same as I gave as the Commissioner of the Land Office.

Q. That is an original paper on file in your office, which must be returned to your office, I presume?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you therefore please read that instrument and the attached certificates, word for word, and figure for figure, as your answer to this interrogatory?—A. The following is a copy of the scrip certificate and the attached certificate:

[Act of June 15, 1890.]

No. 4.]

CERTIFICATE OF LOCATION.

[Acres, 40.]

Department of the Interior—General Land Office.

I hereby certify, That by the act of Congress June 21, 1860, entitled "An act to confirm certain private land claims in the State of Missouri," the claim of Israel Dodge, or his legal representatives, entered as No. 238 in the transcript of decisions of the recorder and commissioners transmitted to the Commissioner of the Land Office under the act of Congress approved July 9, 18-2, and supplemental legislation, is confirmed for seven thousand and fifty-six arpens, equal to six thousand and two acres and fifty hundredths of an acre of land, of which there remains unsatisfied the quantity of 3,963³⁸/₁₀₀ acres, which quantity the said claimants are entitled to locate pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1890, entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased."

Now, therefore, be it known that on surrender of this certificate to the register of any land office of the United States, the said Israel Dodge, or his legal representatives, shall be entitled to locate, in part satisfaction of said claim, and in accordance with the legal subdivisions of the public surveys, the quantity of forty acres upon any of the public non-mineral lands of the United States subject to disposal under the laws thereof, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; or in like manner, upon lands of double minimum valuation, pursuant to the decision of this office dated October 27, 1880, affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior November 5, 1890: Provided, That when located upon lands of the class last described two acres of scrip shall be surrendered in payment for each acre of land so located.

C. W. HOLCOMB,
Acting Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1881.

[Form R.]

Certificate approving certificate of location and assignment thereof.

(Special act approved June 15, 1890.—I. B. L.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington City, November 22d, 1882.

The certificate of location, No. 4, for forty acres, hereunto attached, is found free from objection on the records of this office, and as the assignment of said certificate from the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased, to Daniel H. Talbot, is found sufficient in form, the same is hereby approved accordingly.

N. C. MCFARLAND,
Commissioner.

Hon. A. C. DODGE,
Burlington, Iowa.

Fees \$—, paid.

For value received, we, Henry L. Caldwell, Rebecca W. Sire, and Joseph H. Conn; Elizabeth A. Payne and Jessie B. Payne, her husband; Harry D. Conn, William A. Conn, Lewis L. Conn, Nancy D. Conn, Edith K. McLanahan and James W. McLanahan, her husband; Anna Greene, J. Sire Green, W. Wallace Greene, all by their attorney in fact; Rebecca W. Sire, Mary Ann Miller and J. J. Miller, her husband, by Henry L. Caldwell, their attorney in fact; and Elizabeth P. Bequette, by her attorney in fact; Augustus C. Dodge, and William H. Dodge, by his trustee, Charles T. Hertich, being all the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased, to whom the within certificate of location No. 4 was issued by the General Land Office of the United States on the 14th day of April, 1881, pursuant to act of Congress approved June 15th,

1880, entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased," do hereby sell and assign to Daniel H. Talbot, of the city of Sioux City, county of Woodbury, State of Iowa, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all our right, title, and interest in and to said certificate of location number 4, and authorize him, the said Daniel H. Talbot, his heirs and assigns, to locate the same, and to receive from the United States such evidence of title as is now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

Witness our hands and seals this 11th day of November, A. D. 1882.

In the presence of E. H. Hubbard :

HENRY L. CALDWELL.	[SEAL.]
REBECCA W. SIRE.	[SEAL.]
ANNA GREENE.	[SEAL.]

By Rebecca W. Sire [seal], their attorney in fact:

JOSEPH H. CONN.	[SEAL.]
ELIZABETH A. PAYNE.	[SEAL.]
JESSE B. PAYNE.	[SEAL.]
HARRY D. CONN.	[SEAL.]
WILLIAM A. CONN.	[SEAL.]
LEWIS L. CONN.	[SEAL.]
NANCY D. CONN.	[SEAL.]
EDITH E. McLANAHAN.	[SEAL.]
JAMES W. McLANAHAN.	[SEAL.]
J SIRE GREENE.	[SEAL.]
W. WALLACE GREENE.	[SEAL.]

By Henry L. Caldwell [seal], their attorney in fact:

MARY ANN MILLER.	[SEAL.]
J. J. MILLER.	[SEAL.]

By Augustus C. Dodge [seal], their attorney in fact:

ELIZABETH P. BEQUETTE.	[SEAL.]
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By Charles S. Hertich [seal], his trustee:

WILLIAM H. DODGE.	[SEAL.]
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STATE OF MISSOURI,
City of St. Louis, ss :

On this 11th day of November, 1882, personally came before me Henry L. Caldwell, for himself and as attorney in fact for Mary Ann Miller and J. J. Miller, and Rebecca W. Sire for herself, and as attorney in fact for Joseph H. Conn, Elizabeth A. Payne, Jesse B. Payne, Harry D. Conn, William A. Conn, Lewis L. Conn, Nancy D. Conn, Anna Greene, Edith E. McLanahan, James W. McLanahan, J. Sire Greene and W. Wallace Greene, and Augustus C. Dodge, as attorney in fact for Elizabeth P. Bequette, personally known to me to be the identical persons who executed the foregoing assignment, and acknowledged the said assignment to be their own act and deed, and the act and deed of their constituents, as aforesaid, done and executed by virtue of power of attorney made for that purpose and filed for reference in the United States General Land Office. And I further certify that the persons named as aforesaid are all the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased, to whom the within certificate of location issued, excepting William H. Dodge, and are the persons who executed the foregoing assignment thereof.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year above written.

FRANCIS VALLÉ,
Notary Public.

[Francis Vallé, notary public. Commission expires June 29, 1885. City of St. Louis, Missouri.]

STATE OF MISSOURI,
County of Ste. Genevieve, ss :

On this 13th day of November, 1882, personally appeared Charles S. Hertich, trustee for William H. Dodge, duly appointed by the probate court of Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the foregoing assignment and acknowledged the foregoing assignment to be his own act and deed, and the act and deed of the said William H. Dodge, for the purposes therein expressed; and I further certify, that said William H. Dodge is one of the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased, to whom the within certificate of location issued, and who executed the foregoing assignment thereof.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and date first above written.

JOHN L. BOGY,
Judge Probate Court.

[Probate court seal, Ste. Genevieve Co., Mo.]

For value received, I, Daniel H. Talbot, of Sioux City, county of Woodbury, State of Iowa, to whom this certificate of location No. 4, issued by the General Land Office

of the United States on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1881, pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased," approved June 15, 1880, was assigned, as represented by the assignment above written, and the approval of the same hereto attached of the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, bearing date of November 22, 1882, by the heirs and legal representatives of Israel Dodge, deceased, do hereby sell and assign to Charles H. Azar, of ———, county of Sully, Territory of Dakota, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all my right, title, and interest in and to the said certificate of location, and authorize the said Charles H. Azar, his heirs and assigns, to locate the same, and receive from the United States such evidence of title for such location as is now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

E. H. HUBBARD
THOS. J. STONE.
DANIEL H. TALBOT. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA,
Woodbury County:

On this 14th day of December, A. D. 1882, before me, a notary public in and for said Woodbury County, personally came Daniel H. Talbot, to me well known, and acknowledged the foregoing assignment to be his act and deed; and I certify that the said Daniel H. Talbot is the identical person to whom the above described certificate of location was assigned, and who executed the foregoing assignment thereof.

Witness my hand and official seal, the day and date first above written.
[NOTARY SEAL.]

E. H. STONE,
Notary Public in and for Woodbury County, State of Iowa.

Clerk of court's certificate of the official character of the notary taking this acknowledgment, of the date of December 14th, 1882, placed on file in the General Land Office.

[D. H. Talbot, official seal, Sioux City, Iowa. General land scrip and warrent broker.]

ISRAEL DODGE VS. LAND SCRIPT GRANTED BY ACT OF CONGRESS JUNE FIFTEENTH
A. D. 1880.

Dodge Land Script, No. 4. Registers and Receivers, No. 2.

LAND OFFICE AT HURON, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
February third, A. D. 1883.

We hereby certify that land script hereunto attached, marked No. 4, granted to one Israel Dodge, his heirs or assigns, by act of Congress, June 15th, 1880, was on this day received at this office from Charles H. Agar, of Sully County, Dakota Territory.

G. B. ARMSTRONG, *Register.*
ROBT. LOWRY, *Receiver.*

I, Charles H. Agar, of county of Sully and Territory of Dakota, hereby apply to locate and do locate that portion of land situated in section eleven (11), township one hundred and fourteen (114), north of range seventy-seven (77), west of 5 P. M., as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the section line eighty rods west of the Government section corner-stone, situated on the corner of section one (1), two (2), eleven (11), and twelve (12), and thence running eighty (80) rods due west, thence running south eighty (80) rods, thence running east eighty (80) rods, thence north to place of beginning. The same being the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section eleven (11), township one hundred and fourteen (114), north of range seventy-seven (77), west of the 5th P. M. In the district of lands subject to entry at the Land Office in Huron, Dakota Territory, containing forty (40) acres, in satisfaction of the Dodge land script No. 4, issued to Israel Dodge, his heirs or assigns, by act of Congress of June 15th, 1880.

Witness my hand this 3rd day of February, 1880.

CHARLES H. AGAR.

Attest:
G. B. ARMSTRONG, *Register.*
ROBT LOWRY, *Receiver.*

I request the patent to be sent to Charles H. Agar, Huron, Beadle County, Dakota.

CHARLES H. AGAR.

LAND OFFICE AT HURON, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
February 3rd, 1883.

We hereby certify that the above location is correct, being in accordance with law and instruction.

G. B. ARMSTRONG, *Register.*
ROBT LOWRY, *Receiver.*

Non-mineral, &c., affidavit.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA,
County of Beadle, ss:

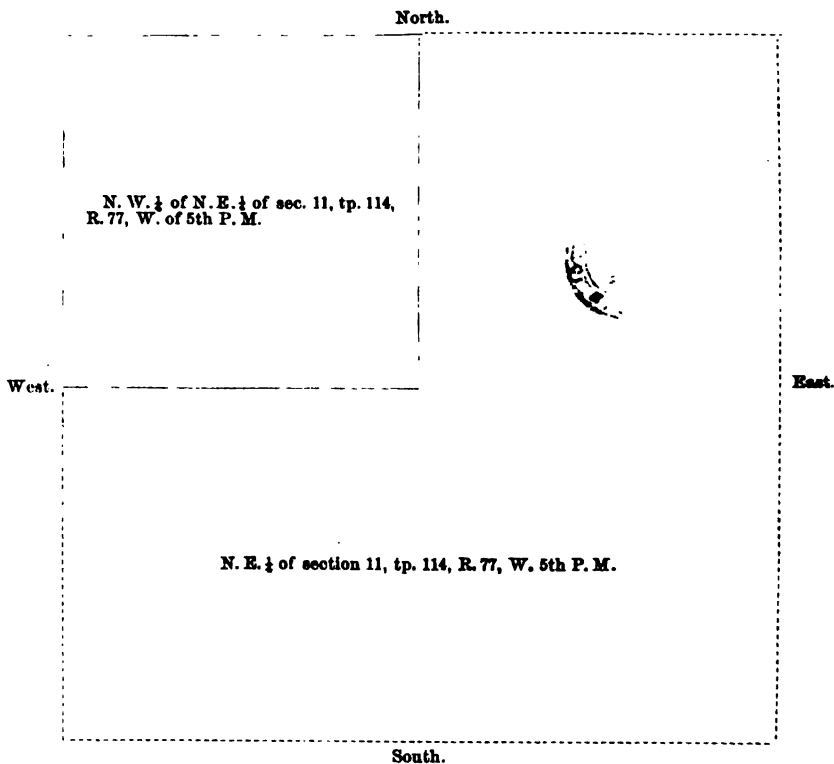
I, Charles H. Agar, depose and say that I am the identical Charles H. Agar who applies to locate Dodge script, hereto attached, on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section eleven (11), township one hundred and fourteen (114), north of range seventy-seven (77) west of the 5 P. M. That I am well acquainted with the character of said described land; that my knowledge is such as to enable me to testify understandingly with regard thereto; that there is not to my knowledge, within the limits thereof, any vein or lode of quartz or other rock in place, bearing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper, or any deposit of coal; that there is not, to my knowledge, any placer, cement, gravel, or any valuable mineral deposits; that no portion of said land is worked for mineral by any person or persons. That said land is essentially non-mineral, and that I do not apply to locate said land for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining title to mineral land.

I further depose and say that the said tract of land is not unsurveyed land, but that the same has been surveyed and platted, and that there has no settlement been made upon said land by any person or persons whomsoever.

CHARLES H. AGAR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of February, A. D. 1883.

G. B. ARMSTRONG,
Register.



Northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section eleven.

The above plat shows the northeast quarter of section eleven (11), township one hundred and fourteen (114), range seventy-seven west of 5 P. M., on which I apply to locate Dodge Script No. (4), and I hereby certify that the above plat is correct.

Subscribed and sworn to me before me on this 3d day of February, A. D., 1883.

CHARLES H. AGAR.

Q. What is the date of that scrip certificate?—A. April 14th; you mean the scrip itself; April 14th, 1881; I gave that before.

Q. Upon October 27th there appears to have been a communication addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior by C. W. Holcomb, Acting Commissioner, a copy of which is appended to your letter of the 19th of January last, addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and by him transmitted to the Senate in answer to the Senate resolution of inquiry relating to this scrip. Will you please state, if you know, in whose handwriting the original communication signed by Mr. Holcomb is?—A. I do not think I have ever seen it; I do not remember to have seen it.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be necessary to have that communication, and we will send up to the Secretary's office for it.

Mr. WALKER. I can state in whose handwriting it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it may not be necessary to go for it. That is the only point I wish to ascertain.

Q. (To Commissioner McFarland.) Are you able to state, Mr. Commissioner, whether the communication referred to addressed by the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior relating to the proper construction of the act under which the scrip in question was issued in accordance with the custom of the office?—A. I cannot, sir; I have never been called upon, to my recollection, to give any construction of this sort since I have been in the office, and consequently my attention has not been turned to that matter properly.

Q. Are you able to give an opinion as to whether, in such a case of application being made for issue of scrip under the authority of an act of Congress, it would be the duty of the Department to put a construction upon the act before issuing the scrip?—A. Well, if I had such a case presented to me, I should look to the precedents first. If I found that it had been the practice of the Commissioner to give construction of the act, and such matters had been sent to the Secretary, and his construction had been put upon it, I should perhaps take it for granted, such action having been affirmed by the Secretary, that it would be my duty to proceed in the same line. If it was simply the act of the Commissioner, and had not been acted upon or affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, I should follow the precedent; unless I thought it was clearly wrong. In such case I should not consider myself bound by the decision of the previous Commissioner, but I should consider myself bound by the action of a previous Secretary, whether in accordance with my judgment or not.

Q. The communication to which I refer was a communication from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior, in the nature of an opinion as to the proper construction of the act under which the scrip was to be issued, evidently sent for the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and while admitted to be a difficult question to answer, it was the desire of the committee to take your opinion as to the propriety of putting a legal construction upon such an act before issuing scrip under it, it being alleged in substance that that was contrary to custom, and not proper, but that the law itself should have been recited in the certificate under the construction of the act left to the Department until it was attempted to locate the scrip. We express no opinion upon the question and simply desire your impression as to the propriety of the proceeding?—A. As a general rule I am very slow to give constructions to statutes in advance of actual cases, or to give opinions upon hypothetical cases; but in a case of this kind, as I said before, I should look to the precedents, and if I found that it had been done, that the Commissioner had given an opinion construing the statute and that the Secretary had also given an opinion construing the statute, I should probably follow that course. I do not like to say positively, but I should probably follow that course.

Q. It is also alleged that the whole matter of the issue of this scrip under the rules and practice of the General Land Office should have been disposed of by the private land claims division; that the chief clerk would properly have had nothing to do with it, and that the matter was withdrawn from the proper division and the communication from the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior, before referred to by me, was written by Acting Commissioner Holcomb and signed by him. Are you able to state what the practice of the office is in that regard?—A. I think I can.

Q. Please do so.—A. The usual practice is for a clerk in the division to which the business properly belongs to write the letter and put his initials upon it. The letter is handed to the chief of his division who examines it. If he approves it he puts his initials upon it. The letter according to the practice now would then go to two gentlemen in my office who do nothing but read letters, and all the letters, each one for himself. If they both put their mark of approval upon it, I sign the letter as a matter of course and do not read it. If the chief of division disapproves of the letter he either reconciles it with his clerk or it comes up to these gentlemen for their examination, and if there is a final difference of opinion the letter comes to me as Commissioner, or in my absence to the Acting Commissioner, who is the chief clerk.

Q. So that no matter who had written the letter, it would be signed by the Com-

missioner or Acting Commissioner?—A. Yes, sir; but the practice stated in my last answer is not invariable. I sometimes have cases which I give at once to my law clerk, or assistant law clerk, to write a decision upon, without having been in the division at all. Sometimes when I get a little time, I take a hand in it myself, but very seldom. I sometimes write a letter or a decision myself, and sometimes only part of it.

By Mr. VAN WYCK:

Q. This scrip, it seems, when it came to be located was located upon land more valuable than some supposed was intended by the act which gave authority for its issue. I do not know if I have a very clear idea of that. What sort of land does the act have reference to? How could there be any difference between the Department and the owners of the scrip as to the kind of land on which the scrip should be located?—A. I believe it was only locatable on surveyed lands, but I am not very familiar with it.

Q. Well, how was it about the Valentine scrip?—A. That could be located upon unsurveyed land, which made it more valuable. It was first located before the survey, and then afterwards the limits of the location were adjusted to the survey after the survey had been made.

Q. And the point is whether this scrip should be located upon land already surveyed and offered for sale or upon unsurveyed land?—A. I cannot say as to this particular scrip without examination. But whether particular classes of scrip are more or less valuable depends upon the legal status of the lands upon which they may be located. Others here know more about the different prices of scrip and the causes than I do.

N. C. MCFARLAND,

HON. J. K. MCCAMMON.

Hon. J. K. MCCAMMON was sworn and examined, as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State what official position you held in the Department of the Interior in the month of November, 1880, if any, and what were the duties of your office?—Answer. I was an officer of the Department of Justice, Assistant Attorney-General detailed to the Interior Department, and I still hold that office.

Q. The question embraced a statement as to what your duties were in that position.—A. My particular duty is to give advice generally, and, when asked, to the Secretary of the Interior in law matters, chiefly in cases coming up from the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The bulk of the business of my office comes from the General Land Office.

Q. State what you know, if anything, relative to the letter of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior of November 5th, 1880, concerning the construction of the act of June 5th, 1880, for the relief of the heirs of Israel Dodge.—A. I remember the letter very distinctly. It was prepared by Mr. Luce, and the questions involved were discussed by Mr. Luce and myself and, I think, by Mr. Baxter. I am not certain as to that. Mr. Baxter is the chief law clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. The acts of Congress were read by myself with care, and I reached the conclusion that the letter prepared by Mr. Luce—and very likely the discussion was had before the preparation of the letter, as is very often the case—and I was satisfied at that time that the letter submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his action correctly interpreted the law under it.

Q. In other words, as the legal adviser of the Department, you concurred in it?

The WITNESS. I am not through with my answer.

The CHAIRMAN. Go on.

The WITNESS. It might be well to state, so far as I recollect, how the letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office reached my desk. I am not entirely clear as to this particular case, but the custom, as I stated, and I think my recollection is sufficiently accurate to say, that in this case the letter of the Commissioner under discussion came to me in the following manner: Of course, I am not absolutely positive as to this letter; but I think it was handed to me, after it was briefed, by Mr. Sturgis or Mr. Martin. Mr. Sturgis is the chief of the land and railroad division of the Secretary's office. He has charge of the records, and all communications received and sent out pass through his hands, whether they relate to lands or railroads. Such communications as this would not be considered docket cases. Docket cases are sent in by the months, and it is not often I handle them, except when they are advanced out of their order. Special communications are handed to me—I presume this one was, having been charged to me—and I send for one of the law clerks and request him to examine into the questions raised by the letter. It is rarely, and I can hardly recollect any instance, where one of the law clerks volunteers to write up or to make

an examination of an answer to a communication from a Bureau chief; and I presume that this letter took the usual course. I have no recollection to the contrary. Your question covered, I believe, all my information in regard to the Secretary's letter, and that would include what I have answered.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Q. I understand, then, that as the legal adviser of the Department you examined and approved the opinion of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, and of the Secretary of the Interior, as to the construction of the act in question?—A. I did, sir, after a personal examination of the acts of Congress involved.

Q. State whether, in the discharge of this duty, anything occurred leading you to believe or suspect that L. A. Luce had an interest, present or prospective, in the scrip authorized by that act, or that he was improperly influenced in his official action?—A. Nothing whatever; not the slightest suspicion.

Q. Where is Mr. Luce at the present time?—A. He is practicing law at Bozeman, Montana.

Q. What was his official position at the time you have referred to, when you examined this question?—A. He was one of the law clerks in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, I believe the caption of the item of appropriation reads.

Q. How long had he held that position?

The WITNESS. At this time?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

A. I was not in the Interior Department at the time he was appointed by the Secretary, but I think that he had been in the office about a year, perhaps a little more.

Q. Are you able to state what his business had been prior to his appointment to that position, what his business connections had been in the city?—A. No, except by hearsay and from him, and having read briefs with the name of the firm to which he belonged on them.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that would be competent; you may proceed to state it.

A. He had been a member of the firm of Luce, Holcomb & Johnston— I think I give the names in proper order.

Q. Was the Holcomb, who was a member of the law firm, the same man who was, at the time of this transaction, the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office?—A. I so understand.

Q. What was Mr. Johnston's business and occupation at that time?—A. I understand that he was practicing before the Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior in land and mining cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Van Wyck, do you wish to ask the witness any questions?

Mr. VAN WYCK. I would like to ask a question or two.

By Mr. VAN WYCK:

Q. Were you conversant with this matter?

The WITNESS. In what respect?

Q. When this act of 1880 was passed, the purport and object of it was, if I understand correctly, to enable these parties to correct a mistake which had been made in the Land Office as to the date of the act under which certificates had been issued. That is correct, is it?—A. The reason is stated in the preamble to the act, viz: "Whereas an act to confirm certain land claims."

Q. Now, if that act of Congress had been properly recited in the certificate of the Land Office, there would have been no occasion for any further legislation?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then it was ostensibly passed to protect the heirs of Israel Dodge against that mistake of the Land Office?—A. It was to protect them against the evil of having their title uncertain.

Q. Let me go back. The question was one of construction. If there had been no mistake on the part of the Land Office these parties would never have come back to Congress, but would have located their land under that act. The idea was to correct that mistake of the office and the consequences of it. That mistake was in referring to the year. Now, what I want to know is this: This act came back to your office—the Land Office—and did not only correct this mistake which you wanted corrected, but went further and made it a matter of doubt as to what it meant. That is the point, if I understand it. The previous act of Congress gave them the right to enter what was known as the offered land. When it came back to the Department it was a matter of question whether the scrip could not be located on the class of lands called unoffered land, but it did not include unsurveyed land. Did you have that impression?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then the construction of this act gave them more than the previous act, because it gave them the privilege of locating on land not previously offered for sale. I believe that reaches the point. I heard it said by some members of the committee having this matter in charge that they were very much surprised at the construction of

the Land Office. Does not that appear somewhere, that the committee were much surprised?

The CHAIRMAN. Senator Jones, who reported the act of 1880 from the Committee on Private Land Claims, wrote a letter to some one—I don't now recollect who—in which he said that Senator Edmunds, who prepared the amendment, was very much surprised that the Land Department should have put the construction it did upon the previous act.

Mr. VAN WYCK. Well, that is just what I want to get at. When this act came back to the Land Department, and the ostensible intention was to correct a mistake that the Land Office made, and when, by one construction, they could extend and broaden its provisions, why was it that they did it; why did they jump to the conclusion that this act broadened and extended the scope of the previous act?

The CHAIRMAN. I wish to suggest that that is a purely legal question, about which we, in making this inquiry, need not concern ourselves.

Mr. VAN WYCK. But we want some of these gentlemen from the Land Department to tell us how it was, or what induced them to give such a construction to the act. I know how the Supreme Court would look upon it, but I want to know how these gentlemen explain that action of the Department.

Mr. McCAMMON. I cannot say why the Land Department did anything. I can only say why I was willing to construe it in the way I did. And the reason is that I was taught in my early days, when I studied law, and since then, that the only way to construe an act of Congress was to consider the language of the act. Acting upon that canon of interpretation, I reached the conclusion that the act meant what I said it did; that is, so far as I reached a conclusion. I knew nothing whatever, so far as I recollect, as to why the act was passed. That is a matter of report by a committee or of discussion in the Senate and House of Representatives, and those discussions and reports are, I believe, very rarely resorted to to ascertain the meaning of the words that go into the statutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Your reasons, I presume, are stated in the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, which you considered.

Mr. McCAMMON. I have not looked at it at all since 1880, except that I very casually read the article in the Reporter which was referred to this morning. I read the article, and in it saw the decision of the Secretary.

Mr. VAN WYCK. That suggestion of yours of construing the statute would apply, of course, where it is plain. But suppose there was doubt as to this particular part of the statute, then would it resolve your doubt to know what the statute previously was and what the purpose of the statute was?

The WITNESS. That would undoubtedly influence a person's mind more or less, but it is not often that courts recognize the right to look into these matters. Otherwise you would be at sea. An act of Congress is the expression of the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States. To take the report of a committee or of a subcommittee, or of one of the members, would not represent what was in the mind of these united bodies.

Mr. VAN WYCK. But if it was in doubt what they meant to accomplish or what was sought to be passed, then these things would show the intent.

The WITNESS. As a matter of fact, not as a matter of law, because all of us are influenced to a certain extent by what we hear. If there is any serious question, I always resolve the doubt in favor of the Government.

Mr. VAN WYCK. Now, just take this case. I don't know anything about the facts, but I want to know upon what you based your construction. There was an act of Congress which was passed to correct one fault, one mistake of the Land Department. That was all, so far as you saw, that was to be accomplished by this law of 1880?

Mr. McCAMMON. No, sir.

Mr. VAN WYCK. What else was there?

Mr. McCAMMON. Whatever was in the act.

Mr. VAN WYCK. Suppose there was some doubt as to something in the act. Would you take the previous act to see what was sought to be accomplished?

Mr. McCAMMON. Undoubtedly.

Mr. VAN WYCK. Precisely. Now, there was doubt as to what was sought to be accomplished.

Mr. McCAMMON. There was no doubt in my mind.

Mr. VAN WYCK. There is certainly doubt expressed in this letter.

(Extract from letter.)

Mr. McCAMMON. Mr. Holcomb wrote that letter, and I had nothing to do with him.

Mr. VAN WYCK. Well, there was a question raised in the Land Department as to what this meant; there was certainly some doubt as to the construction of the act.

Mr. McCAMMON. I do not know who, but somebody, possibly, had a doubt upon the question.

Now, of course, Senator, I want to tell you anything that you care to ask, but I want you to bear in mind that I have not read these letters since 1880. I stand ready

to read them. This is on a question of law, and I should prefer to be entirely satisfied as to what was in those letters before I am examined.

Mr. VAN WYCK. What I want to call your attention to is this: There was doubt about the construction of this act of 1880. There was one great mistake made by the Land Office. They incorrectly referred to the year when the act was passed, which authorized the issue of this scrip, and these certificates could not be located. The only remedy was to apply to Congress to pass a new act.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will allow me, I would suggest that the committee has already decided that the only question involved in the construction of the act is a legal question, which must be decided upon the act and the documents and the authorities, and with all due deference, Brother Van Wyck, I think we cannot get much light by examining this witness, because he says he put a construction on the act—

Mr. VAN WYCK. I want to know a mode and manner of construction. It would seem to me, from the nature of the case so far, that this act conveyed more than Congress intended. The previous act restricted the location of these lands to lands which were subject to private entry, and of course lands which had been surveyed. If the certificates had been properly located they would have been located on this class or lands. But the holders of this scrip could not locate it because of the mistake in the certificate issued by the General Land Office, and Congress had to interpose to correct the mistake and error, and there grew an ambiguity in the law.

Q. If this was true, then, in construing that question, I believe you have stated that you took into consideration the law as it was previously, and the object sought to be accomplished by the new law?—A. Undoubtedly, but I do not concede that there was an ambiguity. My recollection is that I never thought there was an ambiguity in that act, because otherwise I would not have sent the letter into the Secretary. I say that all other questions of doubt are involved in favor of the restriction and the limiting of the act. In other words, I believe that the interests of the United States are paramount, and should be protected, and I can see no reason why that should be changed in this case with regard to the interpretation of the act of 1880. I am not prepared, however, to stand any examination as to the whys and wherefores of what was weighing on my mind at that time, because I have not read the decision except, as I say, in a casual way, since 1880.

JOS. K. McCAMMON.

There were other questions and answers which have not been transcribed, or at least they have not been presented to me.

JOS. K. McCAMMON.

HON. WILLIS DRUMMOND.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND was sworn and examined as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What official position did you hold in October, 1880?—Answer. None, sir.

Q. Have you at any time held any official position in the Department of the Interior?—A. Yes, sir; I was Commissioner of the General Land Office from 1871 to some time in 1874.

Q. Are you able to state what the custom of the General Land Office was at the time you were Commissioner as to giving a construction to an act like the act which has been referred to here by the testimony of witnesses, as the act of 1880, authorizing the issue of the Dodge scrip, before the scrip was issued?—A. The general rule of the Department was not to give an opinion upon any hypothetical case, but to wait until an actual case arose under the law requiring a decision; that was the general rule; occasionally opinions were given in advance, but very rarely. In cases that involved a large community of interest sometimes the Secretary would give a construction of the law in advance; but as a rule he declined to do it, and the Commissioner did also.

Q. Are you familiar with the act referred to?—A. I have read it; but I am not very familiar with it.

Q. What have you to say, if anything, as to the propriety or impropriety of a construction of that act by the Interior Department before issuing scrip under it?—A. Well, I should say that it was not in conformity to the rules of the Department to construe such an act in advance of the presentation of a case under it.

Q. Please examine the paper which I now hand you (the witness was handed the certificate of location of the Dodge scrip, heretofore referred to by Commissioner McFarland), and state whether or not this certificate appears to be in the usual form.—A. I think there are some slight departures from the usual form in this last scrip; I have never seen the certificate before, and I have not recently examined scrip, but my recollection is this: That scrip of this character usually contains a limitation to this effect, "subject to sale at private entry at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre."

Q. That provision, Mr. Drummond, that the scrip, if located upon lands at \$2.50 per acre, should only be located for half the quantity, would be a limitation upon the value of the scrip, provided it might otherwise be located upon all other lands of the United States, would it not?—A. Yes, sir; they usually simply recite the act, or make such a reference to the act as will identify it in issuing the scrip, but without these special references to the decisions or anything of that kind I referred to.

Q. That the question I asked may be clearly understood, I will repeat in another form. If under the law of 1880 this scrip might be located upon any lands subject to entry, that is, both offered and unoffered lands, this unusual provision that you speak of would operate as a limitation upon unoffered land as to the value of the scrip?—A. Yes, sir; I think I answered that question.

The CHAIRMAN. You did, but I wanted to have it perfectly clear.

The WITNESS. This unusual instruction as to doubling up would operate that way, but there is a general form usual in such cases. The instructions issued under the act of June 15, 1880, are unusual, but I cannot tell what effect they would have without referring to them.

Q. I understand that. Are you able, Mr. Drummond, to state, if the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior was to be taken as to the construction of this act who would have been the officer in the General Land Office to prepare the communication for the Secretary of the Interior under the customs and regulations of the office at the time you were Commissioner?

The WITNESS. Do you mean in the Interior Department or in the Land Office?

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know the course of procedure.

The WITNESS. The course of proceeding would have been this: This matter of issuing scrip belonged to what is called the private land claims division of the General Land Office. All questions relating to private land claims or to the issuing of scrip of this character were referred to that division. The head of the division would refer it to the desk of such clerk in the division as he wanted to write up an opinion. That clerk would examine the case and write up the decision, or a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. In this case he would have written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior; he would have submitted it to the head of the private land claims division; the head of the private land claims division would have examined and approved or disapproved it, as the case might be, and then submitted it to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for his approval. The officer acting on it and signing it would have been the Commissioner when present, or in his absence the Acting Commissioner. That was the course of proceeding in the office then, and still is, as I understand it.

Q. Do you know anything about the business relations which existed between Mr. Holcomb, Mr. Luce, and Mr. Johnson prior to the time that Mr. Holcomb was appointed to a position in the General Land Office?—A. I know that they were partners in the practice of land law for some time.

Q. Do you know anything about the issuing of this particular scrip, or the circumstances attending it?—A. No, sir; I know nothing about it; I never was connected with it in any way.

Q. You are unable to give the committee any light as to whether it was a fair and proper transaction, or whether there was collusion or undue influence in the matter?—A. I know nothing about that except what the decision shows.

The CHAIRMAN. While I have stated to the committee that I did not wish to hear arguments upon this question, I recognize it as a matter of public importance, and if either the representatives of the Vallentine or Dodge scrip desire to suggest a point to me in regard to the examination, I should be glad if they would do so.

Q. I am requested to ask you, Mr. Drummond, if you know of any instance in the General Land Office where instructions have been asked as to the construction of an act under which scrip was to have been issued and have been refused, and if so, what that case was, and the circumstances?

The WITNESS. Let me understand that question.

(The question was read over to witness.)

The CHAIRMAN. I will limit that question to instructions asked by some officer connected with the Land Department, who had a right to ask instructions.

The WITNESS. I do not remember any such case.

Q. Let me refresh your recollection. Do you know anything about instructions asked, given, or refused, in regard to the contemplated issue of the scrip known as the Jerard scrip?—A. Yes, sir; there were instructions issued by the Acting Commissioner on the 25th of October, 1880, about the time these other instructions were sought from the Secretary, but he issued those instructions, I think, without submitting the matter to the Secretary. That is the way I remember it.

Q. Who were the instructions issued by?—A. Mr. Holcomb, the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office. I do not know that he prepared or wrote them, but they bear his signature.

Q. The only question is as to the custom of the office in issuing instructions.—A.

They were not under the same act, but about the time that these instructions were sought of the Secretary, the Acting Commissioner issued instructions in that case limiting and restricting the location of that scrip to certain classes of land, and perhaps under your question it would be proper for me to say that I know of no other instance in which such a thing has been done in the issuance of scrip.

The CHAIRMAN. I repeat that whether or not the instructions issued by the office in any given case are the same, we do not consider material because the legal question must be determined by the law of the case. The Department might have been right in one and wrong in another. But so far as relates to the customs of the office in making constructions of the law before issuance of scrip goes, it would be a circumstance from which it might be predicated that there was something wrong in this instance.

My attention has been called, Mr. Drummond, to the form of private land scrip found on pages 801-2 of Copp's Public Land Laws. The form, I think, purports to be the form adopted by the General Land Office in relation to the Porterfield scrip, and following the form appear to be attached instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office. I will ask you to look at the form and what purports to be instructions from the General Land Office, and to make any statement in relation thereto which will throw any light up on the subject-matter now being investigated.

The WITNESS. Yes, sir; that form recites the act and has the usual provision relative to scrip of this kind. That recital is usual in all scrip of this class. This certificate following it (page 802) was as I remember it. I don't remember the date of the issuance of that scrip—

Mr. REDINGTON (interrupting). 1860, I think.

The WITNESS. 1860. This certificate which follows it grew out of subsequent legislation. It was not appended to the original certificates as I remember it, but in 1864, perhaps, about the time of the close of the war, 1864 or 1866, Congress passed an act restricting the disposition of lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and other southern States to homestead entry only. The law was passed to enable the colored people of the South to obtain homes in the States which had recently been in rebellion, and after that we adopted the plan of appending this certificate to every piece of scrip that was issued or submitted to us for the approval of the assignments, &c., so as to advise the parties that it was not locatable in those States while that law was in force. We did that with Louisiana scrip, and all classes of scrip, because at the time that law existed scrip of no class could be located in the South.

Q. It was, then, an instruction of the Department issued prior to the time of locating the scrip, but it was an instruction given for the reason that there had been an act of Congress subsequent to the act which authorized the issue of the scrip which enlarged or restricted, as the case may be, the value of the scrip?—A. Yes, sir; it excluded it in those States, and for that reason we issued the instructions.

Q. And this certificate was for the purpose of calling attention to the subsequent acts of Congress?—A. Yes, sir. It did not accompany the scrip unless the scrip was submitted to the Land Office for some purpose after that act passed.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that; of course it would have been impossible to attach it to the scrip until it came in the possession of the Department.

WILLIS DRUMMOND.

C. W. HOLCOMB.

Mr. C. W. HOLCOMB, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Holcomb, as you are one of the parties whose official action appears to be questioned in regard to the issue of the scrip known as the Dodge scrip, under the act of 1880, referred to by witnesses, you may, briefly and as concisely as you can, state in answer to this interrogatory what official position you held at the time of the issue of this scrip, what action was had in regard to its issue, and all the facts and circumstances connected with it which, in your judgment, will throw any light upon your action in the premises.

The WITNESS. I was at that time, Mr. Chairman, chief clerk and acting Commissioner of the General Land Office. My recollection is not exceedingly clear as to all the details, inasmuch as my entire connection with that matter and action upon it was in the ordinary routine of business.

Probably while that matter was being considered and acted upon and disposed of there were, perhaps, fifty or one hundred other matters, separate and distinct from this, coming before me to be disposed of at the same time. I have, therefore, but a general recollection of it. As my memory serves me, my attention was first called to the act itself by the chief of the private lands division (Mr. Harrison), now chief clerk of the General Land Office. I believe that I did not know that subject was under consideration by that division until he spoke to me about it. All that I can recollect of our conversation

at that time was substantially this: he advised me that they had under consideration in his division the question of issuing this Dodge scrip under the act of 1880; that they had encountered an apparent difficulty arising by reason of repugnant provisions in the act, and he asked me to look at the matter and advise him upon it, which I did. I think I requested Mr. Harrison to bring the law into my room, the Commissioner's room at that time, and confer with me upon it. After studying the law and concluding, in my own mind, what a proper construction would be, I requested Mr. Harrison to write up the matter or have it written up for submission to the Secretary of the Interior, telling him that while I was clear in my own mind what the construction should be, I would not take the responsibility of issuing the scrip without first submitting it to the head of the Department for his construction, consideration, and direction. I might say that I recollect Mr. Harrison telling me that the claimants for this scrip, Israel Dodge, his heirs, or legal representatives, wanted a construction of this act, so that their scrip could go forth from the Department without doubt as to what it intended to take. The language of the act was somewhat difficult to construe. Mr. Harrison or some one in his division, I do not recollect distinctly upon this point, wrote up the construction as I concluded it ought to be (and I believe Mr. Harrison fully agreed with me) and framed the letter for submission to the Secretary of the Interior. It has been intimated here that I wrote that letter. The original letter to the Secretary of the Interior I am very sure I did not write. When the letter had been framed by the private lands division it is possible I may have reconstructed it in part, but not in whole.

It is the custom of the Commissioner, or acting Commissioner, in the absence of that officer, when a matter comes up from a division, before it is submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, if it is not prepared in accordance with his (the Commissioner's or acting Commissioner's) views and judgment, to alter and change its preparation according to his judgment. I may have changed or altered this decision in that way; I have no distinct recollection about it. Beyond the submission of the matter to the Secretary for his views, I have no distinct recollection whatever in the premises. I recollect that the Secretary approved my construction of the act, and directed the scrip to issue, but from that time until I saw this article in *The Reporter* I had not thought about this scrip; the matter had entirely passed out of my mind. That suggestion brought it back, but who the parties were who presented that scrip to the office or asked for that construction I have no idea and no knowledge. I do not even know whether I knew at the time. I simply took that matter up from the head of the private lands division, which had the matter regularly under consideration, and advised with him about it, when he found they were in a quandary and doubt as to the proper construction of the act. I then lost sight of the whole matter, and have not seen a piece of the scrip since; know nothing about it, nor who is the owner of it, except recently by hearsay.

THE CHAIRMAN. The fact that you were at one time in partnership with Mr. Luce and Johnston in the practice of law in this city has been suggested as a circumstance to be considered as perhaps regulating your official action in the matter of this scrip. Please state for what length of time and during what period you were in copartnership with the gentlemen mentioned.

THE WITNESS. If my recollection serves me rightly it was the 6th, 7th, or 8th of May, 1876, I went into the firm known as Luce, Holcomb & Johnston, and I remained in that firm just about a year, perhaps exactly a year, and then retired, they assuming all debts and responsibilities of the firm, and I withdrawing absolutely therefrom, having no interest in it whatever, and the firm continued thereafter under the name of Luce & Johnston for a year or a year and a half more. I am not positive about the time. Then the firm of Luce & Johnston dissolved. Thereafter Mr. Luce practiced by himself and Mr. Johnston by himself. I think Mr. Luce practiced a year or a year and a half after the dissolution of the firm of Luce & Johnston, and Mr. Luce then received an appointment as law clerk in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department.

THE CHAIRMAN. How long after the dissolution of the partnership of Luce, Holcomb Johnston before you were appointed to a position in the General Land Office?

THE WITNESS. It was about a year.

Q. State whether or not you have at any time had any interest in the scrip known as the Dodge scrip.—**A.** I never had the slightest interest in the Dodge scrip and I may say I never had the slightest interest in any land scrip whatever from the time I was born down to this moment.

Q. State whether you know how Mr. Johnston became connected with this scrip.—**A.** I know nothing about it.

Q. You say you do not remember who represented the Dodge scrip when the construction of the Department was asked?—**A.** No, sir. I have been told since my return—since last August—who represented that Dodge scrip before the Department but until my return from traveling as an inspector for the Department I could not have guessed

who were the parties interested in the matter. I had no knowledge until I saw the said newspaper article that Mr. Johnston was in any way interested in that scrip. I do not recollect who presented the matter for construction before the General Land Office. Since that time I have heard who the parties were who presented it before the office, but of my own knowledge I do not know. I have heard that Mr. Johnston is now part owner, also Mr. Block.

By Senator VAN WYCK:

Q. It has been stated by some parties that it is contrary to the custom of the General Land Office to construe an act until a case arises under it. I wish you would state what your understanding is of that custom, and in that connection give your views of the propriety or necessity for the construction of this act at the time of the issuing of the scrip.—

A. Personally I had in my entire connection with the Land Office no connection with the issuing of any scrip except the Girard scrip and the Dodge scrip, and as to the practice concerning the issuing of scrip I could not speak very advisedly. In the Girard scrip the language of the act was such that it could be properly incorporated in the scrip itself leaving nothing out and putting nothing in by way of construction. But still that was construed by a separate instruction to the register and receiver and for reasons which I can give if desired. So far as the Dodge scrip is concerned, at the time the matter was presented to me I never had looked at the act of Congress relating to it. There were two acts—1860 and 1880—that of 1880 having been passed to cure some defects arising under the act of 1860 and using different terms in the act itself. Upon examination, according to my best judgment it appears to me to be very essential to give that act a construction. There were repugnant terms and provisions and to have issued the scrip with the language of the act of 1880 would have been absurd; and to have put in the language of the act of 1880, adopting the provisions of the act of 1860 without the language of the act of 1880, enlarging the applicability of the scrip would have been incomplete, misleading, and wrong; and by reason of the enlarging clause, which was in effect an exception, the general clause was unnecessary to be named at all. The act of 1880 was also very broad in its general terms. There was this provision in the act of 1880, referring to the scrip: "Each of which may be located upon any lands not mineral, of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof, and the lands located therewith patented in like manner as other public lands of the United States." The language was ambiguous as to price and might be held as referring to double minimum land. I felt that that clause so far as it had that possible meaning should receive construction from the Department. I therefore included that in my letter and resolved the matter in favor of the Government by confining that scrip to \$1.25 lands. Senator Van Wyck in speaking of my letter referred to a doubt in the construction of the act; I will say that it simply relates to the price of the land upon which the scrip was locatable and did not refer to the other provisions. It referred exclusively to the question whether \$2.50 lands could be taken by this scrip or \$1.25 lands; I held the latter.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand then that there are substantially three classes of land subject to entry: offered lands, subject to private entry; unoffered lands, subject to entry under the several land laws of the United States; and double-price lands—lands the price of which has been increased to \$2.50 an acre on account of their lying within the limits of railroad and other grants—and the doubt expressed in your opinion was a doubt as to whether this scrip issued under the act of 1880 might be laid on double minimum lands?—A. Yes; timber lands were also sold at \$2.50.

By Senator VAN WYCK:

Q. State whether or not you found any ambiguity in the act of 1880.—A. So far as the price of the land is concerned, I did. So far as the class of the lands (offered or unoffered) is concerned, I did not.

Q. Did you refer to and consider the previous act of 1860?—A. I did, sir.

Q. State whether or not you examined the debates of Congress upon the act.—A. I did not, sir. I simply took the two acts of Congress—1860 and 1880.

The question was not put for the purpose of intimating that it was incumbent upon the Department to refer to the debates; it was only put in order to draw out matters of fact. I supposed these debates would be referred to when any ambiguity might be explained by referring to them. But where the act itself is not ambiguous, I understood, of course, that the act must speak for itself.

Q. Were your letter and the letter of the Secretary of the Interior written before the Dodge scrip was located or attempted to be located under the act of 1880?—A. Those letters were written before the scrip was prepared, and they referred to the proper preparation of the scrip. The letter from me to the Secretary was intended to give my views as to the proper construction, and the letter of the Secretary was intended to tell me his views and to direct me in the premises.

Q. Who called on you for this opinion?—A. Mr. Harrison, chief of private lands division.

Q. As to what point?—A. As to all the points involved.

Q. Name them.—A. The class of lands to which the scrip was applicable and the price per acre. The whole matter is in my letter.

Q. If there was no doubt except as to double-minimum land, why did you feel it necessary in advance to give any construction?—A. There were two acts together, the act of 1860 and the act of 1880. The act of 1860 provided that the scrip issued thereunder should be locatable upon lands subject to private entry; the act of 1880 adopted all the provisions of the act of 1860, and then immediately proceeded to say that the scrip so issued could be located upon any lands of the United States not mineral subject to entry under the laws thereof. While I had no earthly doubt about this point, I felt extremely cautious about putting any construction on the act without first submitting it to the Secretary. As to the price, it had to be submitted to the Secretary. It was all submitted out of abundant prudence. There being two acts, those various provisions, and that very loose verbiage, I felt it due to the owners, and as a security to the public, and to the Government, that the scrip should be sent out with some degree of certainty as to what it meant. The imperative necessity for construing a portion of the act involved action upon the entire statute.

Q. You felt that it required the construction of the office to know what the act of 1880 meant?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then the act of 1880 in that particular conflicted with the act of 1860?—A. In what particular?

Senator VAN WYCK. The class of land upon which it could be located.

THE WITNESS. The act of 1880 said it was applicable to a class of lands which the act of 1860 did not name at all.

Senator VAN WYCK. To that extent it conflicted with the act of 1860.

WITNESS. It was a further provision.

Q. Did you understand by reading these two acts together that the object of the act of 1880 was to correct the mistake of the Land Office of 1865?—A. If no error had been committed under the act of 1860, I presume there would have been no act of 1880.

Q. The object of the act of 1880, then, was to correct this error?—A. That was the cause of the act. Under the original certificate of 1860, issued in 1865, part of the land had been located. The act of 1880 confirmed the location made under that defective certificate and authorized the issue of the balance. By this act I understood it to be intended not only to correct that error but in some measure to be remedial legislation to compensate for the loss of these heirs resulting from the time they had been kept out of this land. When I read the act of 1880 and saw that it contained a larger provision as to the locatability of that scrip, that it embraced another class of land, and embraced it distinctly, I inferred from all the surroundings of fact that Congress intelligently and intentionally enlarged the scope and applicability of these certificates for the purpose of making up the loss the heirs had been subjected to by an official error. In 1860, when that first act was passed, lands were subject to private entry very largely. Soon afterward the homestead act was passed and the policy of the law changed from selling at public sale and private entry to a disposition under settlement acts, so that there were comparatively few valuable lands subject to private entry in 1880, and taking all the circumstances together we thought that Congress had acted beneficially toward these parties and had intended to do so.

Senator VAN WYCK. That is good as an equitable suggestion; but where did you find any warrant for that opinion in the action of Congress and while the matter was before it?

THE WITNESS. I did not examine the debates in Congress. I looked at the two acts themselves. I found that the first one provided for location of certificates on lands subject to private entry, and in the last a distinct clause enlarging the former act. I gave it effect according to legal rules of construction.

Q. Did it not occur to you, from the reference to act of 1860, that it was not intended to extend the provisions of the act?—A. You read, Senator: "And that for the remainder of the land yet authorized to be located under said certificate, upon the surrender thereof he issue to the legal representatives aforesaid who may be legally entitled thereto certificates of location in quantities not to exceed eighty acres and subject to all the provisions of said act of June 21, 1860, each of which may be located upon any lands not mineral of the United States, subject to entry under the laws thereof, and the lands located therewith patented in like manner as other public lands of the United States: *Provided*, That the location in each case shall conform to the legal subdivisions of the public surveys."

Now, one of the provisions of the act of 1860 was that the scrip should be locatable upon lands subject to private entry. That language was used. Now, I inferred that had Congress intended in this act of 1880 that the scrip should be locatable upon precisely that class of lands, subject to private entry, when they got to this point "subject to all the

provisions of said act of June 21, 1880," they would have stopped and said no more, for then such purpose would have been accomplished; instead of which they did proceed and took this out of the limits of the act of 1880 by a distinct exception, by a distinct provision, in distinct language, which you will find rehearsed in that scrip.

The CHAIRMAN. You think if any mistake was made Congress made it and not the Department.

The WITNESS. I think so, certainly; otherwise, why was the clause "upon any lands not mineral," &c., inserted? I could not cut it out. I found it there. It meant something, and I had to construe it and give it effect.

Q. This scrip can be located anywhere on any land belonging to the United States?—A. On \$1.25 land not mineral.

Q. The point as I understand it is that the scrip can be located on land worth more than \$1.25 an acre. If that is not it, what is the trouble?—A. I do not know of any trouble about it.

Q. There is some point involved. Can this scrip be located on land worth more than \$1.25?—A. Yes, sir; it can be located on \$2.50 land, giving two acres for one. It is locatable on unoffered lands, whereas under the act of 1880 it would be subject to location upon offered lands only.

Q. I understand the Valentine scrip is worth \$20 or \$30 an acre; is not this worth as much?—A. I have no idea what it is worth.

C. W. HOLCOMB.

LUTHER HARRISON.

LUTHER HARRISON, being duly sworn, was examined as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Please state what your present official position is, if any.—Answer. I am chief clerk of the General Land Office.

Q. State what position you held in the General Land Office, if any, in the month of October, 1880.—A. I was principal clerk on private land claims—the chief of the division of private land claims.

Q. How long did you hold that position?—A. I cannot state positively; I think I was appointed in January, 1880. I would have to refresh my memory on that point by consulting my commission, before giving a definite answer.

Q. How long after October, 1882, were you chief of that division?—A. I think I was appointed chief clerk in September, 1882, and was chief of the private land claims division up to that time.

Q. You have heard the testimony of Mr. Holcomb and other witnesses who have been examined. Will you please state without further interrogation the facts and circumstances, as you remember them, relative to the action of the General Land Office in construing the act of 1880 for the relief of the heirs of Israel Dodge, as shown by the letter to the Secretary of the Interior by the acting Commissioner, Mr. Holcomb?—A. My recollection of the matter is that the decision was based upon a request made to the General Land Office by the then chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, Mr. Converse. The request was for information as to the character of land which would be located by the scrip when issued under the act of June, 1880. The matter was under consideration in the division for some time. The matter was discussed there and a decision formulated. That decision was presented to Mr. Holcomb, then acting Commissioner, by me, and I think that he made some change in the phraseology which did not affect the decision, construing said act of June 15, 1880. It was then press-copied and sent to the Secretary of the Interior to whom it was addressed. That is my recollection about it. I wish to state further that there was no person representing this matter before the General Land Office at the time of that decision. In fact I know there was no attorney of record. The decision, as before stated, was made solely upon a request contained in a letter to Mr. Converse, which was referred to this office for answer by the clerk of his committee.

Q. That was the House committee?—A. Yes, sir; Mr. Converse was chairman.

Q. State whether you then knew or have since learned anything inducing you to believe that the acting Commissioner had then any interest, present or prospective, in the scrip authorized by that act?—A. I do not think he had. I do not think he had any more than I had, and I know I had none.

Q. Did you learn anything in connection with the issue of that scrip to lead you to suppose he had any interest in it?—A. No, sir; I think he simply did his duty in the matter as I did mine.

Q. Have you anything further to say as to the propriety of the construction of this act at that time before the issue of the scrip, and whether it was in accordance with the cus-

tom of the Land Department?—A. It was not exactly in accordance with the practice, but this I do not regard as material, as the rule is not an inflexible one. This question was raised and it was competent to meet it in advance of the issue of the scrip. The decision was written and it went to the Secretary of the Interior who affirmed and directed that the scrip be issued in the manner in which it did. It may have been considered as premature in construing the law before the issue of the scrip or the presentation of an actual case, but in doing so the necessity of issuing instructions to the local officers showing what land could be located by it, which would have followed, was obviated. I may say in a case like this, where so much doubt was involved, the action of the office was justified and proper.

Q.

A. The claim of Israel Dodge was based upon a concession made to him by the French Government in the year 1800, of 7,056 arpents of land, equivalent to 6,002.50 American acres, in the district of Saint Genevieve, Missouri. It was presented to the old or first board of commissioners, appointed for the settlement of private land claims in Missouri, and rejected by said board. It was subsequently presented to a board of commissioners appointed under the act of July 9, 1832, and March 2, 1833, and recommended by it to Congress for confirmation. The act of Congress of July 4, 1836, which generally confirmed the claims reported upon favorably by said board, excepted this one and a few others in express terms, and it was subsequently confirmed by the act of June 21, 1860. This act provided that if said claim could not be located or surveyed because the land embraced by it had been disposed of by the United States, that the proper surveyor-general should issue a certificate of location to the claimant authorizing him to locate an equal quantity of public land of the United States, subject to sale at private entry, at a price not exceeding \$1.25 per acre.

A certificate was issued in 1865 by the Commissioner of the General Land Office as *ex-officio* surveyor-general of the State of Missouri, authorizing the location of 6,002.50 acres of land of the class referred to. This certificate was wholly located by the heirs of Dodge, but on account of conflicts with prior disposals the same was canceled to the extent of almost 4,000 acres, leaving a fraction over 2,000 acres located.

It was subsequently discovered that the said certificate erroneously recited an act of Congress of June 2, 1854, as authority for its issue and was therefore void, because the act of 1858, which is commonly known as the scrip act, applied only to claims confirmed by that and prior acts of Congress and on this account it became necessary for Congress to validate the locations made which otherwise would have been void. Congress therefore passed the act of June 15, 1880, and after confirming said locations provided for the issue of scrip in eighty-acre subdivisions for the residue of the claim unlocated and made said scrip subject to all the provisions of the act of June 21, 1860, and provided also that each certificate should be located upon any lands not mineral of the United States subject to entry under the laws thereof.

The act of 1860 restricted the location of the scrip to private entry lands, so did the act of 1880, but for the proviso that each certificate should be located on any lands non-mineral subject to entry, and hence the necessity for construction.

L. HARRISON.

W. H. WALKER.

WILLIAM H. WALKER, being duly sworn, was examined as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. State what official position, if any, you hold in the General Land Office, and what position, if any, you held in that office in the month of October, 1880, and the months of April and May, 1881.—Answer. I am the principal clerk on private land claims of the General Land Office at this time; and at that time I was a clerk in the private land claims division, under Mr. Harrison, the present chief clerk of said office.

Q. State, if you know, what were the circumstances relating to the action of the General Land Office in the construction of the act of June 15, 1880, which has been heretofore referred to by witnesses.—A. My recollection is, and to make it more certain I brought down the jacket of a letter (I knew no papers were called for by the committee, but I thought it well to bring it with me), that W. C. Langan, clerk to the Committee on Public Lands, upon September 30, 1880, referred to the General Land Office for Hon. Mr. Converse, then chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, a communication with various inquiries in regard to the act of June 15, 1880, the supplemental act in the Dodge case, and more particularly as to what class of the public lands could be taken with this scrip when issued. It was not then issued because it had not been established before the Land Office who the legal representatives of Israel Dodge, sr., were and all of them. The matter was taken up at once, for the reason, as I

suppose, that it was a special letter, as all such inquiries from members of Congress are considered, and under the rules they have to receive immediate attention. The letter first went to the desk of Mr. Smith, a clerk in the division, who had charge of miscellaneous correspondence to some extent. He replied on October 5, 1880, to Mr. Langan, returning the inclosure and giving the history of the two acts relative to the Dodge claim, stating that the question in regard to the locatability of the scrip on the public domain was receiving the attention of the office at that time, and when a determination was reached he would be further advised.

My own recollection of the matter is that the questions involved, spoken of by Mr. Holcomb, were considered until the 27th of October, 1880, when that letter was written; and my recollection also is that Mr. Harrison, then chief of the division, asked Judge Dickinson, a clerk in that division and an old lawyer, to prepare a decision upon the points in question. My recollection is, further, that Judge Dickinson prepared a decision, and it was taken in to Mr. Holcomb, then acting Commissioner. I know that the letter was then upon Mr. Holcomb's desk; that Mr. Harrison was called in, and a discussion was had as to the true construction of the act of 1880. I was also present—I think Mr. Holcomb called me in first. I gave him a history of the case and of the points to be written up in the letter. I remember after the letter was written that Mr. Holcomb interlined and corrected it to some extent. I remember exactly how it looked. I remember seeing his handwriting in it. I know the matter was very generally discussed in the division between Messrs. Harrison and Dickinson and myself. I find that letter was press-copied in the private land claims division as of the 27th day of October, 1880, and marked with the initial "D," which is the letter of that division; and it is in the handwriting of Miss Archibald, a copyist there, who wrote letters from the rough and who still has a desk there. It was signed by Mr. Holcomb as acting Commissioner, and was then transmitted to the Secretary. Shortly after, a communication was received from the Secretary concurring in the views of the office and directing that the scrip should be issued accordingly.

It was some time before the scrip was issued. It was not until the year 1881, after the parties had gone into a probate court and a decree had been rendered showing who the heirs were, and an administrator *de bonis non* had been appointed for an absent heir. No piece of it could be legally assigned until his interest was represented; he had a small interest in every piece. After the matters of assignment were finally settled I issued the scrip.

The piece which you see lying there, No. 4, has been located, and is now suspended, awaiting the action of the Secretary of the Interior in a case now before him.

I have not examined it to see what class of land it is located on. The written portion is in my handwriting, all except the signature. I prepared the rough for the Government Printing Office, and it is probably there now, retained as "copy."

After its preparation I submitted it to Mr. Harrison, who suggested no changes. The incorporation of the reference to the decisions by the Land Office and the Secretary was a device of my own. I thought it ought to go in to make the matter more clear and unquestionable. Nobody objected to it. I submitted the form to Mr. Holcomb, to show him what I had done, and he did not object. Finally the matter was in proper form, and 99 pieces of scrip were issued. I made a matter of record of it myself, and had the whole care of the case.

Q. Did you learn anything while the matter of the construction of this act of 1880 was under consideration in the General Land Office to make you think that Mr. Holcomb had any interest in the scrip or the construction of the law?—A. No, sir; I never had anything of that kind suggested to me.

Q. Can you make any statement in regard to the practice of the Department in construing such acts before an attempt is made to locate the scrip, or before a question arises, and what can you say as to the propriety of the Department in construing this particular act?—A. I can only say this: considerable has been said in regard to the practice of the office—two Commissioners, one former acting Commissioner, and the present chief clerk having testified. The practice I believe has not been uniform in such matters, each case standing and being treated on its individual merits. There have been very few special cases of this kind that I have any knowledge of. This is the first one I ever adjusted, and there have been but few special scrip cases since, and they not difficult to settle. There is a class of cases which might be called scrip or floats, known as additional homesteads, in which I believe a construction and instructions will be found attached to every piece of it which is approved by the General Land Office and goes upon the market. That follows from certain regulations or decisions made by Secretary Chandler in his time. I have also understood that in what is known as the "Porterfield scrip" a construction was given by the Land Office to the law in the case before the scrip was issued. Being simply a clerk, I had no voice as to the propriety or impropriety of construing the Dodge act of 1880 at that time, but believe, as I before stated, that such construction

was considered then necessary because it was a special matter referred to the office by a member of Congress. That seems to me the true reason why it was done, as the former acting Commissioner testified a while ago. If a construction had not been given then it would have had to be given as soon as the scrip was issued, in the form of a circular, to all the district land officers in the United States.

The honorable Secretary of the Interior, in July last, gave a personal direction that the first piece of this scrip which came into the Land Office located on "unoffered" lands should be submitted to him for inspection. The first piece which came in was No. 1 of the 99 pieces, which was transmitted to me by the public lands division, and I transmitted the whole case with a report as to the issuance of this scrip to the Secretary. It now lies on his desk in the Department. He has not acted on the case yet, as I am informed, on account of this investigation. This piece, No. 4, which I procured yesterday for this committee, and pieces No. 50 and No. 1, located in Dakota, are the only pieces I have seen that were located. I presume a considerable quantity has been located, but these are the only pieces I have had called to my attention. The vital question as to the locatability of the Dodge scrip and all questions involved, except that two acres of said scrip can be located upon one acre of double minimum land within certain limits, are, I think, still open questions to be decided by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in the case now before him, sent up at his personal request.

I mean that neither the General Land Office nor the Department has yet formally declared that a piece of said scrip located upon either unsurveyed or unoffered lands of the United States will be approved as legally located and satisfied.

WM. H. WALKER.

W. J. JOHNSTON.

Mr. W. J. JOHNSTON, being duly sworn, was examined as follows:

Question. Are you the Mr. Johnston who was in partnership with Messrs. Luce and Holcomb in the practice of law in this city?—Answer. I am.

Q. State when and where and how you first acquired knowledge of the act of June 15, 1880, in relation to the heirs of Israel Dodge, and of the scrip issued under that act.—A. My first information was derived, about the month of March, 1881, as near as I can recollect. About that time in the course of my business I happened to be in the room of the private land claims division of the General Land Office. I saw lying there this scrip which was then in course of preparation, about to be completed and delivered to the parties entitled to it. I noticed that it was a class of land scrip that I had not before seen, and I picked it up and read the face of the scrip; I then made some inquiry about it and was referred to the laws. I examined the laws with regard to it authorizing its issue and the construction that had been placed on the law by Mr. Holcomb, then acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, and by the Secretary of the Interior. I was at that time engaged in the practice of law before the General Land Office and the Department of the Interior, and also interested in the purchase and sale of land scrip of various kinds and was associated with Mr. L. C. Black, of Cincinnati, Ohio. I immediately sat down, when I returned to my office, and wrote to Mr. Black, giving him a short outline of this scrip, stating that I thought it would be a good scrip to purchase, inasmuch as it was limited in quantity, and that it would be equally as good as additional homestead claims which we were engaged in purchasing. That was the first intimation and the first knowledge that I ever had of the scrip or the law authorizing its issue.

Q. Are you owner or part owner in this scrip?—A. I am part owner with Mr. Black.

Q. When did you become so?—A. I became such owner at the time that Mr. Black purchased this scrip; at the time I wrote to Mr. Black in March, 1881, he replied to me that he would endeavor to purchase the scrip; he afterwards notified me that he had failed, that it had been purchased by another party. Subsequently, I think about 1882, if I remember in December, Mr. Black notified me that he had purchased the scrip from the former purchaser; that is the time I acquired my first interest. After learning in 1881 that he had failed to purchase the scrip from the original custodians of it, the parties to whom it had been delivered, I gave up any idea of obtaining the scrip, because, learning that it had been bought by a dealer in scrip, we supposed it would be sold by him as we intended to sell it. After title had been perfected in the first purchaser he offered the entire lot for sale, and Mr. Black then purchased the scrip; at that time I acquired my interest; this was in December, 1882.

Q. How large an interest have you had at any time in this scrip?—A. Well, Mr. Black and myself purchased it together. We have been associated in the purchase of land scrip of various kinds, and whatever Mr. Black has bought I have had an interest in. Mr. Black has had a portion of my capital in his possession; we have been connected together in partnership and usually are jointly interested.

Q. I do not desire to draw out your private business relations, so I will simply ask

how much of the scrip you and Mr. Black bought together?—A. We purchased all of the scrip.

Q. What did the scrip cost?—A. We paid about \$11 an acre for it, and it cost about \$43,000.

Q. Do you know what was paid by the first purchaser?

Mr. BLACK (interrupting). I. will give you that history when I testify.

Q. The scrip you read in the office of the chief clerk of the private land claims, was it a printed copy or a draft?—A. It was a printed copy as it now appears.

Q. On whose desk was it?—A. On the desk of Mr. Harrison, chief of private land claims.

Q. What conversation had you prior to that time with Mr. Holcomb and Mr. Luce in regard to it?—A. I never had any conversation of any kind or character. I knew nothing about the scrip until that time.

Q. After the time of the dissolution of the firm of Luce, Holcomb & Johnston, referred to by Mr. Holcomb, were there not some business relations still existing between you?—A. The firm was continued by Luce and myself under the firm style of Luce & Johnston. Mr. Holcomb's connection with the firm was absolutely closed; he had no further relations of any kind from that day forward, and has never had any business relations with me from that day to the present in connection with any land matters in my charge.

Q. I am requested to ask you, Mr. Johnston, during the time of copartnership existing whether Mr. Holcomb was at any time interested in any scrip transaction or in any of your scrip investments?—A. He was not; he was not interested in any way, shape, or manner with any scrip transaction or with my investments. My relations with Mr. Black were entirely distinct and separate.

W. J. JOHNSTON.

W. C. HILL.

W. C. HILL, being duly sworn, was examined as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. What is your name, residence, and occupation?—Answer. W. C. Hill. I reside in Washington and deal in all kinds of land scrip except the Dodge scrip, and have for the past five or six years. Was formerly a clerk in the private lands division.

Q. At what time?—A. From 1872 until some time in the year 1875; about two and a half years.

Q. Do you know anything about the facts and circumstances connected with the issue of this scrip?—A. Nothing but what appears in the records.

Q. Can you state what the custom of the General Land Office is in regard to the construction of an act like the act of 1880?—A. I have examined every class of scrip issued during forty years. This is the first scrip I have ever examined which did not quote the law. And this is the first and only scrip that I have ever examined in which the construction of the law was undertaken before a location of the scrip was made.

Q. You are a dealer in scrip. Are you interested in this Dodge scrip?—A. No, sir.

Q. Are you interested in some other scrip?—A. I have been interested in other scrip the sale of which was affected by this.

Q. Your interest is identical, then, with the interest of the gentleman here who wishes to file a brief, Mr. Redington?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you state anything further?—A. I wish to state here that Mr. Holcomb states that the law is quoted in the scrip. I wish to call the attention of the committee to the fact that it is not. Mr. Holcomb said in his testimony that this scrip quoted the law under which it is issued. It leaves out the Senate amendment to that law. It quotes the law as it came from the House and was referred by Mr. Converse's committee to the House. Mr. Converse is the man who called on the General Land Office for the construction now under investigation.

Q. Where did Mr. Converse reside?—A. I think in Columbus, Ohio; I think he is a member of the House now.

Q. You say this affects your scrip. This is only three or four thousand acres, as I understand it.—A. That is a good deal of scrip, however, when scrip is selling as high as it does now.

Q. How high is it now?—A. I believe these gentlemen claim to have sold it as high as \$16 an acre.

Q. What makes it so high; is it because there is little land for it to be placed upon?—A. No; because there is a very little scrip left compared to the quantity of land upon which it can be placed.

Q. The less scrip there is that can be located on all lands the more valuable it is, and as that amount is limited, the addition to that amount of three or four thousand acres is

a material matter and affects prices. Is that the idea?—A. Yes, sir; we were paying last spring \$13 per acre to the soldiers and local dealers for soldiers' additional homestead claims (which is the scrip the Dodge scrip competes with) when this scrip came onto the market, and we have made no sales since.

W. C. HILL.

J. W. LE BARNES.

J. W. LE BARNES, being duly sworn, was examined as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. You may state your name, residence, and present occupation.—Answer. J. W. Le Barnes; I reside in Washington; and am acting as assistant law clerk of the General Land Office.

Q. How long in that position have you been employed in the General Land Office?—A. I have been employed in the General Land Office about nine years; in my present position about three years.

Q. State, if you know, what were the facts and circumstances connected with the issue of this Dodge scrip, which have been referred to by the witnesses, under the act of 1880?—A. I knew nothing with regard to the issue of that scrip except that Mr. Holcomb, Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, handed me a copy of the bill and asked me what I thought of it. I did not see the decision until after it was printed.

Q. Did you learn anything during the time the issue of the scrip was under consideration to lead you to suppose that Mr. Holcomb had any interest in the construction which should be given to the act or to the scrip to be issued under it?—A. No, sir.

Q. What can you say as to the practice of the General Land Office with regard to construing such acts prior to the time when a question arises under the act or as to the form of the scrip?—A. My understanding is that it is not the usual practice to make a decision in advance of the issue of scrip or in advance of any attempted location as a usual thing, not necessarily, however, as an invariable practice; that I understand to be the usual practice. In respect of the form of scrip, all that I have ever seen contained an extract of the material portions of the law. There is one instance, the Porterfield scrip, in which a decision in respect to the class of land upon which the scrip should be located would appear to have been made before the issue of the scrip. I have seen no other case except in the present instance. The form of it is different from any I have ever seen. It refers to the act; it quotes that portion of the act upon which the decision turned and refers to the decision. I do not know of any other case in which a reference is made to the decision.

Q. You may state anything more which, in your judgment, will throw any light upon the propriety of the construction of this act at the time it was made by the Department or upon the question under investigation by the committee.—A. I don't know that I know any facts to state in regard to it.

By Mr. VAN WYCK:

Q. You were one of the clerks of the Land Office?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was your attention called to it in any way?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under what circumstances?—A. I was acting law clerk, and Mr. Holcomb handed me the bill and asked my opinion.

Q. Did you examine it?—A. I did.

Q. What then was done with it?—A. I told him my opinion.

Q. What then was done?—A. Mr. Holcomb took a different view of the matter and was acting Commissioner, and had the decision to make. All I had to do was to answer his questions. It was not handed to me formally for any formal opinion. The whole matter was informal.

Q. Did he designate any point or ask your opinion generally?—A. I don't know that he did designate any point.

Q. Then he asked your opinion generally?—A. Generally, I think. I saw what the point was, whether he mentioned it or not. I discovered it on examination.

Q. You examined the case?—A. I did.

Q. And gave Mr. Holcomb your opinion?—A. Yes.

Q. Your opinion of the locatability of the scrip?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he differed with you?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. What then?—A. That is all I know of it. I never saw the case. I saw the bill. I did not know what action had been taken until I saw the printed opinion.

Q. This opinion was written in your office; is not that the same office?—A. No, sir. I was not in the private lands division.

Q. In what division were you?—A. I was acting law clerk.

Q. Law clerk of the Land Department?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you gave your opinion adverse to the locatability of the scrip on unoffered lands?—A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew nothing more about it until you saw the printed thing?—A. No, sir.
J. W. LE BARNES.

L. C. BLACK.

Mr. L. C. BLACK, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the CHAIRMAN:

Question. Are you one of the present owners of the Dodge scrip?—Answer. I own at present a portion of it; at one time I owned it all.

Q. Where do you reside, and what is your occupation?—A. Cincinnati, Ohio; my occupation is attorney at law, and the sale and purchase of land-scrip is a side issue.

Q. If you desire to be heard upon the question now under examination by the committee, namely, as to whether there was collusion, fraud, or corruption in the action of the acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, or the Secretary of the Interior, or their subordinates in giving a construction at the time it was done to the act of 1880, under which the Dodge scrip was issued, or in issuing the certificates for said scrip, you may do so, confining yourself to questions of fact and leaving matters of law and arguments to be presented in your brief.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Chairman, I have here a letter from Mr. Luce, who is at Bozeman, Mont., in reply to a communication from me asking him as to the facts and circumstances under which this matter came into his hands. Inasmuch as his name has been brought into this matter I thought I would ask the committee to let it go in as a part of the evidence. I suppose it will speak for itself.

The CHAIRMAN. You may file the letter, to be considered by the committee for what it is worth, in connection with your testimony.

The letter is as follows:

BOZEMAN, MONT., January 18, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, stating that a resolution of inquiry had been introduced and passed in the United States Senate on December 12, 1883, relative to scrip issued to the heirs of Israel Dodge, under an act of Congress of June 15, 1880, as stated in your letter, and also stating that Mr. Holcomb, as acting Commissioner of the General Land Office, construed said act, and that the Secretary of the Interior affirmed such construction in November, 1880; and further, that Hill & Thomas, in their paper called *The Reporter*, made an attack on the scrip, alleging that Holcomb, in the General Land Office, and I, in the Secretary's Office, in collusion with outside parties, had given a construction not authorized by law. And you ask me to state my recollection as to how the matter came into my hands.

I have some recollection of writing an opinion relative to that act and scrip while I was in the Department of the Interior. In the Assistant Attorney-General's Office there were two classes of cases or business in the office, (1) contested cases, and the like, which were sent into the office at stated intervals from Mr. Sturgus's room, once per month. These cases the law clerks took from the desk in which they were placed, and wrote up decision or opinions thereon for the Assistant Attorney-General, and, if approved by him, they were sent to the Secretary for signature.

(2) This class of cases or business were matters in which there was no contests, circulars, construction of statutes, and the like. This class was always considered current business, and came into the Assistant Attorney-General's Office daily, as it was received, from Mr. Sturgus's room, and went onto the table of the Assistant Attorney-General, who gave out each particular matter or case to the different clerks under him. The Dodge matter came into my hands this way: I cannot recollect who was filling the chair or place of the Assistant Attorney-General at the time; but the matter was put into my hands by the Assistant Attorney-General, or, if he was absent, by whomsoever was filling the position for the time being, and in no other way. Mr. Sturgus's records ought to show how and when the case came to the Secretary's Office, when it was sent to the Assistant Attorney-General's Office, and when it was returned to the General Land Office.

I have this to say, that it came to my desk in the regular way and in no other way. I knew nothing about who was interested in the scrip, and no one outside or inside the Department influenced or attempted to influence my action. I have no recollection of any one's talking to me about the matter, and know that no outside party ever spoke to me about it. I cannot recollect that Mr. Holcomb ever mentioned the matter to me before I wrote up the opinion, or at any time until last summer when he was here, when he told me of the libelous action of Hill & Thomas, in their paper.

Now, it is possible that the construction of the act is wrong; but so far as I am con-

cerned it is an honest, unbiased, and uninfluenced opinion; and whoever says that there was any collusion between me and Holcomb, or Holcomb and me and outside parties, lies. The matter was short piece of work, and among the very many cases passed upon by me has left no very definite impression on my mind; but this I know, no one ever undertook to argue the matter, or talk to me about it, or to influence my opinion about it.

I have not been kept posted about this matter, and your letter was the first intimation I had of the action in Congress. So far as the attack concerns the action on the matter by the Secretary's Office, there is not the shadow of a foundation for it. It is worse than malicious.

If you will let me know how this thing goes I shall be glad.

Very truly, yours,

L. A. LUCE.

L. C. BLACK, Esq.,

(Care W. J. Johnston, Esq.),

Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. BLACK. My first knowledge that there was such an act as the act of June, 1880, for the relief of the heirs of Israel Dodge, &c., or that there was such scrip, or anything about it, was conveyed to me by a letter from Mr. Johnston, who has already given his testimony, dated March 29, 1881. He wrote me a letter reciting the substance of what he recited in his testimony here, giving me the names of the parties who represented the heirs of Israel Dodge, namely, Henry S. Caldwell, of Saint Mary's, Missouri, and Governor Dodge, of Burlington, Iowa. I thereupon began a correspondence with those gentlemen. Mr. Dodge referred me to Mr. Caldwell, who, he said, was managing the matter. I wrote him a letter submitting an offer for the scrip, and I have copies of my letters. The first letter was dated May 21, 1881, in which he advised me that he could sell, and asking me to make him a bid. I thereupon made him a bid of \$2.50 an acre for the scrip. By letter dated May 28 he says that I have been overbid, and that he has sold the whole to another party.

Q. For how much?—A. He does not say. I have since heard that it was \$2.80. The scrip being only applicable to single minimum land, was considered about half as valuable as it would be if locatable upon double minimum land worth in my opinion, \$5 at that time if so locatable on \$2.50 or double minimum land. I supposed that this scrip had all been located and gone, but in December, 1882, I received a telegram from Mr. Talbot, of Iowa, asking me to bid for the whole of it. I thereupon instituted inquiry as to whether there had been any action invalidating it in any way, and found there had not, and in the course of correspondence, which I have here, but will not read, I made purchase of the scrip at \$11 an acre, and have since then sold all except about 1,400 acres.

I have attempted as preparatory to this inquiry to ascertain how much has been located, and to the best of my information there has been from 2,000 to 2,500 acres located. The scrip has been used very largely for what is called town-site purposes; you know when they want to build a town in the West they do it in a hurry; you cannot use lands subject to a pre-emption claim, because it takes six months. You cannot go upon homestead lands, because it takes five years. Hence, if they can get scrip to enable them to lay out a town and sell lots it is very useful in that connection, and it is valuable. That has been the use this scrip and like scrip has been put to. It is not the value of the wild land, because no wild land is worth more than \$3 per acre; it is simply because you can make use of it quickly. I do not believe that I have anything further to say except that Mr. Hill has attributed the declining values in scrip to this issue of Dodge scrip. I will say simply that he attributes it to the wrong thing. I do not think that this has affected the market one way or the other. It is simply because values have declined in everything; the Dodge scrip for which I paid \$11 in 1882, if there were nothing affecting its title, I do not think I would pay \$6 for to-day, simply because it has declined in price.

I do not think I have hurt Mr. Hill any; the country has hurt him if he has been hurt. Mr. Johnson, according to my understanding of it, had no knowledge of the scrip at the time the constructions were made and had no interest in it until two years thereafter.

Q. You say somebody solicited you to purchase it?—A. I received a telegram from a holder of it asking me to buy it.

Q. Who was that?—A. Mr. Talbot.

Q. I understood you to say some one in Ohio?—A. I meant Iowa.

Q. Talbot was the man who bought it originally?—A. Yes, sir; he paid \$2.80 for it.

Q. He bought the whole or it?—A. Yes, sir. At the time the construction was made nobody but the legal representatives of Dodge had any interest in it, and as to the prac-

tice in the land office, I only want to call attention to the fact that this question arose also under the Porterfield act: that is, as to whether the scrip authorized under that act could be located on unoffered lands. The same course was taken there that was in the Dodge scrip, to wit: The Land Office sent its views to the Secretary of the Interior, and the question settled by determining that the scrip could be used on *unoffered lands*, and that finding was put on the margin of the scrip at the time of its issue and signed there by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as shown in Exhibit A to my testimony.

J. C. BLACK.

EXHIBIT A.—*Testimony of J. C. Black.*

NOTE.—This warrant may be located upon "*unoffered lands*," and is assignable in the manner and form prescribed by the "rules and regulations" of this office under act of March 3, 1855.

The register and receiver of the land office for the land district which this warrant may be surrendered will require the locators to sign an application designating the particular tracts selected in satisfaction thereof, and will duly attest the same (certifying thereunder that said tract has been surveyed and *is not otherwise appropriated*); and further, will attach an *addendum* to the usual monthly abstract of selections and locations that may be made under this special act, and will return the warrant to this office for patent.

These officers are entitled to their *regular fees* as prescribed by *general laws*.

(Signed:)

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office.

S. Rep. 135—4

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PIKE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 1104.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred bill S. 1104, having considered the same, have instructed me to make the following report :

That the following amendments be made to the bill :

In line 12, section 1, after the word "States" and before the words "or before any mayor," insert "or before the clerk of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or before any commissioner of deeds of any State or Territory of the United States."

At end of section 2 add the words "subject to the proviso contained in the first section of this act."

In line 6, section 3, after the word "commissioner," insert the words "of deeds."

In line 3 of the same section strike out the word "the" and insert in place thereof the word "any."

In section 5, line 2, strike out the words "have not" and insert in place thereof the words "is not required by law to have an."

Your committee recommend the passage of said bill with the aforesaid amendments.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 7, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

The Committee on Patents, to whom was referred on January 10, 1884, the petition of William H. Ward, of Monongahela City, Pa., praying for relief and compensation for the use of certain patents by the United States, respectfully report :

That, having considered and examined said petition, said Committee on Patents, on the 31st day of January, 1884, ordered the same to be transmitted (in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government," approved March 3, 1883,) to the Court of Claims of the United States, together with the vouchers, papers, proofs, and documents appertaining thereto.



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 660.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 660) to carry into effect the recommendations of the Board of Admirals, convened pursuant to the joint resolution approved February 5, 1879, in the case of Commander James H. Sands, United States Navy, respectfully submit the following report as the result of their consideration thereof:

The committee adopts and indorses cordially the report submitted at the last Congress, in the following words:

The relief given to Commander James H. Sands in the bill is that recommended for him by the Board of Admirals of which Rear-Admiral Le Roy was president.

So frequently has the Senate Naval Committee made favorable and unanimous reports indorsing the claim of Commander Sands to the relief given by this bill, which is to correct an injustice to him by promotions wrongfully made over him in 1866, that a simple and brief reference only is needed to the past action thereon.

This officer was prompt in calling attention to the injustice referred to, which was so glaring in its character as to have demanded prompt redress, which strangely is still withheld from him.

Three officers were taken from below him and passed over his head. One of these, Mr. Cassell, a most gallant officer, is now dead. The two still living, and now above him, Commander Robley D. Evans, stood thirteen numbers below him, and Commander George W. Coffin stood twenty-eight numbers below him prior to their promotion in 1866, which carried them many numbers above him.

Commander Evans' record is that of a good, a gallant, and an efficient officer; but, as the findings and reports of two boards of admirals show, his qualifications and services did not justify his promotion over Commander Sands, who, moreover, participated with him in his only battle, that of the land assault by the Navy on Fort Fisher, where Evans was desperately wounded whilst gallantly leading his men. As he lay wounded his classmate Sands was passing him in the charge on the works, when his wounded comrade called on him for assistance. This was cheerfully given him, Sands going out to his side in the exposed position in which he lay under a heavy fire from the fort, and bound up his wounds, and only left his side because duty called him to renew the assault with his men. And Mr. Sands afterwards performed valuable service in that action, which won him the commendation of his superior officers.

That it was unjust to make promotion of Evans over Sands is manifest.

What Coffin did to merit his extraordinary promotion nowhere appears; but his efficiency as an officer is recognized.

At the instance of the Secretary of the Navy, in 1869, a joint resolution was passed, and approved July 1, 1870, providing for a Board to examine into and report upon all complaints of similar injustice, of which many had been made. Commander Sands having laid briefly his complaint before that Board—of which Vice-Admiral Rowan was president—received its favorable recommendation. (Senate Mis. Doc. 74, second session Forty-second Congress.)

The Senate passed a bill, No. 854, giving him with others, the relief recommended; only sixteen out of forty-four who had presented complaints having been favorably recommended.

Through a great error of fact, since ascertained, in certain statements made to the House of Representatives, his name was stricken from that bill; and being absent at sea on duty in the Pacific he had no chance to correct this additional injury done to him.

He subsequently, in a memorial to Congress, called attention to this error, and by proof from the records of the Navy Department fully sustained his claim. A strong unanimous report was submitted to the Senate by its Committee on Naval Affairs (No. 282, second session Forty-fifth Congress), strongly indorsing the relief prayed, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Thompson, having written to the committee on March 1, 1878, to the following effect:

"I am not aware of any reason, so far as the record of Mr. Sands is concerned, why the recommendations of the Board, under the joint resolution of July 1, 1878, should not have been adopted."

Pending action on that bill and report, the joint resolution of February 25, 1879, was passed and approved, and before its approval, and because of its passage, the House Committee on Naval Affairs asked Mr. Sands if he would not go before the Board provided for under it. Having the utmost confidence in the justice and merit of his case, and being entitled to go before the Board when it should be organized, having been absent on sea duty in the Pacific Ocean when the first Board was in session, he readily consented to go before it, feeling assured of the strength of his claim. The House committee, in its report on his bill, then especially recognized his right so to appear before the Board under that joint resolution. He did appear before this second Board, fully and carefully laid his case before the Board, and its report is as follows:

The Board, after mature consideration of the case of Lieutenant-Commander James H. Sands, United States Navy, and examination of the records bearing thereon, find that he was unjustly passed over by the promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The Board recommend the restoration of Lieutenant-Commander Sands to his original relative position in the Navy list, next below Charles McGregor.

WILLIAM E. LE ROY,
Rear-Admiral and President.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Rear-Admiral.
GEO. B. BALCH,
Rear-Admiral.

JAMES C. DULIN,
Recorder.

This report was forwarded to Congress. In the Senate a bill, No. 1210, covering the case of Commander Sands and three others on the active list, was presented, referred to the committee, fully considered by, and received a strong, unanimous, favorable report from the Senate Naval Committee. (No. 651 Senate report, second session Forty-sixth Congress.)

When reached in the call of the Calendar, this bill was passed on 15th day of June, 1880, but, upon motion, was reconsidered, and recommitted at the request of a Senator.

In committee it was again considered fully, and no opposition whatever was made to it, and it received again a strong favorable report; but before final action could be had upon it the Senate adjourned finally for the session, and that bill failed on that account.

Secretary Hunt, upon examination of the case, strongly indorsed its merits, and recommended that the President, by nomination, give the relief proper in the case.

This bill (No. 538) was presented, and was referred to the committee for consideration.

The intention of the Board of Admirals in its recommendation as to Commander Sands was clearly to place him in his original position above Commander Evans, who, by reason of his unjust promotion over Mr. Sands, now stands "next below" Charles McGregor on the Navy list.

The indisputable merit of the claim presented by Commander Sands for the relief given by this bill is so self-evident that but one conclusion is possible, and that is here given by this committee in its cordial indorsement, here added to the many heretofore made upon this claim, that the bill be promptly passed, and this deserving officer find, at last, a satisfactory correction of this act of injustice of which he so properly complained.

In again reporting this bill for the relief of Commander Sands, your committee cannot hesitate to strongly urge its prompt consideration and its passage.

Every day of delay in granting the relief given by the bill is but an aggravation of the injustice, to remedy which we recommend the passage of this bill; and the committee submits that *justice, fair dealing, and a faithful adherence* to the many precedents established by Congress in correcting similar acts of injustice, as well as the proper regard for the judgment of the distinguished admirals who indorse this measure, should command early and favorable action on the bill.

And your committee would add that, since the date of the injustice sought to be corrected, the career of this officer has been one so creditable to himself and manifesting such merit and professional ability (as is shown by the reports of his superiors) that the correctness of the recommendation of the Board of Admirals is made certain, and your committee recommends earnestly the immediate passage of the bill.

C

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 661.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 661) to carry into effect the recommendations of the Board of Admirals, convened pursuant to joint resolution of February 5, 1879, in the case of Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, United States Navy, respectfully reports:

That it adopts the report submitted at the last Congress upon the case of Commander Sigsbee as follows:

[Senate report No. 672, Forty-seventh Congress, first session.]

Your committee have carefully considered the merits of the claim upon which this bill rests. It only differs from the case of Commander Sands in the fact that but *one* officer, Commander George D. Coffin, was taken from *seven* numbers *below* Lieutenant-Commander Sigsbee, and, under the act of July 25, 1866, promoted *thirty-four* numbers *above* him.

The great injustice in this lies in the fact that Commander Sigsbee had seen far greater war service than Commander Coffin, the latter having only been in the engagement at Fort Fisher, where he was slightly wounded, whereas Mr. Sigsbee participated in the battle in Mobile Bay, under Farragut, and also in the assault by the sailor on Fort Fisher; and his record for gallantry in both actions is excellent.

That his professional qualifications are fully up to the standard fixed by the act of July 25, 1866, is evident from the fact that Commander Sigsbee's name is known to the scientific world in connection with his deep-sea soundings and surveys as that of an officer whose ability is a great credit to the United States Navy. He and Commander Sands were the only officers of their class whose complaints were adjudged to be well made by the Rowan Board in 1871.

His name with that of Mr. Sands was omitted from Senate bill No. 854, when it passed the House to carry out the recommendations of that Board. This omission, as this committee has reported in the case of Commander Sands, was the result of an *error*, afterwards made manifest from the records, but which deprived them of the relief they should *then* have received.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, suggested that he also should with Mr. Sands go before the Board of Admirals provided for under the joint resolution approved February 5, 1879, instead of asking special legislation to correct the error referred to.

Commander Sigsbee *did* appear before that Board and asked a careful scrutiny of his record and of his complaint, and received its favorable recommendation, in these words, to wit:

The Board, after mature consideration of the case of Lieut. Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, United States Navy, and examination of the records bearing thereon, find that he was unjustly passed over by the promotions made in conformity with the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866.

The Board recommend the restoration of Lieutenant-Commander Sigsbee to his original relative position on the Navy list next below Robley D. Evans.

WM. E. LE ROY,
Rear-Admiral and President.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Rear-Admiral.
GEO. B. BALCH,
Rear-Admiral.

“ JAMES C. DULIN, Recorder.”

This being forwarded to Congress, Commander Sigsbee has sought to obtain the relief recommended by the Board, but has been delayed therein by the same obstructions that operated in the case of his brother officer, Commander Sands.

The committee, seeing that the object of the Board was to place Mr. Sigsbee in his original place *relative* to Commander Coffin, who was *unjustly* promoted over him, recommending that he be restored to his place above that officer, who now stands "next below Robley D. Evans," think this proper.

The careful examinations of and scrutiny into the record of Commander Sigsbee by the two Boards of Admirals and by the committees of the Senate, when considering the recommendations of the Boards, all resulting in reports favorable to his claim and establishing the fact that injustice was done him in the regard complained of by him, convince this committee that simple justice demands the granting of the relief sought, and they recommend that the bill be passed.

And this report we supplement with the recommendations made in the reports in the cases of Commanders Sands and Glass, and the committee having learned that Mr. Sigsbee since the last Congress has been promoted to the grade of commander, recommends that the bill be amended by striking out the word "lieutenant" in the bill where it occurs, that his rank as commander may be properly given, and that the bill so amended be passed by the Senate.

C

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 662.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 662) to carry into effect the recommendations of the Board of Admirals, convened pursuant to joint resolution of February 5, 1879, in the case of Commander Henry Glass, United States Navy, submits the following report:

The committee adopts the report upon this case that was made at the last session of Congress, to wit:

Upon examination into the merits of this bill your committee find that this officer was one of the four on the active list who, out of the twenty-three who submitted their complaints to the Le Roy Board, made good their complaints of injustice done to them by the promotions made over them under the act of July 25, 1866. Prior to that act Commander Glass stood at the head of his class, and five officers, McGregor, Harris, Cassel, Evans, and Coffin, who stood on the list, respectively, three, four, twenty-five, twenty-nine, and forty-five numbers below him, were unjustly promoted over him.

The records show that during the late war this officer participated in over fifteen engagements with forts and batteries in Charleston Harbor, and in the Saint John's, Stono, North Edisto, and Broad Rivers, in South Carolina, bearing himself with gallantry and receiving most flattering commendations from his commanding officers. None of those passed over him had as good battle record as he.

The report of the Board of Admirals, to which he submitted his complaint, is as follows, to wit:

REPORT OF SPECIAL BOARD.

The Board, after mature consideration of the case of Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass, United States Navy, and all the papers submitted to it, hereto annexed, find that signal injustice was done to this officer by the promotions made in conformity with the act approved July 25, 1866.

The records on file in the Department show that Lieutenant-Commander Glass participated in all the general engagements with forts and batteries in Charleston Harbor from July 18, 1863, to September 8, 1863; engagements with batteries in Stono River, South Carolina, December 25, 1864, and July 3 to 11, 1864; engagements with batteries in North Edisto River, South Carolina, February 9, 1865, and capture of Georgetown, S. C., in all of which he performed faithful and efficient service.

The record of this officer also shows high professional qualifications and attainments.

The Board recommend that Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass, United States Navy, be restored to his original position on the Navy list, next after Commander E. M. Sheppard.

WM. E. LE ROY,
Rear-Admiral and President.
STEPHEN D. TRENCARD,
Rear-Admiral.
GEO. B. BALCH,
Rear-Admiral.

JAMES C. DULIN,
Recorder.

With such a record before the committee, and such a report from the distinguished officers who composed that Board of Admirals, your committee must recommend that the bill which will carry out the conclusions of the Board in his case be passed.

And in making this report the committee, as in the report submitted with bill S. —, cannot too strongly impress upon the Senate that the relief given by this bill is not only such as justice and merit require to be given, but such as is called for by good faith towards those who appeared before a tribunal of our own creation, whose findings and judgment upon the merits of this officer should be respected by Congress, and the relief given promptly and without hesitation.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

R E P O R T :

[To accompany bill S. 1063.]

* The sections of the Revised Statutes proposed to be amended by this bill provide the method by which societies for benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious, or missionary purposes, including societies for mutual improvement or the promotion of the arts, may be incorporated without special acts of incorporation.

The only change sought to be made in section 545 is to strike out the limitation of "twenty years" as the life of such corporations, leaving them to fix the term for themselves, subject only to the reserved right of Congress to alter, amend, or abolish such charters of incorporation.

Section 546 limits the right of such corporations to take, receive, hold, and convey real and personal property to such as may be necessary to the purposes of such society, as stated in their certificate of incorporation.

As this limitation may be construed to limit the right to hold property other than such as may be necessary for the offices of such society, property as a source of income, to be used for the purposes of such corporations, the committee recommend that it be so modified as to authorize such corporations to hold property the annual profits or income from which shall not exceed \$25,000, which shall be devoted to the certified purposes of such corporation; but this act not to be construed as exempting any property from taxation not already exempted by the laws now in force.

Section 547 provides that such corporations "may annually, or oftener, elect from its members its trustees, directors, or managers." The bill proposes to leave such corporations free to regulate by their by-laws the time and manner of electing their trustees, directors, or managers, and does not restrict them to their members only.

Section 549 provides that such corporations may, by a vote of two-thirds of the shares of stock in such corporation, sell and dispose of any real estate acquired by it when such lot or building shall become ineligible for the uses for which they were intended.

The committee recommends the repeal of this section, and in lieu of it a provision authorizing such corporation, upon a vote of a majority of the shares of stock, or a majority of the trustees, directors, or managers, to lease, mortgage, or sell and convey any property of such cor-

poration, the proceeds to be applied or invested to the use and benefit of such corporation.

Section 551 requires that no corporation acting under sections 545 to 550 inclusive, "shall hold real estate more than five years, except so much as shall be necessary for the purposes named in its certificate."

The committee recommends the repeal of this section, believing that such corporations should not be compelled to dispose of property at a sacrifice which may be or may have been devised or given for charities such as these.

The committee submits with this report a letter from Mr. Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and one from Samuel V. Niles, esq., president of the Children's Hospital, with the suggestions of which the committee fully concurs, and therefore report the bill back with amendments, and recommend that it pass.

[Re Senate bill 1063.]

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, February 5, 1884.

DEAR SIR: As president of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, organized under the general law of the District of Columbia, my attention has been called to serious defects in that law.

These were, perhaps, of no great consequence when special charters could easily have been obtained from Congress, and when occasions for such charters were few, but with the growth of the District in wealth, in culture, and in population, much of which needs charitable and benevolent organizations, the restricted and limited character of the powers conferred by the general law need reconsideration.

A very well considered bill, introduced by yourself January 14, is before your committee, and I hope it will be pressed to a speedy passage.

No such corporation, for instance, can expect to become permanently useful whose existence is limited to twenty years.

And the limitation as to the amount of property, real or personal, to be held by such an institution is an effectual barrier to the establishment of any great hospital or library, or other useful public corporation.

We have nearly completed a hospital with seven acres of ground. We have another lot in the city covered with buildings which, by the present law, we must sell within three years from this time, whether we get a good price or not, thus placing us at the mercy of any one desiring to purchase.

However these restrictions may have been appropriate at the time of their enactment, the times and the city of Washington have outgrown them, and I beg leave to solicit your earnest attention and that of your committee to the necessity of the amendments embodied in the bill.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

SAM. F. MILLER.

HON. J. J. INGALLS,
Chairman Senate Committee on District of Columbia.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, January 11, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the board of directors of the Children's Hospital to request you to introduce the inclosed bill in the Senate.

This hospital was organized in 1870 under the act of Congress of May, 1870 (United States Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia, sections 545 to 552).

This act limits the existence of corporations created under it to twenty years; does not authorize such a corporation to mortgage any of its property, even though it be necessary for the advancement of the object for which it was organized; does not authorize it to hold real estate more than five years, except such as is in actual use of the corporation; does not authorize it to sell its real estate unless it surrenders its charter, except the lot in actual use, in which case the proceeds must be invested in the purchase of another lot to be used for the same purpose; and requires the election

of trustees to be held every year, instead of in classes of one, two, and three or more years. The object of this bill is to remove these obstacles.

The Children's Hospital is particularly anxious to have the amendment passed, because several years ago Dr. J. C. Hall left it several pieces of unimproved real estate, which yield no income, but are a burden to the hospital by the annual payment of taxes.

Hoping that you will comply with the request of the directors, and will also give the matter your favorable attention when it comes before your committee (District of Columbia), and before the Senate, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL V. NILES,
President Children's Hospital.

Hon. JOHN J. INGALLS,
United States Senate.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAHONE, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 1473.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred bill S. 1473, respectfully report as follows:

The committee reports that this bill ought to pass. The present Government building at Richmond, Va., was erected in 1856, or thereabouts. The population of Richmond at that time was about 35,000. The present population is over 80,000. The gross receipts of the Richmond post-office for the year 1856 was \$31,975.19. The receipts for the single quarter ending June 30, 1883, were \$117,397, or about \$470,000 for a year. The salary of the postmaster for 1856 was \$2,000; for 1883 it was \$3,400. The letters and statements from the Postmaster-General, the postmaster of Richmond, the collector of internal revenue, and others, laid before the committee and returned herewith, as part hereof, show that the space in the present building is utterly inadequate to the demands of the public service, and a letter from the Supervising Architect herewith filed shows that the amount asked is reasonable.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., January 29, 1884.

GENTLEMEN: When this building was constructed, 1852-'54, the population of this city was but little over 27,000; now, according to the city census, taken last year, it is 71,000. Then the post-office receipts amounted to \$——; now, as our report shows, we have an income of over \$116,000. Then there were employed in the post-office in every branch of its business, an average of eight men; now we have full service for twenty-two men. Then we had no money-order system connected with the post-office; now we have three clerks engaged in this special service, who handle and count over \$2,000,000 annually. Then we had no carrier service connected with the office; now we have, including substitute carriers, a force of twenty-three men thus engaged, for whose accommodation room has to be made in the office. At that time but three railroads had their termini here, and on these we had daily mails only, except as between here and Washington; now we have seven railroads terminating here, and double daily mails on all of them, except on the road between here and Washington, and on that we have mails three times daily. Then there were no postal cars, or postal clerks, but simply "route agents" who accompanied the mails, and of these, so far as I have been able to learn, there were not over eight men running into this office; now we have on the various lines of roads a force of forty-three men, acting as postal clerks, who are daily thrust into this office, and for whom space has to be provided, for the reason that suitable accommodations for them cannot be had elsewhere in the vicinity for either love or money. At least one-third of these men are frequently present at the same time in our office, which, with our own clerks and attachés, make a crowd of over sixty men, most of whom are in a single room. The building can be easily extended 35 or 40 feet in length on the present lot. This would give us ample room on the first floor for all the post-office operations for the next

twenty-five years to come, and perhaps for a much longer period of time than that. There need be no change in the architectural appearance of the building, though I think this might be greatly improved at small cost. On the second floor there are various offices. In the customs department there are twelve men employed, and in the internal revenue office there are about as many more employed, doing a very large business. Both of these offices are very much cramped for room. In the office of the United States district attorney and of the medical examiner three men only are employed, and there is perhaps room enough.

On the third floor more room is greatly needed. There we have the United States court-room, the marshal's office, clerk's offices, judge's and jury rooms, all of which are cribbed and cramped for want of room.

Since this building was erected the population of the city has nearly trebled, the commerce and business of the city, as I am informed by old and reliable merchants, has more than trebled; the business of the post-office has more than quadrupled, and is increasing much more rapidly now than at any previous time since its establishment.

Earnestly hoping that you may get the allowance asked for in your bill for the enlargement of the custom-house,

I am, very truly yours,

G. K. GILMER, *Postmaster.*

Hon. JOHN S. WISE,

Congressman at large, and

Hon. GEO. D. WISE,

Congressman third Congressional district.

POST-OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., *January 15, 1882.*

DEAR SIR: I suppose I need hardly say that I am heart and soul in favor of your bill for the enlargement and improvement of our custom-house. I thought to have spoken to you on this subject months ago, and to have urged it upon your attention, but circumstances continually interposed to prevent me from doing so. More room is needed for the public offices here, and especially for the post-office, whose operations have been so largely augmented within the last five years, its business having increased in that time nearly 90 per cent. The circumstances of the country have changed wonderfully since our custom-house was built. Then we were traveling at snail pace. Then there was ample room and verge enough in the present building for all the demands of the occasion, and for years to come. But now the whole country is traveling by lightning express. Then a few days' delay in the delivery of mail matter, or a few days' delay in the transaction of any public business was a matter of small moment; but now mails must be delivered not only daily, but hourly, and at the very doors of the parties interested, or the air is made to resound with complaints of delay. And this same haste to move along is not confined to the postal service. It shows itself in everything, and especially in every kind of public business.

But I am most interested in the affairs of the post-office over which I have the honor to preside. Want of room is a serious drawback to the business operations and efficient management of this office. We also need more light and better ventilation. Especially do we want room for the accommodation of the many postal clerks who run in and out of Richmond. The custom-house is situated, as it ought to be, in the very business heart and center of the city, and rooms cannot be had at any reasonable cost sufficiently near the post-office to serve the purpose desired. There should be a place for these clerks to rest and hang their trappings, with a wash-room attached. These rooms should be near the post-office, and yet not in the office proper, for these clerks have no business in the office save to deliver and receive their mail, and their presence there is a very great annoyance, not only to the mailing clerks but to all the employés in that department of the office. I therefore heartily join you in your efforts to secure an appropriation to enlarge and otherwise improve our custom-house. The building can be enlarged and its architectural appearance greatly improved at no very heavy cost as compared with its benefits to the public, and I earnestly hope that you may be successful in your efforts to secure so great a benefit to your constituents and all concerned.

Respectfully and truly yours,

G. K. GILMER.

Hon. GEORGE D. WISE.

The above by the postmaster is strongly, and I have no doubt justly, stated. The courts, also, need more room, and need it greatly, in every branch. The judges' rooms are mere closets, with no conveniences for consultation, no library room, and not space to hear anything properly in chambers. The clerks have to keep many of their records in an old lumber-room, entirely unfit for the purpose. The jury rooms are unventilated, unprovided with decent water-closets; indeed, with any of any descrip-

tion. The marshal's quarters consist of one small office. There is no place for witnesses but the public passages. Altogether the building is entirely too small for the uses to which it is put, and needs quite as large an addition as proposed by you. I wish I could help your purpose.

M. F. PLEASANTS,
Clerk United States Circuit Court.

I fully concur with the within.

P. H. C. NOBLE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., February 6, 1884.

DEAR SIR: I inclose you a letter from Colonel Brady, bearing on the enlargement of this building—*facts* that I supposed he had furnished you more than ten days ago.

If I can be of any service in any way command me. I am at your service at any time.

Respectfully, &c.,

G. K. GILMER.

Hon. JOHN S. WISE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT VIRGINIA,
Richmond, February 2, 1884.

DEAR SIR: With the hope of aiding our representatives in Congress in securing an appropriation to enlarge the custom-house in this city, I have concluded to invite your attention to some of the reasons that prompt me to approve, indeed to cordially indorse, any action you may take looking to the accomplishment of the purpose mentioned. I believe it to be the wish of the Government that all its officials be comfortably situated in all buildings set apart for the transaction of business connected with its several departments, which I can truly say is not the case in the division of the present building occupied by that part of the Government service of which I am the head. I have now employed eleven gentlemen doing duty as deputy collectors, clerks, tobacco inspectors, and gangers, all of whom are actively employed and confined to an area certainly too small for comfort and rapid dispatch of the public business. The temporary preservation of papers connected with the exportation of tobacco and cigarettes alone is a strong reason why the building should be enlarged, at least an improvement made upon the present division of the several offices. This subject involves duties which can only be fully appreciated by those actively engaged in discharging them, the magnitude of which will appear from the fact that during the year 1883 there was entered in this division of my district for export over three and one-half millions of pounds of tobacco and nearly thirty-five millions of cigarettes. The revenues resulting from the sales of tobacco, cigar and cigarette stamps during the year 1883 shows that nearly one and one-half millions of dollars worth of stamps were sold, which with the present contracted space for the transaction of such an amount of business might seriously affect the safety of the stamps which must necessarily be carried by this office, in order to promptly supply the demand; indeed we require double the space awarded us. Believing in the necessity of an enlargement of this building I do not hesitate to say that I will co-operate with you in furnishing all the information I have to promote the success of our representatives who are actively engaged in securing what is so much needed.

Very respectfully, yours,

JAS. D. BRADY,
Collector.

G. K. GILMER, Esq.,
Postmaster, Richmond, Va.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1884.

SIR: In response to your personal request I take pleasure in handing you herewith a statement showing the gross receipts of post-office at Richmond, Va., for the several periods therein named, and the salary of the postmaster, as adjusted thereon; also the number of clerks, letter-carriers, and money-order clerks employed at said post-office on the 1st of January, 1884.

Very respectfully,

E. C. FOWLER,
For First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Hon. JOHN S. WISE,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT RICHMOND, VA.

POST-OFFICE AT RICHMOND, VA.

Date.	Salary.	Gross receipts.
Year ended June 30, 1856.....	\$2,000	\$31,975 19
Year ended June 30, 1857.....	2,000	34,372 37

NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.

Date.	Clerks.	Letter-carriers.	M. O. clerks.	Remarks.
June 1, 1869.....	.....	14	.....	Free delivery established June 1, 1869.
July 1, 1874.....	18	.....	.....
October 1, 1870.....	.....	.....	1	Money-order business established February 1, 1866.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1884.

SIR: In response to your letter of the 28th instant, asking for the salary of the postmaster, gross receipts, and number of employés of the Richmond, Va., post-office for the year 1856, or as far back as possible, I have the honor to inform you that the inclosed statement, being the most reliable data obtainable, shows the salary of the postmaster and gross receipts for the years ended June 30, 1856, and June 30, 1857; also the number of clerks employed in the post-office July 1, 1874, and the number of letter-carriers employed June 1, 1869, when the free-delivery service was established, and one money-order clerk, employed from October, 1870, when the money-order system was introduced at Richmond.

Very respectfully,

E. C. FOWLER,

For First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Hon. JOHN S. WISE,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30, 1884.

SIR: I have received your letter, stating that you have introduced a bill to provide for the enlargement of the post-office at Richmond, Va., and asking whether, in my judgment, such enlargement is for the public interests. In reply I have the honor to state that in my opinion the Government building at Richmond is not large enough, and that there should be such an enlargement of or addition to the building as will meet the necessities of business and the public convenience.

I am, very respectfully,

W. R. GRESHAM,

Postmaster-General.

Hon. JNO. S. WISE,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
February 6, 1884.

SIR: Since conferring with you in the matter of the proposed enlargement of the custom-house at Richmond, Va., I have examined the plans of that building and find that it is practicable to enlarge the building upon the present site, and, to make the necessary extension with material similar to the present building, will, I am satisfied, require fully the amount specified in bill H. R. 1760, viz, \$100,000.

Very respectfully,

M. E. BELL,
Supervising Architect.

Hon. JOHN S. WISE,

House of Representatives.

Statement showing the gross receipts and the salary of the postmaster at Richmond, Va., for the period named below; also, the number of clerks, letter-carriers, and money-order clerks employed thereat on the 1st day of January, 1884.

Period.	Salary of postmaster.	Gross receipts.	Number of employes.		
			Clerks.	Letter-carriers.	Money-order clerks.
Four quarters ended—					
March 31, 1880	\$3,000	\$85,180	.....	.....	.....
March 31, 1882	3,000	108,895	.....	.....	.....
June 30, 1883	3,400	117,897	.....	.....	.....
January 1, 1884 .....	.....	.....	21	20	8

S. Rep. 142—2

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLER, of California, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill-S. 1039.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 1039) for the relief of the survivors of the exploring steamer Jeannette and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in the Arctic seas, beg leave to report as follows:

This bill is not strictly a gratuity, but a measure of relief in the way of reimbursement for losses sustained by the unfortunate officers and men who composed the Jeannette expedition. The case is well stated by the Secretary of the Navy in his communication to the Senate under date of January 9, 1884, as follows:

In recommending this bill, or some similar measure of relief for the survivors of the officers and enlisted men of the Jeannette, and for the widows and children of those who succumbed to the privations and fatigues to which they were subjected in consequence of the loss of that vessel, I desire to state that the provision for the relief of the survivors is not intended as a gratuity, but as a reimbursement of the losses sustained by them, and is in accordance with similar action in the cases of the *Polaris*, the *Huron*, and other vessels wrecked or lost at sea. Many, if not all the personal effects of both officers and enlisted men, were either lost by the wreck of the Jeannette or were necessarily abandoned by them when compelled to take under the long and perilous journey by which alone they could hope to save their lives.

In this connection I desire also to call the attention of Congress to the sixth finding of the court of inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the loss of the Jeannette, concerning the general conduct and merits of each and all the officers and men of the expedition, which is as follows:

"There is conclusive evidence that aside from trivial difficulties, such as occur on shipboard even under the most favorable circumstances, and which had no influence in bringing about the disasters of the expedition, and no pernicious effect upon its general conduct, every officer and man so conducted himself that the court finds no occasion to impute censure to any member of the party.

"In view, then, of the long and dreary monotony of the cruise, the labors and privations encountered, the disappointment consequent upon a want of important results, and the uncertainty of their fate (and apart from a natural desire to tread lightly on the graves of the dead), the general conduct of the *personnel* of the expedition seems to have been a marvel of cheerfulness, good-fellowship, and mutual forbearance, while the constancy and endurance with which they met the hardships and dangers that beset them entitle them to great praise.

"Beside the mention already made, special commendation is due to Lieutenant-Commander De Long for the high qualities displayed by him in the conduct of the expedition; to Chief Engineer Melville, for his zeal, energy, and professional aptitude, which elicited high encomiums from his commander, and for his subsequent efforts on the *Lena Delta*; and to Seamen Nindemann and Sweetman, for services which induced their commander to recommend them for medals of honor."

In view of the foregoing, and in recognition of the heroism and extraordinary services of the officers and enlisted men of the expedition, the committee recommend that the bill do pass.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 458.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 458) for the relief of William H. Crook, report as follows:

By the act of July 4, 1836 (R. S., sec. 450), Congress authorized the President to appoint a secretary with the title of "secretary to the President to sign land patents," at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. This officer was continued down to 1878, having no other duty imposed upon him except to sign, in the President's name, the patents issued by the Government on the sales and grants of public lands. Under the act above cited this officer, although in name a secretary to the President, was, in fact, and was recognized by the law, as an officer of the Land Department, and during the greater part at least of the period above stated he occupied a room and desk in the General Land Office, having no duties to perform and no place at the Executive Mansion.

By act of June 20, 1878 (20 Stat., p. 183), the appropriation for payment of the salary of this officer was omitted, and the President was directed to designate one of his executive clerks to perform the duty of signing land patents.

Mr. William H. Crook was then, and had been since 1871, an executive clerk, acting as disbursing officer of the Executive Mansion, and also in charge of the reception room. All of these duties he has continued to perform down to the present time. In addition to them he was designated by the President, July 1, 1878, as secretary to sign land patents, and since that time all the patents issued on sales and grants of public lands have passed under his hand.

The number of patents issued since July 1, 1878, has averaged about forty thousand each year, and has steadily increased. The labor of the secretary in executing same has been very onerous, each patent having two signatures attached, and all having to be checked off and accounted for. On account of his regular duties at the Executive Mansion, Mr. Crook has been compelled to perform most of this extra work of signing patents out of office hours; but, notwithstanding this fact, we are assured that the work has been done more promptly and efficiently than when an officer was charged with the performance of this duty alone. In fact Mr. Crook has, in addition to the other duties of his position, since July 1, 1878, performed, without compensation in any form, labor for which from 1836 to 1878 the Government paid \$1,500 per annum.

We attach hereto, as exhibits, letters from Hon. J. A. Williamson,

late Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Hon. W. K. Rogers, private secretary to President Hayes, both of whom, from their official positions, were familiar with the labor performed by Mr. Crook, and the time and manner of its execution.

It seems to your committee that he is in justice and equity entitled to a fair compensation.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill be passed with the following amendment, viz: In line six strike out the word "six," and insert in lieu thereof the word "four."

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1881.*

SIR: Your note of this date is at hand. I fully agree with you that you should have extra compensation for signing land patents. Before this additional duty was assigned to you the President's secretary to sign land patents was allowed \$1,500 a year for that service, and I think the service was worth the amount. The responsibility of the position, in addition to the clerical labor, is very considerable, and should be paid for. I think you are fully entitled to extra compensation, and sincerely hope that it may be given you.

Very sincerely, yours,

J. A. WILLIAMSON.

Col. W. H. CROOK,
Executive Mansion, City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 18, 1881.*

DEAR SIR: I entirely agree with you that you should receive extra compensation for signing land patents. During the four years while I was private secretary to the President your regular duties as executive clerk and disbursing officer were sufficient to keep you employed all the time during office hours. The additional service you rendered in signing land patents was necessarily performed out of office hours, the greater part of it night-work. Upon the omission by Congress (the act of June 30, 1878) of the usual provision for the salary of the secretary of the President to sign land patents, and the requirement that the President should designate one of the executive clerks to discharge the duties of the office, you were selected by President Hayes because of your familiarity with the work, having temporarily filled the position during the illness of the secretary appointed for the purpose by President Grant. It is a laborious and responsible position, and the work was carefully, diligently, and faithfully performed. I earnestly trust Congress will allow you full compensation for the service rendered.

Very truly, yours,

W. H. ROGERS.

W. H. CROOK,
Executive Clerk to the President.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 953.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 953) for the relief of H. B. Wilson, administrator of the estate of William Tinder, deceased, have considered the same, and report thereon as follows:

That about the year 1878 one Evans was indicted in two cases for counterfeiting. The defendant was arrested, and Tinder, the intestate, stood bail for him in each case in the sum of \$5,000. A trial was had in one case, and the jury disagreed. At the next term of the circuit court of the United States for the western district of Tennessee the accused, Evans, made default. Such proceedings were had in both cases that judgment final was rendered against Tinder for the amount of each bail bond. Tinder died, and his administrator, Wilson, paid all the costs in both cases, and one of the judgments, the United States releasing the other. After this the administrator and some creditors of Tinder, whose estate was made insolvent by the payment above mentioned, instituted a search for Evans, and finally succeeded in procuring his arrest. Evans was convicted by his own plea on both indictments, and sentenced to the penitentiary on both, according to law, and is now serving out his sentence.

The administrator and creditors claim a return of the \$5,000 paid as above. Judge Hammond, presiding in the court, recommends a return of the money. The committee believe that the money ought to be refunded. The object of the bail bond was not to make money, but to secure the appearance of Evans and his punishment, if guilty. This has been accomplished by the efforts and the money of the bail, and all costs due the United States have been paid. We recommend the passage of the bill.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 873.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 873) for the relief of William G. Ford, of Memphis, Tenn., have considered the same and submit the following report:

The petitioner is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Memphis, Tenn. In the month of May, 1865, S. S. Webb & Co., of Mobile, were the owners of fifty bales of cotton, stored in warehouses in Mobile, Ala., weighing altogether 25,568 pounds.

This cotton was seized by the authorities of the United States Government at the surrender of Mobile, April 12, 1865, and by Capt. Samuel Lappin, assistant quartermaster United States Army at Mobile, on the 19th day of May, 1865, delivered on board the bark Ada Carter, consigned to Brig. Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, chief quartermaster United States Army at New York, and by him turned over to Simeon Draper, United States cotton agent, Treasury Department, and sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of the United States.

On the 7th of July, 1865, the said cotton, or the proceeds, were sold by Webb & Co. to the petitioner, who, in 1866, he alleges, filed his claim and proofs with the Secretary of the Treasury for settlement.

Here, it is alleged, the case was delayed, and a hearing postponed from time to time, until the petitioner was notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that that Department had been entertaining jurisdiction of such claims under a mistake as to their authority, and that all such cases must be referred to the Court of Claims.

It does not appear when this notice was given to the petitioner, but he alleges that he at once took steps to have proceedings instituted in the Court of Claims, when he was informed that his papers, proofs, and exhibits had been mislaid in the Treasury Department, or lost, which occasioned delay until September, 1868, when they were found. He was then advised by his counsel that by the provisions of the statute of limitations in such cases, passed March 12, 1863 (vol. 12, p. 820), he was barred from that court; that the statute began to run in August, 1866, and expired in August, 1868, about one month before he procured his papers from the Treasury Department.

The statute referred to provides as follows:

SEC. 3. * * * And any person claiming to have been the owner of any such abandoned or captured property may at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims.

The act of May, 1872 (vol. 17, p. 134), authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle for cotton seized, does not apply to this case, for the reason that it covers only cases of seizure which occurred *after June 30, 1865*. This cotton was shipped to New York in *May, 1865*, having been seized April 12, 1865.

The proceeds of this cotton was paid into the United States Treasury under the abandoned and captured property act, and is there held in trust in that fund for whoever may, in the Court of Claims, establish their right to it according to law. (See reply of Secretary of the Treasury (McCullough) to the Court of Claims, and printed evidence in *Dominick v. Grady vs. The United States, 1870*; also, *United States vs. Kline, 13 Wall., 128.*)

But in response to an inquiry made of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to this claim, he says, under date of January 18, 1878: * * * "The records of this Department do not show the filing at any time of the claim of William G. Ford for 50 bales of cotton seized in May, 1865, at Mobile, Ala."

The original petition states that the "petition, with vouchers and papers in the Treasury Department, thereafter to be attached, referred to as exhibits, was accordingly drawn and forwarded from New York to Washington, and petitioner *supposed* timely proceedings had been instituted, *until some time afterward*, to wit, in September, A. D. 1868, the *papers were ascertained* to have been *misaid* in the Treasury Department, and the statute of limitations had interposed."

There is a supplemental or amended petition, which goes more into detail as to the losing of papers in the Treasury Department, which is sworn to by the petitioner.

The testimony herein alluded to is all that bears on the question of diligence on the part of the claimant or negligence on the part of the Treasury Department in mislaying papers.

The petitioner asks Congress to pass a bill authorizing him to prosecute his suit in the Court of Claims, notwithstanding the statute of limitations; and your committee, being satisfied that the petitioner ought to "have his day in court," report the accompanying bill, and recommend its passage.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FEBRUARY 11, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 567.]

The Committee on Claims have considered the bill referred to them for the relief of Alexander Swift & Co., and report as follows:

That during the early part of the war the United States entered into two contracts with the claimants for the building of four iron-clad vessels, two in each contract. The vessels were to be completed within the terms specified in the contract. In fact they were not so finished, two being finished in 1865 and two in 1866.

The delay in the completion was largely owing to alterations in the vessels, proposed by the United States and made by the claimants.

At the end the claimants received pay, and gave receipt in full for the building of the vessels. Allowance of \$161,424.54 for extra work on each of the vessels in one contract was made, and an allowance of \$115,585.33 on each of the vessels in the other. The claimants receipted for the extra work in full. Thereupon, after receiving the payments and giving receipts, the claimants brought suit against the United States in the Court of Claims for damages, &c., beyond what had been paid. The result of this litigation was that the court dismissed the case and refused to sanction any further allowance. On the rendition of this decree, as the brief of counsel for the claimants states, they noted an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, but were advised not to prosecute it, but to apply to Congress, and the result is the pending bill, which seeks to have the decree of the Court of Claims set aside, and a new hearing granted in that court.

Under the view which we take of the claim it is unnecessary to set out any further the facts of the case.

The claimants had a full and complete remedy against the United States in the Court of Claims by suit. They availed themselves of the remedy, with the result that that court was satisfied that no valid claim against the United States existed, and a lawful decree was rendered against the claimants on the merits. They had a right to have this decree revised and reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, which they deliberately, on advice, abandoned. No suggestion is made of fraud or corruption in the court, and none that the claimants did not have ample opportunity of presenting the merits of their claim to that court. Nor is it claimed that the court did not have jurisdiction and was not legally competent to entertain the suit. The sole ground of complaint is that the court erred in its decree; and to correct this error an appeal is made to Congress to grant the claimants a new trial on the merits.

Under well established principles, essential to the repose of society, that decree is final on the rights of the parties. If it had been against the United States, however the court may have erred, they would have been bound to submit to it. The United States, when they submit themselves to be sued as other defendants, are entitled to the same protection when the decree is in their favor as the adverse party has when he gains.

The object of establishing the Court of Claims, with an appeal to the Supreme Court, was to secure claimants against the United States the same rights that are accorded by the laws of the land to one citizen against another; and also to furnish to such claimants a more appropriate tribunal for the trial of their causes than can be had in a committee of Congress, before whom the proceedings are *ex parte*, the United States not being represented.

We recommend that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

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